

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
LATIN SYNTAX:

OR,

AN EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE RULES OF CON-
STRUCTION, AS DELIVERED IN MR. RUDDI-
MAN'S RUDIMENTS, WITHOUT ANTI-
CIPATING POSTERIOR RULES.

CONTAINING,

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|---|---|
| I. THE RULES OF SYNTAX, with
a brief Illustration. | III. EXAMPLES, taken for the most
Part from the Classic Authors. |
| II. EXPLANATORY NOTES. | IV. ENGLISH EXERCISES. |

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

AN EPITOME OF ANCIENT HISTORY,

FROM THE CREATION, TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Intended as a proper mean to initiate Boys in the useful Study
of History, while, at the same Time, it serves to improve
them in the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A proper Collection of HISTORICAL and CHRONOLOGICAL QUESTIONS;
with a copious INDEX.

By JOHN MAIR, A.M.

AUTHOR OF THE BOOK-KEEPING, TREATISE ON ARITHMETIC, &c.

THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

D U B L I N:

PRINTED FOR W. GILBERT, No. 26, GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.
M,DCCC.



1607/2656.

P R E F A C E.

THE general approbation the following essay met with on its first publication, having encouraged the author to turn his thoughts on that subject a second time, the whole has been revised with great care, several alterations made, considerable additions interspersed, and no pains spared to rectify every mistake, supply every defect, and retrench every superfluity, in order to render the performance still more useful, by its being made, in all respects, as complete as possible. What seems further necessary, by way of Preface, is, to give the reader in

a few words a more particular account of this Introduction as it now stands; which is as follows :

THE rules of syntax here exemplified are taken from the Rudiments composed and published by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, being generally allowed to be the most accurate and best system of that kind, and used not only in most of the schools in this kingdom, but translated into a foreign language, and taught in several places abroad. And as the rules are of two kinds, viz. primary or fundamental, to which all the rest are reducible; and secondary or elliptical, which are by far the most numerous; these latter rules are distinguished from the former by an asterisk on the margin.

To make the young scholar comprehend the meaning and extent of the rules with greater ease, each of them is illustrated with one or more examples of construed Latin; and where it is necessary, grammatical terms are explained, and lists or catalogues of the words belonging to the rules given. To which is subjoined,

a pretty large collection of explanatory notes, exhibiting the exceptions, the varieties, the elegant phrases and modes of expression that occur in authors, and pointing out the method of supplying the elliptical constructions, and reducing them to the primary or fundamental rules. Some few of the notes are exemplified; the proper time of teaching the rest is left to the discretion of the master.

AFTER the notes follow the examples; which are of two sorts. The first go only the length of this mark ¶; and are generally short, being intended purely for the exemplification of the rule to which they are subjoined. The second sort, which begin at the aforefaid mark, are longer; wherein not only the rule to which they are annexed, is exemplified, but the preceding rules are again brought upon the field, in order to render them more familiar to the mind, and fix them more effectually in the memory.

MOST of the examples, whether of the first or second sort, are excerpted from the Latin authors, being such sentences as would admit of a literal translation,

and are adapted to our purpose with little or no variation. Some of them, indeed, for the sake of enriching the exemplification, are patched or made up of sentences coupled together; but the expressions, separately taken, are generally classical; and, it is hoped, no great impropriety will be found in the manner of their junction.

To the examples are subjoined on each rule a few English exercises, intended as another piece of recreation to the young student, as well as a further trial of his skill. In the examples, the Latin words being laid to his hand, he needs only, in order to make good Latin, attend to the declensions, conjugations, and rules of syntax; whereas, by these exercises, he will be obliged to go in search of vocables, and so by degrees learn to distinguish the words that are proper for his purpose, from such as are not so. And here I may add, that could boys be persuaded, by a careful use of their dictionary, to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the signification, derivation, composition, and proper use of the Latin

words that occur in the several parts of their studies, they would soon find the benefit of it; their proficiency would in this case do more than reward their pains. To a neglect on this head, is frequently owing the small progress boys make, and the difficulty they find in speaking and writing Latin; being equally puzzled for want of words, and at a loss how to apply them.

THE rules in the Rudiments being ranged according to the order of the parts of speech, it was impossible to exemplify them in that order without a medley of antecedent and subsequent rules, which by all means was to be avoided; the reader therefore is desired to begin with No. 2. then proceed to No. 28. from that to No. 45. He next turns over to No. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. then to No. 75. 76. and on each of these rules he is to read till he come to this mark ¶, except No. 28, in which he is to read only the first four paragraphs. After this he is to return to the beginning of the book, and go straight on to the end, omitting only what was read on the

above-mentioned rules; and, by proceeding in this manner, he will find no posterior rule anticipated. The English exercises too are so chosen, that they may be turned into good Latin without recourse to any subsequent rule.

As the governed words in the exemplification of several rules, viz. No. 12. 21. 29. 62. 64. and 73. may be put in different cases, and though, generally speaking, the Latin will be grammatical and good in either of them; yet, to prevent any doubt that may arise in the learner's mind on this head, and to enable him to use with certainty the case used by the author the example is brought from, I have given the following mark of distinction, viz. in No. 12. 21. 62. and 64. when the governed word is put in the ablative; it has the figure 6 before it; and in No. 29. when the governed word is to be put in the accusative, it has the figure 4 before it. In like manner, in No. 73. the governed word has the figure 1 or 4 before it, according as it is to be put in the nominative or accusative. But in the exemplification

of each of these six rules, when the governed word has no figure prefixed, it is then to be put in the other case mentioned in the rule. Nor are these distinctive figures applied thus in the exemplification of the above rules only, but also in all the subsequent places where these ambiguous constructions recur.

THE examples and English exercises contained in this Introduction, being of a select kind, consisting generally of moral, historical, or mythological sentences, the perusal of them will accordingly be attended with peculiar advantages. The first sort have a natural tendency to form and dispose the mind to virtue, and to produce such impressions as will influence the temper and behaviour of youth, not while at school only, but through the whole course of their life. By the use of the second and third sort, boys will acquire a stock of ancient history and mythology, and so get acquainted, in some measure, with the Roman writers, before they begin to read them.

To the Introduction is subjoined an Epitome of Ancient History, containing a succinct account of the most memorable transactions and events that occur from the creation to the birth of CHRIST. And whereas several things suspected of fiction or romance, especially with respect to the Assyrian and Babylonian monarchies, were, in compliance with the commonly received opinion, admitted into the first edition, these are now either thrown out, or taken notice of as fabulous, and the accounts that by the best judges are esteemed genuine, introduced. These alterations, it is hoped, will render this Epitome more perfect, and consequently a fitter system for initiating youth in the useful study of history; and to make it answer this purpose in the easiest manner, a proper collection of Questions, adapted to the several parts of the Ancient History, is annexed; as also an Index, more full and better digested than in the first edition. And as the Latin of this Epitome is, for the most part, taken from an historian much admired for conciseness, delicacy, and purity of

language, it will serve to exercise and improve the learner, not barely in the knowledge of grammar, but even in the elegance and beauties of the Latin tongue. The chronology here used is the same with that adopted by the writers of the Universal History. Several chronological mistakes, which had escaped observation in the first edition, are here rectified.

J. M.



INTRODUCTION

TO LATIN SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the right ordering of words in speech.

Its parts are two, *concord* and *government*.

Concord is when one word agrees with another in some accidents.

Government is when a word governs a certain case.

SYNTAXIS est recta vocum in oratione compositio.

Ejus partes sunt due, concordantia et regimen.

Concordantia est quando una dictio concordat cum altera in quibusdam accidentibus.

Regimen est quando dictio regit certum casum.

I. of CONCORD.

CONCORD is fourfold.

1. Of an adjective with a substantive.
2. Of a verb with a nominative.
3. Of a relative with an antecedent.
4. Of a substantive with a substantive.

I. De CONCORDANTIA.

CONCORDANTIA est quadruplex.

1. Adjectivi cum substantivo.
2. Verbi cum nominativo.
3. Relativi cum antecedente.
4. Substantivi cum substantivo.

RULE I.

AN ADJECTIVE agrees with a substantive, in gender, number, and case.

REGULA I.

ADJECTIVUM concordat cum substantivo, in genere, numero, et casu.

Fleeting years slide away.
Sluggish old age approaches.
Time past never returns.

*Fugaces anni labuntur.
Tarda senectū subit.
Tempus præteritum nunquam revertitur.
Nos omnes metam properamus ad unam.*

We all hasten to one end.

Note 1. The substantive is sometimes understood; and in this case the adjective takes the gender of the suppressed substantive; as, *per immortales*; sc. *Deos*. *Laborare tertiana*; sup. *febri*. *Paucis te volo*; nempe *verbis*. *Triste lupus stabulis*, sup. *negotium*. *Omnia senescunt*; sup. *negotia*. This last substantive is seldom expressed, and its usual sign in English is, the word *thing* or *things*.

Note 2. Adjectives are often put substantively or used in a substantive sense, and may then have other adjectives agreeing with them; as, *Virg. Fortunatus senex*. *Cic. Amicus certus*. And sometimes substantives seem to be used in an adjective sense; as, *Virg. Populum late regem*, for *regnantem*. *Cic. Victor exercitus*. *Ovid. Dardanides matres*.

Note 3. An adjective joined with two substantives of different genders generally agrees with that chiefly or principally spoken of; as, *Plin. Oppidum Pastum, Græcis Possidonia appellatum*. The adjective, however, sometimes neglecting the principal substantive, agrees with the nearest; as, *Cic. Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*. But, if the principal substantive be the proper name of a man or woman, the adjective always agrees with it; as, *Vopisc. Bonus Imperator amphora dictus est*; not *dicta*. *Iust. Semiramis puer esse credita est*; not *creditus*.

The good boy learns, the naughty boys play; the swift horse conquers, the slow horses are overcome.

Bonus puer discit, malus puer ludo; celer equus vincit, tardus equus vinco.

Proud men do fall, but humble men shall be exalted; high towers fall, whilst low cottages stand.

Superbus homo cado, sed modestus homo proveho; altus turris cado, dum humilis casa sto.



Our master comes, let us read, the idle boys shall be beaten, my books were torn, thy brothers were commended.

Note. 1. We always rush upon a thing forbidden, and we covet things denied. Let us despise earthly things when we contemplate heavenly things.

¶ A small spark neglected often raises a great conflagration; so after Sylla had settled the commonwealth, new wars broke out.

The general triumphed most splendidly in a golden chariot with his son, two princes were led before his chariot; many kings came to this fight.

Cæsar returning from Gaul began to demand another consulship, but he was ordered to disband his army and return to town: for which injury he came from Ariminum, where he had his soldiers drawn together, against his country with an army. Cæsar prevailed; he was afterwards murdered. Death devours all things.

Noster præceptor venio, lego ego, ignavus puer cædo, meus liber lacero, tuus frater laudo.

Nitor in vetitus semper, cupioque negatus. Cor-temno humanus, cum specto cælestis.

Parvus scintilla contemptus sepe excito magnus incendium; sic cum Sylla compono respublica, novus bellum exardeo.

Imperator triumpho magnificenter in aureus currus cum filius suus, duo princeps duco ante currus; multus rex venio ad hic spectaculum.

Cæsar rediens e Gallia capi depono alter consularius, sed jubeo demitto exercitus, et redeo ad urbs; propter qui injuria venio ab Ariminum, ubi habeo miles congregatus, adversus patria cum exercitus. Cæsar vinco; postea interficio. Mors devoro omnis.

Diligence overcomes all difficulties. Delays often ruin the best designs. Shame attends unlawful pleasures. One bad sheep infects a whole flock.

Industry keeps the mind clear, and the body healthful. Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them. Where no law is, there is no transgression. Vanity makes beauty contemptible. God sees all things.

When men neglect God, they neglect their own safety; they procure their own ruin; they fly from their own happiness; they pursue their own misery, and make haste to be undone.

AN INTRODUCTION

RULE II.

2. **A** VERB agrees with the nominative before it in number and person.

I read.
Thou writest.
He studies.
The girl sings.
We teach.
Ye hear.
They learn.
The boys are praised.

REG. II.

VERBUM concordat cum nominativo ante se in numero et persona.

*Ego lego.
Tu scribis.
Ille studet.
Puella canit.
Nos docemus.
Vos auditis.
Illi discunt.
Pueri laudantur.*

Note 1. *Ego* and *Nos* are the first person, *Tu* and *Vos* the second, and all other nouns are the third person. Here observe, that a nominative of the first and second person is seldom expressed, being always known by the verb.

Note 2. This rule respects only the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative. The infinitive has indeed sometimes a nominative before it; but then *capit* or *cæperunt* is understood; as, *Virg. Æneas humeris abscindere vitem*; sc. *capit*. Ter. *Omnes invidere mihi*, sc. *cæperunt*. Or we may suppose, as is usually done in this case, that the infinitive is put for the imperfect of the indicative, viz. *abscindere*, for *abscindebat*, and *invidere* for *invidebant*.

I call, thou dost answer, he taught, we did study, ye have given, they have received.

I had gone, thou hadst come, he had sent, we will touch, ye shall taste, they will drink.

Do thou go on, let him make haste, let us prepare, proceed ye, let them return.

I am accused, thou art blamed, he was praised, we were condemned, ye will be dismissed, they shall be punished.

Be thou joined, let him be

Ego voco, tu respondeo, ille doceo, ego studeo, tu do, ille accipio.

Ego eo, tu venio, ille mitto, ego tango, tu gusto, ille bibo.

Pergo tu, festino ille, paro ego, progredior tu, redeo ille.

Ego accuso, tu culpo, ille laudo, ego condemno, tu dimitto, ille punio.

Jungo tu, separo ille,

separated, let us be instructed, be ye exalted, let them be disgraced.

The cock crows, the goose did cackle, the parrot spoke, the magpies had chattered, ravens will croak, let hens cluck.

The dog barks, the sheep did bleat, the hog hath grunted, the horses had neighed, asses will bray, let lions roar, oxen will bellow, wolves will howl.

Virtue is praised, vice was shunned, honour was sought, riches were acquired, the boys will learn, let books be bought, Peter affirms, who will deny?

The men did shout, the battle was joined, the arrows fly, the swords are drawn, the soldiers have fought, the horses are taken, the enemy will be routed, let victory come, peace will be sought.

¶ In the meantime all Greece being divided into two parties turned their arms from foreign wars, as it were upon their own bowels: wherefore two bodies are made out of one people, and the soldiers are divided into two hostile armies.

After the battle no woman lamented her lost husband; all lamented their own hap, because they had not fallen for their country: all received the wounded, dressed their wounds, refreshed the fatigued, and they all more lamented the public than their private fortune. For these things they deserve praise.

erudio ego, exalto tu, vitupero ille.

Gallus canto, anser glorigito, psittachus loquor, pica garrio, corvus crocito, gallina pipo.

Canis latro, ovis balo, sus grunio, equus hinnio, asinus rudo, leo rugio, bos mugio, lupus ululo.

Virtus laudo, vitium vitio, honos quæro, divitiæ paro, puer disco, emo liber, Petrus affirmo, quis nego?

Homo clamo, prælium committo, sagitta volo, gladius distringo, miles pugno, equus capio, hostis fugo, venio victoria, pax peto.

Interea omnis Græcia divisus in duo pars, converto arma ab externis bellum, velut in viscus suus: igitur duo corpus fit de unus populus, et miles divido in duo hostilis exercitus.

Post prælium nullus mulier stæo amissus conjux, omnis doleo suus vicis, quod ipse non cado pro patria; omnis excipio saucius, curo vulnus, reficio lassus, omnisque magis lugeo publicus quam privatus fortuna. Ob hoc mereor laus.

God made the world, and all things in it; he created the light, and formed darkness; in him we live and move; if he look on the earth it trembles; if he touch the hills they smoke: I will bless my God, while I live; he alone doth wondrous works. Praise ye the Lord.

ANNOTATIONES.

3. Substantive verbs, verbs of naming and gesture, have a nominative both before and after them belonging to the same thing.

1. *Verba substantiva, vocandi et gestus, habent utrinque nominativum ad eandem rem pertinentem.*

I am a scholar.

Ego sum discipulus.

Thou wilt become a poet.

Tu fies poeta.

Diogenes was called a philosopher.

Diogenes appellabatur philosophus.

We are esteemed wise men.

Nos existimamur sapientes.

She walks as a queen.

Illa incedit regina.

The soldiers sleep secure.

Milites dormiunt securi.

1. Substantive verbs are, *sum, fio, forem, and existo.*
2. Verbs of naming are these passives, *appellor, dicor, vocor, nominor, nuncupor*; to which add, *videor, existimor, censeor, habeor, creor, constituor, salutor, designor, cognoscor, agnoscor, invenior, reperior, &c.*
3. Verbs of gesture are, *eo, incedo, venio, cubo, sto, jaceo, sedeo, evado, fugio, dormio, somnio, maneo, &c.*

Note 1. The nominative after these verbs is frequently an adjective, which agrees with the nominative before them as its substantive, in gender, number, and case, or some other substantive is understood.

Note 2. Any verb may have a nominative after it, when it belongs to the same thing with the nominative before it; as, Cic. *Audiui hoc puer.* Id. *Sapiens nihil facit invitus.*

Note 3. When a verb comes betwixt two nominatives of different numbers, it usually takes the number of the first; as, Ter. *Dos est decem talenta.* Ovid. *Ossa lapidis sunt.* But sometimes it takes the number of the last; as, Ter. *Avantium ira amoris redintegratio est.* Luc. *Sanguis erant lacrymae.*

1. The lion is king among the wild beasts, the ash is the fairest tree in the woods, and the fir in the lofty mountains.

Leo sum rex inter fera, fraxinus sum pulcher arbor in sylva, et abies in altis mons.

Patience often offended becomes fury, and generals after victory are sometimes tyrants.

Patientia sæpe læsus fit furor, et dux ex victoria interdum existo tyrannus.

2. Virtue is often called vice, vice too is often called virtue, and poverty is sometimes reckoned a disgrace.

Virtus sæpe voco vitium, vitium quoque sæpe appello virtus, et paupertas nonnunquam censeo opprobrium.

Varro was esteemed a learned man, Cicero was accounted eloquent, Aristides was called just, Pompey was named great.

Varro existimo doctus vir, Cicero habeo disertus, Aristides dico justus, Pompeius nomino magnus.

3. The boy sits porter before the gate, the servants walk on foot, the master stays alone, the folders come up in arms.

Puer sedeo janitor ante fores, famulus incedo pedes, herus maneo solus, miles venio armatus.

Beauty is a fair but fading flower. Virtue is its own reward, and envy is its own punishment. Religion is the greatest wisdom, honesty is the best policy, and temperance is the best physic.

Quarrelsome persons are mischievous companions. A false friend will be the most dangerous enemy. Fraud in childhood will become knavery in manhood.

The spring is a pleasant time; for nature then seems to be renewed, the trees begin to sprout, and the gardens bring forth herbs and flowers; these are all sweet things.

4. The infinitive mood has an accusative before it.

2. *Infinitivus mood accusativum ante se habet.*

I am glad that you are well.
I confess that I have sinned.

*Gaudeo te valere.
Fateor me peccasse.*

Note 1. The word *that* betwixt two English verbs is the use of this construction.

*do sol
ius bra-*

God made the world, and all things in it; he created the light, and formed darkness; in him we live and move; if he look on the earth it trembles; if he touch the hills they smoke: I will bless my God, while I live; he alone doth wondrous works. Praise ye the Lord.

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4. The infinitive mood has an accusative before it.

2. *Infinitivus modus accusativum ante se habet.*

I am glad that you are well.
I confess that I have sinned.

*Gaudeo te valere.
Fateor me peccasse.*

Note 1. The word *that* betwixt two English verbs is the sign of this construction.

Note 2. The accusative may be turned into the nominative with *quod* or *ut*. Thus, instead of *gaudeo te valere*, we may say, *gaudeo quod tu valeas*; and instead of *opus est te scire*, we may say, *opus est ut scias*.

Note 3. The accusatives *me*, *te*, *se*, *illum*, as also the infinitive *esse* or *fuisse* are frequently suppressed; as, *Virg. Reddere posse negabat*, *sc. se posse*. *Cic. Exercitum cæsum cognovi*, *sc. fuisse cæsum*.

I wonder that your brother does not write to me, I cannot believe that he is well.

Silius boasted that his soldiers had persisted in obedience, when others had lapsed into sedition.

When Cæsar heard that the Helvetii were in arms, and that they designed to make their way through his province, he made haste to be gone from Rome, and came very speedily to Geneva.

The ambassadors complained that they were slighted, and took it ill that they were ordered to depart from the city; but the king declared that he would reckon them for enemies, unless they went off at the day appointed.

Historians tell, that Philip was slain by a young man, as he was going to the public games, and many believed that Alexander had encouraged him to so great a crime. The young man was called Pausanias.

Miror tuus frater non scribo ad ego, non possum credo is valeo.

Silius jactō suus miles duro in obsequium, cum alius prolabor ad sedition.

Cum Cæsar audio Helvetii sum in arma, et is statuo facio iter per provincia suus, maturo profisciscor a Roma, et venio celeriter ad Geneva.

Legatus queror sui negligo, et ægre fero sui jubeo discedo ab urbs; at rex denuncio sui habeo is pro hostis, nisi profisciscor ad dies statutus.

Historicus narro, Philippus obtrunco ab adolescens, cum eo ad ludus publicus, et multus credo Alexander impello is ad tantus facinus. Adolescens voco Pausanias.

Young men hope that they shall live long; but they ought to remember, that they were sent into this world as into a lodging; not to a home, and that they will soon be called hence.

Whilst Cæsar was in Hither Gaul in winter-quarters, frequent revenge was brought to him, that all the Belgæ had conspired against his people.

5. *ESSE* hath the same case after it that it hath before it. 3. *ESSE* *habet eundem casum post se quem ante se.*

Or more generally thus :

The infinitive of a substantive verb, verbs of naming and gesture, takes the same case after it that it hath before it.

Peter desires to be a learned man. *Petrus cupit esse vir doctus.*

Thou lovest to be called father. *Tu amas dici pater.*

He would have himself made general. *Vult se creari ducem.*

We see that the old man walks straight. *Videmus senem incedere rectum.*

Note 1. The noun after these infinitives is frequently an adjective, which either agrees with the substantive before them, or has some other substantive understood.

Note 2. When a verb that governs the dative, such as, *licet, expedit, datur, concedo*, and the like, comes before these infinitives, the case after them is commonly the dative, but sometimes the accusative; as *Non datur omnibus esse nobilibus et opulentis; sed licet omnibus esse bonis, si velint.* Ter. *Expedit vobis esse bonas.* Cic. *Liceat esse miseros.* Which may be applied thus: *Expedit vobis vos esse bonas, Liceat vobis vos esse miseros.*

Note 3. When a verb that governs the accusative, such as, *aio, refero, puto, nescio*, and the like, comes before the infinitive *esse*, the case after it in prose authors is always the accusative; but the poets sometimes, in imitation of the Greeks, omitting the pronoun *me, te, or se*, use the nominative; as, Ovid. *Quia retulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos.* Hor. *Uxor invidi Jovis esse nescis?* Id. *Patiens vocari Caesaris ultor.* And Virg. *Sensit medios delapsus in hostes; i. e. Sensit esse delapsus,* instead of *sensit se esse delapsum.*

Note 4. This rule respects only the nominative, dative, and accusative, and is not to be extended to the genitive or ablative; for we do not say, *Interest Ciceronis esse eloquentis;* but *interest Ciceronis esse eloquentem.*

The old Persians believed that the sun was God. *Vetus Persa credo sol sum Deus.*

The nymph complained that *Nympha doleo suus bra-*

her arms were become long boughs. *chium fio longus ramus.*

If thou desirest to be a good man, practise charity and other virtues.

Si tu volo sum bonus vir, colo charitas aliisque virtus.

Empedocles affected to be esteemed an immortal God.

Empedocles cupio habeo immortalis deus.

No man ought to be called happy before death.

Nemo debeo dico beatus ante obitus.

Thou art become an old wife, yet thou affectest to be thought a beauty.

Tu fio anus, tamen volo video formosus.

Antigonus orders himself to be called king by the people, Ptolemy also is stiled king by the army.

Antigonus jubeo sui appello rex a populus, Ptolemaeus quoque cognomino rex ab exercitus.

Such a stupidity seized Vitellius, that, if others had not remembered that he was emperor, he himself would have forgot.

Tantus torpedo invado Vitellius, ut, si ceter non memini is sum princeps, ipse obliviscor.

If you would be happy, fear God, and live according to nature.

A wise man may be thought to be a fool, if he talk too much; and a fool may be esteemed a wise man, if he holds his tongue. A man is known by his talk, and silence is often great prudence.

R U L E III.

*6. **T**HE RELATIVE *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with the antecedent in gender and number.

R E G. III.

RELATIVUM *qui, quæ, quod, concordat cum antecedente in genere et numero.*

The man is wise who speaks little.

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.

ANNOTATIONES.

7. If no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb.

1. *Si nullus interveniat nominativus inter relativum et verbum, relativum erit verbo nominativus.*

The covetous man, who always wants, cannot be rich.

Avarus, qui semper eget, non potest esse dives.

8. But if a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, use to govern.

2. *At si interveniat nominativus inter relativum et verbum, relativum erit ejus casus quem verbum aut nomen sequens, vel præpositio præcedens, regere solent.*

God, who governs the world, and by whom all things were created, is a spirit, whom no man hath seen, or can see.

Deus, qui gubernat mundum, et a quo omnia creabantur, est spiritus, quem nemo vidit, aut videre potest.

Note 1. The antecedent is commonly some substantive noun, either expressed or understood, that goes before the relative, and is again understood to, or sometimes repeated along with, the relative as its substantive; as, *cave voluptatem, quæ est pestis*; i. e. *cave voluptatem quæ voluptas est pestis*. Cæf. *Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*. And here observe, that the antecedent is sometimes omitted in its proper place, and only expressed along with the relative; as, Ter. *Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas*; for *fabulæ quas fabulas*. Ovid. *Sub qua nunc recubas arbore, virga fuit*; for *arbor, sub qua arbore*. Virg. *Urbem, quam statuo, vestra est*; for *urbs, quam urbem*, &c.

Note 2. An infinitive or a sentence sometimes supplies the place of a nominative to a verb, of a substantive to an adjective, of an antecedent

to a relative; and in this case the verb is the third person, the adjective and the relative are put in the neuter gender; as,

To excel in knowledge is reckoned a fine thing. *In scientia excellere pulchrum putatur.*
 Peter is a learned man, which no body denies. *Petrus est vir doctus, quod nemo negat.*

Note 3. The person of the relative is always the same with that of its antecedent; as *Ego qui doceo; tu qui discis; lectio quæ docetur.* The reason is plain, namely, the antecedent, which is supposed to be repeated along with the relative, is the true nominative to the verb; thus, *Ego qui doceo*, when supplied, is, *Ego qui ego doceo*, &c.

Note 4. When the relative comes betwixt two substantives of different genders, it sometimes, though more rarely, agrees with the last; as, Cic. *Animal quem vocamus hominem.*

Note 5. The antecedent is sometimes couched or included in the possessive pronoun; as, Ter. *Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui habèrem gnatum tali ingenio præditum.*

Note 6. The relative sometimes, instead of taking the gender of the antecedent, takes the gender of some synonymous word suppressed; as, Sall. *Earum rerum, quæ prima mortales dicunt; sc. negotia.*

Note 7. The interrogatives, or indefinites, *qualis, quantus, quotus, quotuplex*, &c. sometimes observe the construction of the relative *qui, quæ, quod*; as, Ovid. *Facies non omnibus una, nec diversa tamen; qualem decet esse sororum.*

Annibal, who had made trial of the Roman courage, denied that the Romans could be conquered but in Italy.

Cæsar first conquered the Helvetii, who are now called the Sequani, after that he subdued all Gaul, that is betwixt the Alps and the British ocean.

Many find fault with crimes which they will not forsake: but let us pursue virtue, in which true glory consists; for gold, which is so eagerly sought after by men, often hurts.

They are good boys whom glory encourages, and commendation delights; they will become excellent men.

Annibal, qui tento Romanus virtus, nego Romanus possum opprimo nisi in Italia.

Cæsar primo vinco Helvetii, qui nunc appello Sequani, deinde domo omnis Gallia, qui sum inter Alpes et oceanus Britannicus.

Multus corripio crimen qui nolo linquo: sed ego colo virtus, in qui verus deus sum positus; nam aurum, qui tam cupide peto ab homo, saepe noceo.

Ille sum bonus puer qui gloria excito, et laus delecto; fio egregius vir.

The city which Romulus built was called Rome, the inhabitants were named Romans, and were deservedly esteemed very brave men.

Note 2. To read and not to understand is to neglect, to sow and not to reap is to lose your labour.

Not to know what happened before thou wert born, is to be always a child.

To see is pleasant, but to discover truth is more pleasant; philosophy, therefore, which searches for truth, is a most noble study.

To fly when our country is invaded is base; let us therefore fight valiantly; to die for one's country is sweet and glorious.

Men often pursue pleasure, which is a pernicious thing; but do you seek after true glory, which is a commendable thing.

To know one's self is the first step toward wisdom; which as it is a very hard thing, so it is a very useful thing.

Urbs qui Romulus condovoco Roma, incola nomino Romanus, et merito habeo fortis vir.

Lego et non intelligo sum negligo, sero et non meto sum perdo opera.

Nescio quid accido antequam nascor, sum semper sum puer.

Video sum jucundus, sed invenio veritas sum jucundus; philosophia, igitur, qui investigo veritas, sum honestus studium.

Fugio cum patria nosster oppugno sum turpis; pugno igitur strenue; morior pro patria sum dulcis et decorus.

Homo sæpe sector voluptas, qui sum perniciosus; sed tu quero verus gloria, qui sum laudabilis.

Nosco sui ipse sum primus gradus ad sapientia; qui, ut sum difficilis, ita sum utilis.

If thy soul thirsteth for honour, if thy ear loveth praise, raise thyself from the dust, of which thou art made, and aspire after something that is great and good. The oak which now spreadeth its branches towards heaven, was once but an acorn.

To go to school and not to learn, is to trifle; and to go to church and not to hear is to profane that sacred place: but to make advances in knowledge and wisdom, is an excellent thing.

9. Two or more substantives singular coupled together with a con-

B

3. Duo vel plura substantiva singularia, conjunctione [et

junction [*et, ac, atque, ac, atque, &c.*] copulative, or relative plural. *adlata habent verbum, adjectivum, vel relativum plurale.*

Cyrus and Alexander, who subdued Asia, are renowned among all nations. *Cyrus et Alexander, qui domuerunt Asiam, sunt inclityti apud omnes gentes.*

Note 1. If the singular substantives be nominatives, and of different persons, the plural verb will agree with the more worthy person; that is, with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as,

If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well. *Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus.*

Note 2. If the singular substantives are of different genders, and signify persons, the adjective or relative plural will take the more worthy gender; that is, the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter. But if all or any of the singular substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural is generally put in the neuter gender; as,

My father and mother, who are now dead, were very pious. *Pater et mater, qui nunc sunt mortui, erant valde pii.*
Riches, honour, and glory, are set before your eyes. *Divitiæ, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt.*

It is uncertain whether the feminine of persons be more worthy than the neuter; for grammarians, having no authority to determine them, are not agreed whether we ought to say, *Lucretia et ejus mancipium fuerunt castæ* or *casta*.

Note 3. A singular nominative, with an ablative governed by *cum*, sometimes takes a plural verb or adjective, as Virg. *Quirinus cum fratre jura debunt.* Hist. B. Afr. *Juba cum Labieno capti in potestatem Caesaris venerunt.* Hygin. *Cadmus cum uxore in dracones sunt conversi.*

Note 4. The conjunction is sometimes suppressed; as, Ter. *Dum atas, metus, magister prohibebunt.*

Note 5. The verb or adjective, neglecting this rule, often agrees with the nearest nominative or substantive; as, Cic. *Et ego et Cicero meus flagitabat.* Plin. *Mare rubrum et totus orientis oceanus refertus est sylvis.* Virg. *Sociis et rege recepto.* Ibid. *Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.*

Note 6. Collectives, which are substantives signifying many in the singular number; such as, *multitudo, pars, familia, civitas, gens, populus, &c.* take sometimes plural verbs or adjectives; and the adjective fre-

quently instead of taking the gender of the *collective*, takes that which the sense directs to ; as, *Cæf. Multitudo convenerant. Sall. Magna pars vulnerati aut occisi sunt. Id. Familia quorum, &c.*

Note 7. The reason of this rule is ; because two or more singulars are equivalent to a plural : thus, *Ego, et tu* is the same as *nos* ; *tu et ille* the same as *vos* ; *Petrus et Jobannes* the same as *illi, &c.*

In the first battle Brutus and Aruns killed one another, yet the Romans came off victorious.

Cato and Cicero were wise and learned ; they loved their country, and all those who loved and defended it.

Hamilcar, Annibal, and Asdrubal, who carried on a war against the Romans were very skilful generals.

Homer, Virgil, and Horace, whom the ancients admired, are justly esteemed most excellent poets.

Note 1. I and you went into the garden, where you and my brother read Terence, whilst I and my servant were gathering flowers.

Note 2. The man and the woman whom I and you saw yesterday, are dead to-day, and will be buried to-morrow.

Honour, praise, and glory, are valued and sought after by good men ; but laws, faith, and the gods themselves are trampled on by the wicked.

After the greatest jollity and wantonness, which a long quiet had produced, all on a sudden, consternation and sorrow overspread the city ; but the night

In primis pugna Brutus et Aruns occido sui invicem, tamen Romanus recedo victor.

Cato et Cicero sum sapiens et doctus ; amo patria, et omnis is qui amo et defendo is.

Hamilcar, Annibal, ac Asdrubal qui gero bellum adversus Romanus, sum peritus dux.

Homerus, Virgilius, atque Horatius, qui vetus admiror, merito existimo bonus poeta.

Ego et tu eo in hortus, ubi tu et meus frater lego Terentius, dum ego et famulus carpo flos.

Vir et femina, qui ego et tu video heri, sum mortuus hodie, et sepelio cras.

Honos, laus, et decus sum æstimatus et quasitus a bonus vir ; sed jus, fides, et deus ipse sum calcatus ab improbus.

Ex summus lætitia atque lascivia, qui diuturnus quies pario, repente metus atque mæror invado civitas ; sed nox et

and the plunder retarded the *præda remoratus sum hostis.*

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions; but destruction cometh upon the wicked man as a whirlwind; shame and repentance descend with him to the grave.

Augustus writing to Tiberius, hath these words; If we shall hear you are sickly, I and your mother will die.

The man servant and maid, who do their duty carefully, are to be commended and rewarded.

R U L E IV.

R E G. IV.

10. **S**UBSTANTIVES *S*UBSTANTIVA
signifying the *eandem rem signi-*
fame thing agree in case. *ficantia casu concor-*
dant.

Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, was an excellent orator.

Julius Cæsar, primus Romanus imperator, fuit eximius orator.

Note 1. This concord is called *apposition*, and it is not necessary that the substantives agree in gender, number, or person. The construction, strictly speaking, is elliptical, and may be supplied by the obsolete particle *ens*, or by *qui est*, *qui vocatur*, or the like; as, *Anna soror*, i. e. *Anna ens soror*, or *quæ est soror*.

Note 2. When a plural appellative is put in apposition with two or more names of different genders, the appellative must be of the more worthy gender; as, *Liv. Ad Ptolemeum Cleopatramque reges legati missi not reginas*. Here *reges* denotes both *regem* and *reginam*.

Note 3. The latter substantive is generally put in the genitive; as, *Cic. In oppido Antiochiæ. Virg. Amnis Eridani*.

Note 4. A clause or sentence sometimes supplies the place of one of the substantives; as, *Quinct. Cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam*.

The sheep, innocent creatures, are often torn and devoured by the furious ravenous wild beasts, the wolves.

Ovis, innoxius animal, sæpe dilacero et devoro a rabidus rapax fera, lupus.

Whilst these things are doing at the Hellespont, Perdiccas is

Dum hic gero apud Hellespontus, Perdiccas inter-

slain at the river Nile by Seleucus and Antigonus.

They say that Marcus Tullius Cicero, the orator, was a very great philosopher; he sent his son Marcus to the city Athens to attend Cratippus, a very famous teacher, and be educated by him.

In the mean time, Asdrubal and his colleague who had continued in Spain with a great army, are conquered by the two Scipios, the Roman generals.

scio apud flumen Nilus a Seleucus et Antigonus.

Aio Marcus Tullius Cicero, orator, sum magnus philosophus; mitto filius Marcus ad urbs Athenæ ut audio Cratippus, celebr doctor, et instituo ab is.

Interea Asdrubal et collega, qui remaneo in Hispania cum magnus exercitus, vinco a duo Scipio, Romanus dux.

Our Lord Jesus Christ, the only Saviour, came into the world, that he might redeem sinners from sin, death, and destruction, and that they who should believe in his name might not perish, but have eternal life.

Demosthenes the orator, that he might rouse his fellow-citizens, the Athenians, to war against Alexander, brought a man into the Assembly who affirmed, that he had been wounded in a battle, in which Philip the king was slain.

A P P E N D I X.

To these four concords some add a fifth, *viz.* that of the *responsive* with the *interrogative* in case, as *Quis gubernat mundum? Deus. Cujus es? Amphitruonis. Cui dedisti librum? Petro. Quid meritis es? Crucem. Quo cares? Libro.* But this strictly speaking is no concord; for the responsive does not depend upon the interrogative, but upon the verb, or some word joined with it, which is generally suppressed in the answer and may be supplied thus: *Quis gubernat mundum? Deus gubernat mundum. Cujus es? Sum servus Amphitruonis. Cui dedisti librum? Dedi librum Petro, &c.* And if the word on which the answer depends require a different construction, this concord does not take place; as, *Quanti emptæ? Omissibus. Cujus est liber? Meus. Cui interest Deo parere? Omnium, &c.*

Of GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT is threefold.

II. DE REGIMINE.

REGIMEN est triplex.

1. Of nouns.
2. Of verbs.
3. Of words indeclinable.

1. *Nominum.*
2. *Verborum.*
3. *Vocum indeclinabili-
um.*

I. *The Government of Nouns.*I. *Regimen Nominum.*

§ 1. Of Substantives.

§ 1. *Substantivorum.*

R U L E I.

R E G. I.

11. **O**NE substantive governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive.

UNUM *substantivum regit aliud rem diversam significans in genitivo.*

Virtue removes the fear of death.

Virtus tollit terrorem mortis.

Nature's laws cannot be changed.

Naturæ leges non possunt mutari.

The souls of men are immortal, but their bodies return to dust.

Animi hominum sunt immortales, sed corpora eorum in pulverem redeunt.

Note 1. The Latin noun to be put in the genitive, is that which answers to the English word following the particle *of*, or to the word ending in *'s*.

Note 2. The pronouns *hujus, ejus, illius, ejus, &c.* Englished *his, her, its, their, thereof, whereof, whose*, have their substantive generally suppressed; as, *Liber ejus*, [*sc. hominis, &c.*] his book, or her book; *Libri eorum*, [*sc. hominum, &c.*] their books.

Note 3. These following adjectives, *primus, medius, ultimus, extremus, infimus, imus, summus, supremus, reliquus, cætera*, generally denote, *pars prima, media, ultima, &c.* of the substantive with which they are joined. Thus *prima fabula* is the same as *prima pars fabulæ*, and does not signify the first fable, but the first part of the fable. And *summa arbor*, the same as *summa pars arboris*, does not signify the highest tree, but the top or highest part of the tree. In like manner are to be understood, *media æx, ultima platea, ima cæra, supremus mons, reliqua Ægyptus, cætera turba, &c.*

ANNOTATIONES.

*12. If the last substantive have an adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, it may be put in the genitive or ablative.

1. *Si posterius substantivum adjunctum habeat adjectivum laudis vel vituperii, in genitivo vel ablativo poni potest.*

Thy brother is a boy of a fine disposition, of the strictest virtue, of a graceful mein, and handsome person.

Frater tuus est puer probæ indolis, summæ virtutis, honesta facie et figura venusta.

Note 1. The first substantive is often suppressed; as, Hor. *Di me pusilli sinxerunt animi*; sup. *virum*. Sall. *Vulgus est ingenio nobili*; sup. *populus*.

Note 2. The latter substantive must signify some part or property of the first, otherwise it does not belong to this rule. Hence from this rule are excluded, Virg. *Pulchra prole parentem*. Hor. *Rex gelidæ oræ*. Juv. *Gallinæ filius albæ*. *Pater optimorum liberorum*. And the like, where the latter substantive signifies neither any part, nor any property of the first.

Note 3. The adjective is sometimes joined with the first substantive, and then the latter substantive is put in the ablative; as, Cic. *Horatius excellens ingenio, nobilitate, existimatione*. Id. *Vir gravitate et prudentia præstans*. Sall. *Antonius pedibus ager*. And by the poets sometimes in the accusative; as, Virg. *Os humerosque Deo similis*. Hor. *Nec Maurus animum mitior anguib.* Stat. *Hærus accurrit vultum dejectus*. Hor. *Miles fractus membra*. Luc. *In vultus effusa comas Cornelia*. To which we may understand the preposition *secundum* or *quod ad*; thus, *Similis Deo*, secundum vel quod ad *os humerosque*. *Mitior*, secundum vel quod ad *animum*. *Dejectus*, secundum vel quod ad *vultum*. *Fractus*, secundum vel quod ad *membra*. *Effusa*, secundum vel quod ad *comas*.

Note 4. In like manner, neuter and passive verbs are construed with the ablative; as, Hor. *Et corde et genibus tremit*. Liv. *Lævo brachio vulneratur*. And by the poets with the accusative; as, Hor. *Tremis ossa pavore*. Sil. *Truncatur membra bipenni*. Virg. *Expleri mentem nequit*; i. e. *tremis*, secundum vel quod ad *ossa pavore*; *truncatur*, secundum vel quod ad *membra bipenni*, &c.

Note 5. When the latter substantive is put in the ablative, some preposition, such as, *cum*, *de*, *in*, *a*, *ab*, with *ens*, *existens*, *natus*, *præditus*, *affectus*, or the like, is understood; as, *Homo antiqua virtute*; i. e.

ens cum antiqua virtute. *Vir claris notalibus*; i. e. *Natus seu ortus de vel ex. Homo infirma valetudine*; i. e. *affectus ab, &c.*

* 13. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive. 2. *Adjectivum in neutro genere, absque substantivo, regit genitivum.*

The soldiers seem to move this way, a great deal of silver glitters on their arms, what is the meaning? what is the matter?

Milites huc tendere videntur, plurimum argenti fulget in armis, quid causa? quid rei est?

Note 1. These adjectives are generally such as signify quantity; as, *multum, plus, plurimum, tantum, quantum, minus, minimum*; also, *id, quid, hoc, aliquid, quidquam*; to which may be added, *summum, extremum, ultimum, dimidium, medium*; as, *summum montis, extremo anni, ultimum periculi, dimidium animæ, medium noctis*. To these may likewise be added a great many plural neuters; such as, *Virg. Angusta viarum, opaca locorum, telluris operta. Hor. Amara curarum, cuncta terrarum, acuta belli. Liv. Incerta fortuna, antiqua fœderum, extrema periculorum. Tac. Occulta saltuum, inania fumæ, amœna Asiæ. Just. Profunda camporum, prærupta collium, ardua montium, &c.* And sometimes other singular neuters; as, *Tac. Lubricum juventæ. Virg. Sub obscurum noctis. Ex diverso celi, &c.*

Note 2. The substantive understood to these neuter adjectives is, *negotium, tempus, locum, spatium*, or the like; as, *Tantum telluris*; sup. *spatium. Hoc noctis*; sup. *tempore*, or *ad tempus, &c.*

Note 3. *Plus* and *quid* always govern the genitive; and, on that account, are esteemed, by many, real substantives.

Note 4. *Opus* and *usus* govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive of the thing wanted; together with the dative of the person, who wants, expressed or understood; as, *Cic. Auctoritate tua nobis opus est. Virg. Nunc viribus usus*; sup. *est vobis. Quint. Lectionis opus est. Liv. Si quo usus operæ sit. Opus* elegantly governs a participle in the ablative: And that either with a substantive; as *Plaut. Celeriter mihi hoc homine convento est opus*. Or without a substantive; as, *Liv. Maturato opus est. Opus* is likewise sometimes joined, by way of adjective, with a substantive; as, *Cic. Dux nobis et auctor opus est. Id. Dices nummos mihi opus esse*. And in *Plautus* we find *usus* governing a participle in the ablative, in the same manner as *opus*; *Bach. Quid usus est conscriptis ad hunc modum tabulis?* *Amph. Citius, quod non factum est usus, sit, quam quod factum est opus*. And there is at least one example of its being joined by way of adjective to a substantive; *Plaut. Rud. Hoc neque isti usus est; et illi misera suppetius feret.*

11. The power of honesty is so great, that we love it even in an enemy.

Marcellus engaged with a small body of horse, and slew Virodomarus king of the Gauls.

Lampedo, the Lacedæmonian, is said to have been the only woman in any age, who was a king's daughter, a king's wife and a king's mother.

God, who knoweth man's heart, will punish the wicked who transgress his commands.

They are not rich whose money is increased, or whose flocks are many; but he is rich whose mind is quiet and content.

A kindness does not consist in that which is done or given, but in the intention of the doer or giver.

My father and mother were very pious, I will implore the divine assistance, and will follow their good example.

12. Numerianus, Carus's son, a young man of an extraordinary genius, was taken off by a plot among the Persians.

Olympias confessed, that she had conceived Alexander, not by her husband Philip, but by a serpent of a huge bigness.

Tiberius, the Roman emperor, was a man of a large and strong body, of a fair complexion and a graceful aspect.

Catiline was a man of great

Vis honestas sum tantus, ut diligo is etiam in hostis.

Marcellus dimico cum parvus manus equus, et occido Viridomarus rex Gallus.

Lampedo, Lacedæmonius, dico sum unicus femina in omnis ævum, qui sum rex filia, rex uxor, et rex mater.

Deus, qui nosco homo cor, punio scelestus qui violo is præceptum.

Ille non sum dives, qui pecunia augeo, aut qui grex sum multus; sed ille sum dives, qui animus sum quietus et tranquillus.

Beneficium non consisto in is qui facit aut do, sed in animus faciens aut dans.

Meus pater et mater sum valde pius, imploro divinus opis, et sequor is bonus exemplum.

Numerianus, Carus filius, adolescens egregius indoles, occido per insidiæ apud Persæ.

Olympias confiteor, sui concipio Alexander, non ex vir suus Philippus, sed ex serpens ingens magnitudo.

Tiberius Romanus imperator, sum vir amplus et robustus 6 corpus, candidus 6 color, et honestus 6 facies.

Catilina sum vir mag-

vigour both of mind and body, but of a wicked and perverse disposition.

13. After the battle much gold and other riches were found in the camp of the Persians.

As much money as any one has in his chest, so much credit has he; and he that has little money has likewise little credit.

The victory is glorious, in which there is more of clemency than cruelty; for cruelty always occasions a great deal of mischief.

Cicero was a man of a mild disposition, and polite eloquence; he had less courage than Julius Cæsar, but he had more honesty.

What news is there in the city about Nero? a little before his death, he leaned down upon a bed and drank some warm water.

After I had gone away from you, I wrote this little epistle, and I took care to avoid the words that might occasion any obscurity.

Note 4. They have not so much need of precept as example: the boys are now arrived at that age, that they ought to behave wisely, what need is there of words?

Now there will be need of your assistance, for in a capital affair a judge ought to act cau-

nus 6 vis et animus et corpus, sed malus pravus que 6 ingenium.

Post prælium, multum aurum et alius opes invenio in castra Persæ.

Quantum nummus quisque servo in arca juus, tantum fides habeo; et qui habeo paululum pecunia, habeo etiam paululum fides.

Victoria sum præclarus, in qui plus clementia sum quam crudelitas; nam crudelitas semper facio plurimum malum.

Cicero sum vir mitis 6 ingenium, et comptus 6 facundia; habeo minus fortitudo quam Julius Cæsar, sed habeo plus probitas.

Ecquid novum sum in civitas de Nero? sub mors decumbo super lætus, et bibo aliquantum tepidus aqua.

Postquam discedo a tu, exaro hic literula, et curo vito verbum qui possum asfero aliquid obscuritas.

Non tam ille opus sum imperium quam exemplum; puer jam pervenio ad id ætas, ut debeo ago prudenter, qui opus sum verbum?

Nunc usus sum tuus opera, nam in res capitalis judex debeo ago caute,

tiously, and there is need of great evidence.

¶ The giants who assaulted heaven were buried under vast mountains; they endeavour to rise now and then, which causes the earthquake, as old poets affirm.

Pompey triumphed on account of the Mithridatic war: no pomp of a triumph was ever like it; the son of Mithridates, the son of Tigranes, and Aristobulus king of the Jews were led before his chariot.

The Athenians, that they might not be reduced to their former condition of slavery, draw together an army, and order it to be led by Iphicrates. The conduct of this youth was wonderful, nor had the Athenians ever before him, among so many and so great generals, a commander either of greater hopes, or of a riper genius.

After they had pitched their camp, they receive an account of an old story, that Cyrene, a lady of excellent beauty, carried away by Apollo from Pelion, a mountain in Thessaly, had been got with child by the God, and had brought forth four boys; and that Aristæus, one of them, had first taught the use of bees and honey, and of milk for curds.

Courage was the cause of the victory; wherefore such was the slaughter of the enemy, that the

et opus sum magnus documentum.

*Gigas qui oppugno cælum
sepelio sub ingens mons; con-
nor surgo subinde, qui efficio
terra motus, ut vetus poeta
affirmo.*

*Pompeius triumpho de
Mithridaticus bellum: nul-
lus pompa triumphus un-
quam sum similis; filius
Mithridates, filius Tigra-
nes, et Aristobulus rex Ju-
dæus, ductus sum ante is
currus.*

*Atheniensis ne redigo in
pristinus fors servitus, con-
trabo exercitus jubeoque is
duco per Iphicrates. Vir-
tus hic adolescens sum admi-
rabilis, nec Athenienſes ha-
beo unquam ante is, inter
tot tantusque dux, impe-
rator aut magnus spes, aut
maturus indoles.*

*Cum pono castra, accipio
opinio vetus fabula, Cyrene
virgo eximius pulchritudo,
raptus ab Apollo a Pelion
Mons Thessalia, repleo a
deus et pario quatuor puer;
et Aristæus, unus ex hic,
primus trado usus apis et
mel, et lac ad coagulum.*

*Virtus sum causa vic-
toria; itaque is sum cæ-
des hostis, ut victor Roma-*

victorious Roman did not drink more water than blood of the barbarians out of the bloody river.

At last Corinth, the head of Achaia, the glory of Greece, being deserted by the inhabitants, was first plundered, and then destroyed; but what statues, what cloaths, and what pictures, were seized, burnt, and thrown about!

When the old men perceived the approach of the enemy, they met them in the very entrance of the gates, and a hundred men of an age quite worn out fought against fifteen thousand; so much courage and strength does the fight of one's country and home inspire.

The first inhabitants of Italy were the Aborigines, whose king Saturn is said to have been a man of so much justice, that neither was any one a slave under him, nor had any thing of private property, but all things were common and undivided.

Numantia, the glory of Spain, a town without walls, without towers, held out against an army of forty thousand, for fourteen years; nor did it hold out only, but often mauled them; and before it could be taken, there was occasion for him who had destroyed Carthage.

nus non bibo plus aqua quam sanguis barbarus de cruentus flumen.

Tandem Corinthus, caput Achaia, decus Græcia, desertus ab incola, primum sum directus, deinde deletus; sed quid signum, quid vesti, quidque tabula, raptus, incensus atque projectus sum!

Cum senex præsentio adventus hostis, occurro in ipse angustia porta, et centum vir effæctus atas pugno adversus quindecim mille; tantum animus viresque conspectus patria penatesque subministro.

Primus cultor Italia sum Aborigines, qui rex Saturnus trado sum tantus justitia, ut neque quisquam servio sub ille, neque habeo quicquam privatus res, sed omnis sum communis et indivisus.

Numantia, decus Hispania, oppidum sine murus, sine turris, sustineo exercitus quadraginta mille, per quatuordecim annus; nec sustineo modo, sed sæpius percello; et priusquam capio possum opus sum is qui evertio Carthago.

There is but one God, the author, the creator, the governor of the world; almighty, eternal, unchangeable. Wonderful he is in all

his ways; his counsels are unsearchable, his goodness is conspicuous in all his works; he is the fountain of excellence, the centre of perfection; the creatures of his hand declare his goodness, all their enjoyments speak his praise.

Thales was reckoned among the wise men, because he was believed to be the first that brought geometry into Greece. He first observed the motions of the sun and stars, the origin of winds, and the nature of thunder. Being asked what he thought the most difficult thing in the world; he answered, To know one's self.

Sir William Wallace was a man of ancient family, but of a small fortune. He performed many glorious exploits in the war against the English. Many, whom the love of their country had called together, flocked to Wallace from all parts. He quickly took the castles which the English possessed beyond the Forth. The Forth is a river and arm of the sea, which divides Lothian from Fife. The mouth of the Forth is called the Scottish sea. He led his army into England, where he found much gold and silver among the spoils of his enemies. What need had he of more?

§ 2. Of Adjectives.

§ 2. *Adjectivorum.*

RULE I.

* 14. **V**ERBAL adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, require the genitive.

REG. I.

ADJECTIVA verbalia, vel affectionem animi significantia, genitivum postulant.

This man is capable of friendship, a lover of his country, fond of learning, skilled in war, not ignorant of religion, and privy to all my designs.

Hic vir est capax amicitiae, amans patriæ, cupidus literarum, peritus belli, haud ignarus religionis, et conscius omnium meorum consiliorum.

To this rule belong,

I. VERBALS in AX, and PARTICIPIALS in NS; as, *capax, edax, fugax, pertinax, pervicax, rapax, sagax, spernax, tenax, vorax, &c. amans, appetens, cupiens, ex-*

periens, intelligens, insolens, negligens, diligens, metuens, observans, patiens, impatiens, retinens, reverentior, sciens, servantissimus, timens, tolerans, fugiens, sitiens, &c.

II. ADJECTIVES signifying an affection of the mind ; such as,

1. DESIRE and DISDAIN ; as, *cupidus, avarus, avidus, studiosus, curiosus, æmulus, fastidiosus, incuriosus, profusus, &c.*

2. KNOWLEDGE ; as, *peritus, gnarus, prudens, callidus, providus, doctus, docilis, præsciens, præfagus, certus, certior, memor, expertus, consultus, assuetus, &c.*

3. IGNORANCE ; as, *ignarus, rudis, imperitus, imprudens, improvidus, nescius, inscius, incertus, dubius, anxius, sollicitus, immemor, ambiguus, suspensus, indoctus, inexpertus, formidolosus, pavidus, timidus, tremidus ; also, insuetus, insolitus, securus, intrepidus, interritus, impavidus, &c.*

4. GUILT ; as, *consciens, convictus, manifestus, suspectus, reus, noxius, compertus ; also, innoxius, innocens, insons, &c.*

Note 1. Verbals or verbal adjectives are adjective nouns derived from verbs ; as, *capax* from *capio*, *edax* from *edo*, &c. Participials are participles turned into adjective nouns ; such as, *patiens, impatiens ; doctus, indoctus ; expertus, inexpertus, &c.* Here observe, that the participial and participle, though the word be often the same, differ in signification, as well as in point of construction ; the participle signifies a single act at a certain time ; but the participial, without regard to any particular time, denotes a habit. Thus, *patiens frigus* signifies a person just now exposed to the cold, however unfit he may be to bear it ; but, *patiens frigoris* denotes one whom nature or custom has enabled or fitted to bear cold with ease. Again, *doctus grammaticam* signifies a person who some time ago has been taught grammar, though perhaps he never understood it, or has now forgot it ; but, *doctus grammaticæ* denotes one who by long study has attained a thorough knowledge in grammar, or is become a connoisseur in it. Again, participials admit the degrees of comparison, which participles do not ; thus, *amans, amantior, amantissimus ; doctus, doctior, doctissimus.*

Note 2. To this rule may be referred a great variety of other adjectives, the more common of which occur in the following phrases ; “ *abjectior animi, abstemius vini, acer militiæ, illustrium domuum adversa, æger animi, æquales ævi, æquus absentium, illarum rerum affines, alienum dignitatis, alternus animæ, amens animi, anhelus laboris, ardens animi, atrox odii, audax ingenii, aversus animi, bibulus Falerni, blandus precum, cæcus animi, captus animi, catus legum, commune omnium, confidens animi, confirmatus animi, confusus animi, conterminus jugi, contraria virtutum, credulus adversi, degener virtutis, devius æqui, disertus*

leporum, dispar sortis, dissimilis tui, diversus morum, divina avis imbrum, durus oris, effusissimus munificentiae, egregius animi, enunciativus corporum, erectus animi, exactus morum; exiguus animi, eximius animi, exosa vitae, externatus animi, facilis frugum, fallax amicitiae, falsus animi, felix cerebri, ferox animi, fervidus ingenii, fessus rerum, festinus voti, fidens animi, fidissima tui, finitimus fluvii, flavus comarum, floridior ævi, fluxi vestium, fortunatus laborum, frustratus decoris, fugitivus patriæ, furens animi, gaudens alti, illex animi, impiger militiæ, improba conubii, incautus futuri, inconfuetus mensæ, indecora formæ, indocilis pacis, infelix culpæ, ingens animi, inglorius militiæ, ingratus salutis, infans animi, insolens infamiæ, integer animi, invictus laboris, lapsus animi, lassus maris, lentus cæpti, levis opum, madidus roris, maturus laudum, maximus ævi, medius cœli, miser animi, moderatus iræ, mutabile mentis, mutatus animi, nobilis fandi, notus fugarum, obnoxius timoris, occultus odii, optimus militiæ, oriundus cujus patriæ, ornatus fidei, otiosi studiorum, pares ætatis, perfida pacti, periclitabundus sui, perinfames maleficæ disciplinæ, piger periculi, præclarus fidei, præceps animi, præcipuus virtutis, præstans belli, pravus favoris, primus luendæ pœnæ, properus occasionis, propriæ Deorum voluptates, procax otii, profugus regni, promptus belli, pulcherrimus iræ, recreatus animi, rectus iudicii, resides bellorum, sanus mentis, saucius famæ, scitus vadorum, secors rerum, secreta teporis, segnis occasionum, seri studiorum, sicci sanguinis enses, significativus belli cometes, similis tui, sinister fidei, solers lyræ, spernendus morum, spreta vigoris, stabilis sui orbis, strenuus militiæ, stupens animi, summus severitatis, superior sui, superstes bellorum, surdus veritatis, tantus animi, tardus fugæ, tenella animi, territus animi, turbatus animi, turbidus animi, vaser juris, vagus animi, validus opum, vanus veri, vecors animi, venerandus centri, versus animi, versutus ingenii, vetus regnandi, victus animi, vigil armenti, viridissimus iræ, unitus rerum."

Note 3. Of the adjectives belonging to this rule, *amulus, certus, incertus, dubius, ambiguus, conscius, manifestus, suspectus, noxius, compertus*, instead of the genitive, take frequently the dative, but generally in a different sense, as will be taught in No. 16. Several also of the adjectives in Note 2. such as, *adversus, equalis, affinis, alienus, blandus, communis, conterminus, contrarius, credulus, dispar, dissimilis, fidus, finitimus, par, proprius, similis, superstes*, and some others, take oftner the dative than the genitive, as will likewise be taught in No. 16. And *superior, captus, oriundus, gaudens*, take commonly the ablative, as taught in No. 19, 20, 52.

Note 4. Many of the adjectives belonging to this rule admit of other constructions; as, Cic. *De alieno negligens*. Id. *Avidus in pecuniis*. Id. *Certio factus de re*. Liv. *Securus de bello*. Cic. *Nulla in re rudis*. Id. *Doctus Latinis literis*. Plin. *Suspecta incestu*. Cic. *Reus de vi*. *Reus magnis criminibus*. Colum. *Innoxius ab injuria*. Many also of those enumerated in Note 2. either take the ablative, or admit of some other construction; as, Ovid, *Felix morte sua*. Cic. *Ferox natura*. Id. *Præstans ingenio et doctrina*. Tac. *Devius consiliis*. Ovid. *Fugitivus a domino*. Cic. *Proflugi ab Thebis*. Tac. *Degener ad pericula*. And *alienus* has very frequently the ablative, with *a* or *ab*; as, Ter. *Homosum; humani nihil a me alienum puto*.

Note 5. The genitive, according to grammarians, is not governed by these adjectives; but by, *in re, in negotio, in causa*, or the like, understood, except in cases where the adjective is used substantively.

I. Blasius was a man capable of profound thought, firm in his resolution, despising death and avoiding ambition; he was a quick discerner of things, and a stickler for what was right; but he was obstinate in wrath and a devourer of much meat.

The Emperor's freed-man was a man able to endure cold, and capable of bearing want; but he was afraid of the lash, and unacquainted with war; he was skilled in music, fond of pleasure, and a lover of wine; nay, he was greedy of praise, covetous of applause; but equally neglectful of friends and enemies. He was, however, most observant of justice, and no body was more reverentful of the gods.

II. 1. The man whom I mentioned above, was of a fickle temper, at first he was desirous of war, greedy of military glory, and weary of learning; but after Carthage, that vied with the city Rome for so many years, was destroyed, he was fond of peace, addicted to eloquence, and much taken up with physic.

2. Our general is skilled in many things, being expert at arms, well seen in the art military, versed in war, foreseeing what is to come, aware of

*Blasius sum vir capax
altus mens, tenax propo-
situm, spernax mors, et su-
gax ambitio; sum sagax
res, et pertinax rectum;
sed sum pervicax ira, et
edax multus cibus.*

*Imperator libertus sum
homo patiens aliorum, et to-
lerans penuria; sed sum
metuens flagellum, et in-
solens bellum: sum sciens
musica, cupiens voluptas,
et amans vinum; imo sum
appetens laus, sitiens fa-
ma; sed æque negligens
amicus inimicusque. Sum
tamen servantissimus æ-
quum, et nemo sum reve-
rentior deus.*

*Vir, qui memoro supra,
sum mobilis ingenium,
primo sum avidus bellum,
avarus militaris gloria, et
fastidiosus literæ; sed post-
quam Carthago, æmulus
urbis Roma per tot annos,
everto, sum cupidus pax,
studiosus eloquentia, et cu-
riosus medicina.*

*Noster dux sum peritus
multis res, gnarus arma,
prudens res militaris, ex-
pertus bellum, præscius
venturum, providus res*

things future, well assured of what will happen, but undaunted at danger, and not afraid of death: his son is well acquainted with learning, but apt to learn vice; he is skilled in the law, versed in country affairs, and mindful of a good turn.

3. This man is void of learning, ignorant of philosophy, unskilled at arms, unacquainted with the world, not afraid of the gods, unaccustomed to hardship, not used to slavery, fearless of death, unmindful of his condition, and regardless of reputation. His wife, ignorant of her extraction, is untaught in her mind, wavering in her resolution, concerned and in pain for her affairs, and perplexed about theft.

4. The orator defended two men accused of parricide, and suspected of capital crimes: the one had been privy to murder, and concerned in a conspiracy, who, being evidently guilty of the villany, and convicted of the crime, was condemned; the other, being innocent of the facts, not concerned in the plot entered into against the king's life, innocent of his brother's blood, and found guilty of no crime, was acquitted.

¶ Shame and modesty are weak restraints amongst men thirsting after power and regardless of honour: accordingly Domitian proceeded to huge

futurus, certus futurum, verum intrepidus periculum, et interritus letum: is filius sum doctus literæ, sed docilis prævum; sum consultus jus, callidus res rusticus, et memor beneficium.

Hic homo sum rudis literæ, ignarus philosophia, inscius arma, imperitus res, haud timidus deus, insuetus labor, insolitus servitium, impavidus mors, immemor fors, et securus fama. Is uxor, nescius genus, sum incertus animus, dubius consilium, sollicitus et trepidus res suus, et anxius furtum.

Orator defendo duo homo reus parricidium, et suspectus capitalis crimen: alter sum conscius cædes, et noxius conjuratio, qui, manifestus scelus, et convictus facinus, condemno: alter, innocens factum, innocens consilium initus in rex caput, insons fraternus sanguis, et compertus nullus flagitium, absolvo.

Pudor et modestia sum infirmus vinculum apud homo avidus potentia et securus decus: itaque Domitianus progredior ad ingens

excesses of lust, rage, cruelty, and avarice, and raised so great a hatred against himself, that he quite wiped off the merits of his father and brother.

Catiline, a man of a very noble extraction, but of a very wicked disposition, with some famous indeed, but daring men, conspired against his country; his accomplices being seized, were strangled in prison; and, indeed, what could be hard or too severe against men convicted of such villany?

Vespasian the emperor was apt not to remember offences and quarrels; he took patiently the ill language uttered against him by the lawyers and philosophers: and Galba was a man not regardless of fame, not covetous of other mens money, but greedy of the public money, and not lavish of his own, could bear with his friends and freedmen, was capable of empire, had he not governed.

Cineas, who was Demosthenes's scholar, and skilled in the Latin tongue, was sent to Rome by Pyrrhus, to advise the Romans to sue for peace; but the Romans afterwards dispatched generals into Greece and other quarters, who taught the nations, till that time free, and therefore unable to bear the yoke, to beg peace of them, and be subject.

Sylla was fond of pleasure,

vitium libido, iracundia, crudelitas, et avaritia, et concito tantum odium in sui, ut penitus aboleo meritum pater et frater.

Catilina, vir nobilis 6 genus, sed pravus 6 ingenium, cum quidam clarus quidem, sed audax vir, conjuro adversus patria; is socius deprehensus, strangulo in carcer; et sane quis possum sum acerbus aut nimis gravis in homo convictus tantum facinus?

Vespasianus princeps sum inmemor offensa et inimicitia; leniter fero convicium dictus in sui a causidicus et philosophus: et Galba sum vir non incuriosus fama, non appetens alienus pecunia, sed avarus pecunia publicus, et non profusus suus; patiens amicus libertusque, capax imperium, nisi impero.

Cineas, qui sum Demosthenes discipulus, et doctus Latinus lingua, mitto ad Roma a Pyrrhus, ut hortor Romanus peto pax; sed Romanus postea mitto dux in Gracia aliusque pars qui doceo gens, ad id tempus liber, et ideo impatiens jugum, peto pax a sui, et servio.

Sylla sum cupidus vo-

but fonder of glory, he hastened with his victorious army from Asia; and indeed since Marius had been so cruel against his friends, how great severity was there occasion for, that Sylla might be revenged of Marius?

luptas, sed cupidus gloria, propero cum victor exercitus ab Asia; et sane quum Marius sum tam ferus in is amicus, quantus scævitia opus sum, ut Sylla vindico de Marius?

Agefilas was an excellent general, undaunted at danger, able to endure want, and accustomed to hardship: he was a man of low stature and slender body; so that strangers, when they beheld his person, despised him; but they who knew his abilities could not sufficiently admire him.

Epaminondas, the son of Polymnus, the Theban, was modest, prudent, skilled in war, a lover of truth, and of a great spirit.

Nyctimene is said to have committed some horrible wickedness, for which she was changed into an owl, an ugly dismal bird, who, conscious of her guilt, never appears when the sun shines, but being driven from the society of birds, seeks to conceal her shame in the darkness of the night.

R U L E II.

* 15. **P**ARTITIVES, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

None of the wild beasts.
The black among vultures.
The elder of the brothers.
The most learned of the Romans.
Which of us?
One of the muses.
The eighth of the wise men.

R E G. II.

PARTITIVA, et partitive posita, comparativa, superlativa, interrogativa, et quædam numeralia, genitivo plurali gaudent.

*Nulla belluarum.
Nigri vulturum.
Senior fratrum.
Doctissimus Romanorum.
Quis nostrum?
Una musarum.
Octavus sapientum.*

1. *Partitives* are adjectives, nouns, or pronouns signify-

ing many, or a part of many, severally, and as it were one by one; as *ullus, nullus, solus, uter, uterque, uterunque, utervis, uterlibet, alter, alteruter, neuter, alius, aliquis, quidam, quispiam, quisquis, quisque, unusquisque, aliquot, cætera, reliquus*; to which add, *omnis, cunctus*, and the substantive, *nemo*.

2. *Words placed partitively* are adjectives used in a partitive sense, or taken to signify a part of many, as, *lecti juvenum*, the choice of the young men; *nigræ lanarum*, the black hair among wool; *degeneres canum, sancti deorum*, &c. to which may be added the substantive *vulgus*, as, *vulgus Atheniensium, vulgus militum*.

3. *Comparatives* are adjectives of the comparative degree: as, *doctior*.

4. *Superlative* are adjectives of the superlative degree; as, *doctissimus*.

5. *Interrogatives* are adjective nouns or pronouns, by which we ask a question; those belonging to this rule are, *quis, quisnam, quisve, uter, quot, quotus, quotusquisque*.

6. *Numerals* are adjectives signifying number; and to this rule belong both the *cardinals*, such as, *unus, duo, tres*, &c. and the *ordinals*, such as, *primus, secundus, tertius*, &c. as also the *distributive*, *singuli*; to which add, *multi, pauci, plerique, medius*.

Note 1. The partitive &c. takes the gender of the substantive it governs, when there is no other: but if there are two substantives of different genders, it generally agrees with the first; as, Cic. *Indus maximus fluminum*. Id. *Leo fortissimus animalium*. But not always; as, Plin. *Delpbinus velocissimum omnium animalium*.

Note 2. Partitives, &c. govern the genitive singular of collectives; as, Cic. *Præstantissimus nostræ civitatis*. Virg. *Nympharum sanguinis una*.

Note 3. The comparative, as also the partitives, *uter, alter, neuter*, when they govern a genitive of partition, import a comparison betwixt two only; thus, speaking of two brothers, or two persons, we say, *major fratrum, uter vestrum* &c. But speaking of three or more, we say, *maximus fratrum, quis vestrum* &c.

Note 4. Instead of the genitive of partition, we often find the ablative with *de, e, ex*, or *in*; and sometimes the accusative with *inter* or *ante*; as Ovid. *De tot modo fratribus unus*. Cic. *Unus e Stoicis*. Id. *Acerrimus ex omnibus nostris sensibus est sensus videndi*. Senec. *Crasus inter reges opulentissimus*. Liv. *Longe ante alios acceptissimus militum animis*.

Note 5. After partitives, &c. we use the genitives *nostrum* and *vestrum*, but not *nostrî* or *vestrî*.

Note 6. In this construction of partitives, &c. *de, e, vel ex numero* is understood, or sometimes expressed; as, *Juv. Quædam de numero lamiarum. V. Max. Unus e numero Persarum. Cæf. Ex numero adversariorum Jexcentis interfecit.*

1. Augustus, after the civil war, neither in his harangues nor in his edicts, called any of the military fellow soldier.

Alexander engaged with none of his enemies whom he did not conquer, and laid siege to no town which he did not take.

Spain was invaded by the Romans before it knew itself, and alone of all the provinces understood its own strength after it was subdued.

Who will wonder that the enemy gave way, when one of the Consuls ordered his own son, though victorious, to be slain, because he had fought contrary to orders?

What every one of your friends may have writ to the general concerning these two men, I know not; but neither of them is much to be blamed; the rest of the soldiers were also in the fault, and none of us is innocent.

This man entertains a stranger more handsomely than either of you, or any of your friends: Come, says he, here are eggs, hens, apples, and nuts: some of the apples are mellow; of the eggs, some are long, some round; chuse either of them you please, for both of them are good.

Augustus, post civilis bellum, neque in concio neque per edictum, appello ullus miles commilito.

Alexander congregior cum nullus hostis qui non vinco, et obsideo nullus urbs qui non expugno.

Hispania obsideo a Romanus, antequam cognosco sui, et solus omnis provincia intelligo suus vires postquam vinco.

Quis miror hostis cedo quam alter consul jubeo suus filius, quamvis victor, occido, quia pugno contra imperium?

Quis quisque tuus necessarius scribo ad imperator de hic duo vir, nescio; sed neuter is sum valde reprehendendus; reliquus miles sum etiam in culpa, et nemo ego sum innocuus.

Hic vir excipio hospes eleganter quam utervis tu, aut quisquam amicus vester: Agite, inquam, hic sum ovum, gallina, pomum et nux; quidam pomum sum mitis; ovum alius sum oblongus, alius rotundus; eligo uterlibet hic, nam uterque is sum bonus.

2. The centurion being surrounded by the enemy, was in great danger; but the chief of his friends, the choice of the young men, and the light armed of the soldiers, came running up to his relief.

3. & 4. The younger of the bees go abroad to their work, the more elderly labour within. Thus the most ancient of mortals practised industry; they lived without a crime, and therefore without a punishment, nor was there need of rewards.

5. & 6. Who of mortals can endure regal pride? Wherefore Tarquin, the seventh and last of the Roman kings, was driven into banishment, and, scarce two or three of his well-wishers were left in the city.

All Gaul is divided into three parts; whereof the Belgæ inhabit one, the Aquitani another, the Gauls the third. Of all these the Belgæ are the bravest. What numbers of men have flourished there?

¶ After Sylla came over to Africa and to the camp of Marius with the horse, though raw before and unacquainted with war, he soon became the most accomplished of all. But what one of a thousand of great generals is happy?

The tyrants are conquered, and fly back to the city. After this they begged assistance of the Lacedæmonians. The war is renewed, five hundred of the

Centurio circumventus ab hostis, versor in magnus periculum; sed præcipuus amicus lectus juvenis, - et expeditus miles, concurro in auxilium.

Adolescentior opis exeo ad opus, senior operor intus. Ita vetustissimus mortalis exerceo diligentia; ago sine scelus, eoque sine pæna, nec opus sum præmium.

Quis mortalis possum tolero regalis superbia? Itaque Tarquinius, septimus atque ultimus Romanus rex, ego in exilium, et vix duo aut tres fautor relinquo in urbs.

Omnis Gallia sum divisus in tres pars; qui Belgæ incolò unus, Aquitani alius, Galli tertius. Hic omnis Belgæ sum fortissimus. Quot homo ibi provenio?

Postquam Sylla venio in Africa atque in castra Marius cum equitatus, quamvis rudis antea et ignarus bellam, brevis fio solertissimus omnis. Sed quotusquisque magnus dux sum felix?

Tyrannus vinco, et in urbs refugio. Post hic peto auxilium a Lacedæmonius. Bellum redintegro, quingenti Lacedæmonius in-

Lacedemonians are slain in battle, Critias and Hippolochus, the most cruel of all the tyrants, fall. But who amongst men, or which of the gods, bewailed their death?

Many of the soldiers were kissing the hands and feet of Otho, and calling him the only emperor; whilst, in the mean time, Vitellius, ignorant of the victory, was drawing together the remaining strength of the German army: most of the soldiers were on their march, a few only of the veterans were left in the winter quarters.

Of Cæsar's men not above twenty were missing, but in the castle there were none of the soldiers but were wounded, four of the centurions lost their eyes, thirty thousand arrows were shot into the castle by the enemy, and in the shield of Scæva the centurion were found two hundred and thirty holes.

Sicily at the beginning was the country of the Cyclops; after they were extirpated, Cocalus seized the government of the island; after whom each of the cities fell under the power of tyrants.

Cæsar, the most penetrating and wisest of generals, resolves to take Dumnorix along with him into Britain, because he knew him to be desirous of change, fond of power, of a great spirit, and of great authority among the Gauls; though

terficio in prælium, Critias et Hippolochus, omnis tyrannus sævissimus, cado. Sed quisnam homo, quisve deus, lugeo mors?

Multus miles exosculor manus ac pes Otho, unicunque imperator prædico; dum, interim, Vitellius, nescius victoria, traho reliquus vires Germanicus exercitus; plerique miles sum in iter, pauci tantum veteranus relinquo in hiberna.

Cæsar miles non amplius viginti sum desideratus, sed in castellum nemo miles omnino sum quin vulnero, quatuor centurio amitto oculus, triginti mille sagitta conjicio in castellum ab hostis, et in scutum Scæva centurio invenio ccxxx foramen.

Sicilia a principium sum patria Cyclops; postquam ille extinguo, Cocalus occupo regnum in ulla; post qui singuli civitas concedo in imperium tyrannus.

Cæsar, sagacissimus ac sapientissimus dux, constituo duco Dumnorix suicum in Britannia, quod cognosco is cupidus res novus, avidus imperium, magnus animus, et magnus auctoritas inter Gallus;

he persisted to entreat that he might be left in Gaul.

Gordius spied a young lady of excellent beauty at the gate of the city, and asked her which of the augurs he should consult? When she understood the occasion of his question, being skilled in the art, she told him that he should be a king, and promised that she would be the companion of his life and hopes. This offer seemed the chief happiness of a kingdom.

quamvis ille contendo peto, uti in Gallia relinquo.

Gordius conspicio virgo eximius pulchritudo ad porta urbs, et percontor quis augur consulto? Cum intelligo causa questio, peritus ars, respondeo ille sum rex, et polliceor sui fore socius vita is et spes. Hic conditio videor primus felicitas regnum.

Pylades and Orestes cherished a mutual love, and no mortal knows which of them was the more faithful.

The priestess of Apollo, being asked why Jupiter was esteemed the chief of the gods, since Mars was the best foldier, made this answer, Mars is valiant, but Jupiter is wise.

The nation of the Suevi is the most warlike of all the Germans. The nature of their food, their daily exercise, and free manner of life, improve their strength, and make them men of huge stature of body.

When Faith, Temperance, the Graces, and other celestial powers, left the earth, (says one of the ancients,) Hope was the only goddess that staid behind.

The first of all virtues is innocence, the next is modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.

R U L E III.

16. **A**DJECTIVES
signifying profit or disprofit govern the dative.

Kind to me.
Agreeable to the people.
Sentenced to punishment.
Evident to all.

R E G. III.

ADJECTIVA
significancia commodum vel incommodum regunt dativum.

*Benignus mihi.
Acceptus plebi.
Addictus supplicio.
Apertum omnibus.*

Bordering on the sea.
 Fit for study.
 Frank to petitioners.
 Of the same age with Cicero.
 Like his father.
 Allied to Heaven.
 Exposed to danger.

Finitimus mari.
Aptus studio.
Facilis rogantibus.
Æqualis Ciceroni.
Similis patri.
Cognatus cælo.
Obnoxius periculo.

To this rule belong chiefly adjectives signifying,

1. **PROFIT** or **DISPROFIT** ; as, *benignus, bonus, utilis, commodus, felix, faustus, fructuosus, propper, saluber* ; also, *calamitosus, inutilis, damnosus, dirus, exitio u, funestus, incommodus, malus, noxius, perniciosus, pestifer.*
2. **PLEASURE** or **PAIN** ; as, *acceptus, dulcis, gratus, gratiosus, jucundus, lætus, suavis* ; also, *acerbus, amarus, in-suavis, injucundus, ingratus, molestus, tristis.*
3. **LOVE** or **HATRED** ; as, *addictus, æquus, amicus, benevolus, blandus, carus, deditus, fidus, fidelis, lenis, mitis, propitius* ; also, *adversus, asper, crudelis, contrarius, insensus, infestus, infidus, immitis, inimicus, iniquus, inuisus, invidus, iratus, odiosus, suspectus, trux.*
4. **PERSPICUITY** or **OBSCURITY** ; as, *apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, manifestus, notus, perspicuus* ; also, *ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, incertus, obscurus.*
5. **PROPINQUITY** ; as, *finitimus, propior, proximus, propinquus, socius, vicinus, affinis.*
6. **FITNESS** or **UNFITNESS** ; as, *aptus, appositus, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus* ; also, *ineptus, inhabilis, infortunus, inconueniens.*
7. **EASINESS** or **DIFFICULTY** ; as *facilis, levis, obuius, peruius* ; also, *difficilis, arduus, gravis, laboriosus, periculofus, inuius.*
8. **EQUALITY** or **INEQUALITY** ; as, *æqualis, æquævus, par, compar, suppar, communis* : and, *inequalis, impar, dispar, discors* : Also, **LIKENESS** or **UNLIKENESS** ; as, *similis, amulus, geminus* ; and, *dissimilis, absonus, alienus, diversus, discolor.*
9. Also may be compounded with **CON** ; as, *cognatus, concolor, concors, confinis, congruus, consanguineus, conscius, consentaneus, consensus, concilians, conterminus, confignu, continuus, continens.* &c.

10. A great variety of other adjectives that cannot be reduced to distinct classes; as, *obnoxius, subiectus, supplex, superstes, proprius, credulus, absurdus, decorus, deformis, præsto, secundus, &c.*

Note 1. With respect to the adjectives belonging to this rule, observe,
1. That *amulus, certus, incertus, dubius, ambiguus, conscius, manifestus, suspectus, noxius, compertus, &c.* often govern the genitive; as was taught, No. 14. 2. That though *adversus, æqualis, affinis, alienus, blandus, communis, coterminus, contrarius, credulus, dispar, dissimilis, fidus, finitimus, par, proprius, similis, superstes, &c.* take commonly the dative; yet sometimes they govern the genitive, as already observed in No. 14. *Note 2.* 3. That *benignus, prosper, latus, gravis*, and some others, often take the genitive or ablative as belonging to No. 21. Here also observe, that adjectives belonging to different rules, and which admit of different constructions in different senses, sometimes take both cases after them; as, Ter. *Mens sibi conscia recti.*

Note 2. Some adjectives signifying love, hatred, or other passions toward or against a person; such as, *amicus, animatus, beneficus, benivolus, benignus, pius, gratus, misericors, liberalis; acerbus, severus, sævus, crudelis, iniquus, injuriosus, insensus, &c.* take often the accusative, with the preposition *in, erga, or adversus.*

Note 3. Some adjectives signify fitness, usefulness, or the contrary; such as, *accommodatus, appositus, aptus, congruus, commodus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus, utilis, ineptus, inhabilis, inutilis, &c.* take frequently the accusative with *ad.*

Note 4. Adjectives signifying motion, tendency, or propension to a thing; such as, *celer, tardus, celer, piger, impiger, lentus, præceps, rapidus, segnis; declivis, inclinatus, proclivis, pronus; propensus, paratus, promptus, profugus, &c.* take the accusative with *ad* or *in* rather than the dative.

Note 5. *Propior* and *proximus*, in imitation of their primitive *prope*, sometimes take the accusative, the preposition *ad* being understood, but seldom or never expressed; as, Sall. *Vitium propius virtutem.* Cic. *Proximum Pompeium sedebam.*

Note 6. Substantives sometimes govern the dative; as, Virg. *Erit illi mihi semper Deus.* Ter. *Natura tu illi pater es, conciliis ego.* Hor. *Mastis præsidium reis.* Virg. *Tu decus omne tuis.* Cic. *Non hominibus sed virtutibus hostis.* Plaut. *Lupus est bo mobomini.* Lucr. *Urbi pater est.* Ter. *Nostre est faulrix familie.*

Note 7. The dative, according to grammarians, is not, properly speaking, governed either by adjectives, verbs, or any other part of speech; but is fitly subjoined to any word, when acquisition, ademption, advantage, disadvantage, or destination is signified.

17. Verbals in *BILIS* *Verbalia in BILIS*
and *DUS* govern the da- *et DUS regunt dati-*
tive. *vum.*

Wonderful to you.
To be intreated by me.

Mirabilis tibi.
Exorandus mihi.

Note 1. The participle perfect, signifying passively, takes sometimes the dative, but oftner the ablative with *a* or *ab*. Cic. *Ego audita tibi putaram.* Id. *Mors Crassi est a multis deserta.* Ovid. *Proditus a socio est.*

Note 2. Verbals in DUS also, instead of the dative, take sometimes the ablative with *a* or *ab*. Cic. *Admonendum a me.* Id. *Non eos venerandos a nobis.*

16. 1. Mallows are wholesome for the body, useful to the sick, and hurtful to no man; but some medicines are unprofitable to the physician himself, destructive to health, and pernicious to the patient.

The victory which Cæsar obtained in the plains of Pharsalia, was baneful to his country, destructive to the commonwealth, pernicious to the Roman name, fatal to the city, and dismal to human kind.

Fortune is always kind to you: my trade is profitable to me; the stars are beneficial to mariners; we shall loose from the harbour to-morrow; may it be lucky, fortunate, and happy for us all.

2. My colleague is delightful to his friends, agreeable to his companions, acceptable to all, and unpleasant to no body: without him, and without the study of letters, life itself would be tasteless to me.

Dew on the tender grass is agreeable to cattle, and sleep is sweet to a traveller; a burden is irksome to a sluggish ass,

Malva sum saluber corpus, utilis æger, et pestifer nemo; sed quidam medicamentum sum inutilis medicus ipse, perniciosus valetudo, et exitiosus ægrotus.

Victoria qui Cæsar adipiscor in campus Pharsalia, sum calamitosus patria, damnosus respublica, exitiabilis Romanus nomen funestus urbs, et dirus humanus genus.

Fortuna semper sum benignus tu: meus ars sum fructuosus ego; stella sum commodus nauta; solvo e portus cras; qui bonus faustus, felixque sum ego omnis.

Meus collega sum jucundus amicus, acceptus comes, graciosus omnis, et injucundus nemo; sine is, et sine studium literæ, vita ipse forem inuavis ego.

Ros in tener gramen sum gratus pecus, et seminus sum dulcis viator; onus sum ingratus piger asinus.

and labour troublesome to a lazy person; an unripe grape is sour to the taste, and wind is a sad thing for trees.

3. Be thou just to all, kind to all, intimate with few, fawning to none, true to your Lord, faithful to your master, gentle to your petitioner, merciful to enemies, and unjust to no body; thus you will be dear to all, and hated by none.

Nero at first was friendly to good men, and addicted to the study of the muses; but the latter part of his life was contrary to the former; for now he was harsh to and angry with those that advised him, spiteful and enraged against mankind, an enemy to all, hated by the gods, and many things were cross to him.

4. The arguments concerning the former pyramids appear dark to some, doubtful to others, and clear to few; but the three remaining pyramids, being situate on a hill, are visible to sailors and known to all.

5. In Africa the places that are next to our sea, nigh to Carthage, or near to Mauritania, are very fertile; but the places bordering on Numidia, and nearer to the scorching heats, are more barren.

6. Decency is adapted to the nature of things; thus some colours are proper for mourning, and others quite improper for this purpose; the morning

et labor molestus ignavus; immaturus uva sum acerbus gustus, et ventus sum triste arbor.

Sum tu æquus omnis, benevolus cunctis, familiaris pauci, blandus nullus. fidus dominus, fidelis herus, lenis precans, mitis hostis et iniquus nemo: sic sum carus omnis, et odiosus nullus.

Nero primo sum amicus bonus, et deditus studium musa; sed posterior pars vita sum contrarius prior; nam jam sum asper et iratus monitor, infestus ac insensus humanus genus, inimicus omnis, invidius deus, et multus sum adversus ille.

Argumentum de prior pyramis video obscurus quidam, dubius alius, et perspicuus pauci; at tres reliquus pyramis, situs in mons, sum conspicuus navigans, et notus omnis.

In Africa locus qui sum proximus noster mare, propinquus Carthago, aut vicinus Mauritania, sum ferox; sed locus finitimus Numidia, et propior ardor, sum magis sterilis.

Decor sum accommodatus natura res; sic, quidam color sum conveniens luctus, et alius prorsus ineptus hic res; aurora sum

is friendly to the muses, and fit for study; a town situate on the shore is convenient for trade, but without walls it will be exposed to enemies.

7. Nothing is difficult or hard to a brave man; to him no place is dangerous, no battle terrible, no sea unpassable; all hardships are easy and light to such a man: yet his mind is always disposed to peace, but ready and prepared for war.

8. The poet married a wife equal in age, and every way a match for him; she was like her mother, her lips rivalled the roses; and, as a matron is diverse and different from a strumpet, so she was unlike her sister: but there is a fault different from this fault; her spirit was unsuitable and unequal to her fortune; sometimes she was inconsistent with herself; now she is dead; death is common to every age.

9. and 10. Heaven is allied to earth, nature is always consistent with itself, and men's fortune is agreeable to their manners; thus, the savage people bordering on Ethiopia are subject to sad slavery, exposed to many hardships; and yet, if you consider their strength, they are inferior to none of the neighbouring nations.

Note 2. A good man is affectionate towards his parents, beneficent to his relations, bene-

amicus musa, et aptus studium; urbs appositus litus sum idoneus commercium, sed sine murus sum opportunus hostis.

Nihil sum difficilis aut arduus fortis vir; is nullus locus sum periculosus, nullus praelium gravis, nullus mare inuius; omnis labor sum facilis et levis talis vir: tamen animus sum semper pronus pax, sed promptus et paratus bellum.

Poeta duco uxor æquævus, et omnimodo par sui; sum similis mater, labrum sum æmulus rosa; et, ut matrona sum dispar atque discolor meretrix, ita sum dissimilis soror; sed sum vitium diversus hic vitium; animus sum alienus et impar fortuna; nonnunquam sum discors sui; nunc mortuus sum; mors sum communis omnis ætas.

Cælum sum cognatus tellus, natura semper sum concors sui, et homo fortuna sum consentaneus mos; sic ferus natio confinis Æthiopia sum subjectus tristis servitium, obnoxius multus injuria; et tamen, si specto vires, sum secundus nullus finitimus gens.

Bonus vir sum pius in parens, beneficus in propinquus, benevolus erga ami-

volent to his friends, grateful to his well wishers, well affected towards good men, kind to all, injurious to none, harsh to no body, and not cruel or severe to an enemy.

Note 3. This fellow is good for nothing, but his brother is good for many things; his shoes are tight and meet for his feet, his cloaths are light and convenient for running, and the ground is proper for that purpose.

Note 4. The general is slow to punishment, swift to rewards, bent on war; his son too is alert for battle, and not backward to danger; but his mind is prone to cruelty, inclined to vice, and disposed to any wickedness.

17. Death, whose path must once be trod by all, is terrible to the wicked, with whose life all good things are extinguished; but desirable to good men, whose praise cannot die, and whose minds are conscious to themselves of integrity. Let us therefore imitate the life of good men who are born for glory, though they be often despised by the wicked.

¶ Liberty is equally desirable to the good and to the bad, to the brave and to the dastardly: wherefore Appuleius did not cease to maintain the laws of the Gracchi, so much spirit did Marius inspire, who had been al-

cus, gratus adversus faulter, bene animatus in bonus, benignus erga omnis, injuriosus in nullus, acerbus in nemo, neque crudelis aut saevus in hostis.

Hic homo sum utilis ad nullus res, sed frater sum idoneus ad multas res; calcceus sum habilis et aptus ad pes, vestis sum levis et commodus ad cursus, et locus sum opportunus ad is res.

Dux sum piger ad pacem, velox ad praemium, promptus ad bellum; filius quoque sum celer in pugna, et haud ignavus ad periculum; sed animus sum praecox in crudelitas, propensus ad vitium, et paratus ad omnis nefas.

Mors, qui via sum semel calcandus omnis, sum terribilis malus, cum qui vita omnis bonus extinguo; sed optabilis bonus, qui laus non possum emorier, et qui mens sum conscius sui rectum. Imitor igitur vita bonus, qui sum natus gloria, licet saepe sum despectus malus.

Libertas sum aequae optabilis bonus et malus, strenuus et ignavus: itaque Appuleius non desisto assero Gracchianus lex, tantum animus Marius do, qui semper sum inimicus nobi-

ways an enemy to the nobility. But Tiberius refused the title of father of his country, lest afterwards he should be found unequal to so great an honour.

Subrius the tribune being asked by Nero, why he had not discovered the conspiracy? replied, Because I hated you; nor was any of the soldiers, quoth he, more faithful to you than I, whilst you deserved to be loved; I began to hate you after you became a murderer of your mother, and of your wife; a charioteer, a comedian, and an incendiary.

The Romans were now so powerful, that they were a match for any of the foreign nations: wherefore the consul provides forces, arms, and other things necessary for the war very industriously; nor was the event of the war any other, than the preparation had been; wherefore Antiochus was routed, and forced to fly into Asia.

Nor was fortune more favourable to the flying Gauls; but continual showers, frost and snow, fatigue and famine, consumed the miserable remains of this unhappy war. The people and nations, too, through which they marched, followed the scattered Gauls, and slaughtered vast numbers of them.

After the death of the king, the Alexandrians sent ambassadors to the Romans, intreating,

litas. At Tiberius recusò appellatio pater patria, ne postea invenio impar tantus honor.

Subrius tribunus interrogatus a Nero, cur non patefacio conjuratio? respondet, Quia odi tu; nec quisquam miles, inquam, sum fidelis tu quam ego, dum mereo amo; cepi odi, postquam exislo parricida mater et uxor, auriga, histrio, et incendiarius.

Romanus jam sum adeo validus, ut sum par quilibet externus gens: itaque consul paro copias, arma, et alius necessarius bellum diligenter; nec eventus bellum sum alius, quam apparatus sum; quare Antiochus fugo, et cogo fugio in Asia.

Nec fortuna sum benignus fugiens Gallus; sed assiduus imber, gelu et nix, lassitudo et fames, obtero miser reliquias hic infelix bellum. Gens quoque et natio per qui habeo iter, sector palans Gallus, et occido magnus is numerus.

Post mors rex, Alexandrinus mitto legatus ad Romanus, orans, ut sus-

that they would undertake the guardianship of the child, and defend the kingdom of Egypt, which they said Philip and Antiochus had divided betwixt them. This embassy was very acceptable to the Romans.

Ptolemy was as ridiculous to the Romans, as he was cruel to his own subjects. His countenance was deformed, his stature short, his belly hanging out, that he was more like a beast than a man. He sent for his son from Cyrene, and slew him, lest the Alexandrians should make him king.

After Alexander had dismissed his soldiers, being now near his death, he asked his friends standing about him, whether they thought that they could find a king like him? They all held their tongues. Then he said, that he knew not that, but that he foresaw how much blood Macedonia would shed in that contest.

Nor did the friends of Alexander without reason expect his kingdom, for they were men of such valour and dignity, that you would have thought every one of them kings. Never would they have found any equal to themselves, if they had not clashed among themselves; and Macedonia would have had many Alexanders, instead of one, had not fortune armed them for their mutual destruction.

cipio tutela pupillæ, et tutor regnum Ægyptus, qui dico Philippus et Antiochus dividendo inter sui. Hic legatio sum gratus Romanus.

Ptolemæus sum tam ridiculus Romanus, quam sum cruentus civis suus. Vultus sum deformi, statura brevi, venter prominulus, ut sum similis bellua quam homo. Arcesso filius a Cyrenæ, et interficio ille, ne Alexandrinus creox rex.

Postquam Alexander dimitto miles, jam proximus mors, percontor amicus circumstant, num existimo sui possum invenio rex similis sui? Cunctus taceo. Tum dico sui nescio is, sed sui prospicio quantum sanguis Macedonia fundo in is certamen.

Nec amicus Alexander frustra regnum specto, nam sum vir is 6 virtus ac 6 veneratio, ut singuli is rex puto. Nunquam sui par reperio, si non inter sui concurro; multumque Macedonia, pro unus, Alexander habeo, nisi fortuna is in mutus perniciēs armis.

Atticus is said to have been complaisant to strangers, agreeable to his friends, just to all, and troublesome to none. He so demeaned himself, that he seemed on a level with the lowest, yet equal to the greatest, and was deservedly very dear to the Athenians. Praise is grateful to human nature.

The heart of the envious man is gall and bitterness, his tongue spirteth venom, the success of his neighbour breaketh his rest, he sitteth in his cell repining; hatred and malice prey upon his heart, and there is no rest in him. He feelth in his own breast no love of goodness, and therefore believeth his neighbour is like himself.

The hand of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth, fruits, herbage, and flowers: but the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand, which swalloweth the showers that fall, burieth them in his bosom, and produceth nothing.

A wise man considers, that nothing is to be desired by him but what is laudable and excellent. Let us imitate the wise, and always live so as to think that an account must be given by us.

RULE IV.

* 18. **A**DJECTIVES
signifying dimension, govern the accusative of measure.

REG. IV.

ADJECTIVA
dimensionem significantia, regunt accusativum mensurae.

The stones of Solomon's temple were forty cubits long, twelve cubits broad, and eight cubits high.

Lapides Solomonis templi erant quadraginta cubitos longi, duodecim cubitos lati, et octo cubitos alti.

The adjectives of DIMENSION are, *altus, crassus, densus, latus, longus, profundus.*

The names of MEASURE are, *digitus, palmus, pes, cubitus, ulna, passus, stadium, milliare.*

Note 1. Verbs of DIMENSION; such as, *pateo, cresco*, &c. govern also an accusative of MEASURE.

Note 2. The word of MEASURE is sometimes put in the ablative; as, Liv. *Fossa sex cubitis alta*. Per. *Venter ejus extat sesquipede*; and sometimes, but rarely, in the genitive; as, Plin. *Nec longiores duodenum pedum*.

Note 3. The *measure of excess*, or the word denoting how much one

thing exceeds or comes short of another, is always put in the ablative.

Note 4. To the *measure of excess* may be referred these ablatives, *tanto, quanto, quo, eo, hoc, aliquanto, multo, paulo, nibilo*, &c. which are frequently joined in this sense with the comparative degree, or sometimes with the superlative, or with a verb importing comparison.

Note 5. These adjectives do not govern the accusative of themselves, the preposition *ad* or *in* being understood, or sometimes expressed; as, *Plin. Longa folia habet fere ad tres digitos. Colum. Sulcum in quatuor pedes longum, in tres altum.* When they take the ablative, *a, ab, tenus*, or *in* may be supplied; and when they take the genitive, *ad mensuram vel spatium* may be understood.

The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high, and fifty broad.

This wall is five feet six inches high, and three hundred cubits long; and these trees are twenty feet long, and two feet round.

In this climate, about the day of the equinox, a gnomon seven feet high, casts a shadow not above four feet long.

Note 1. Tell in what country the expanse of heaven does not extend above three ells, and thou shalt be the great Apollo.

Othos and Ephialtes are said to have been of a wonderful bigness, every month they grew nine inches, at length they endeavoured to climb up into heaven.

Note 3. The wall is six feet higher than the rock, and the turrets are ten feet higher than the wall.

I am two feet taller than you, and you are a foot and a half taller than my brother.

Murus Babylon sum ducenti pes altus, et quinquageni latus.

Hic maceria sum quinque pes sex digitus altus, et trecenti cubitus longus; et hic arbor sum viginti pes longus, et duo pes crassus.

In hic tractus circa dies æquinoctium, gnomon septem pes altus, reddo umbra non amplius quatuor pes longus.

Dico qui in terra spatium cælum non pateo amplius tres ulna, et sum magnus Apollo.

Othos et Ephialtes dico sum mirus magnitudo, per singuli mensis cresco novem digitus, tandem conor ascendendo in cælum.

Murus sum sex pes altior quam rupes, et turris sum deni pes altior quam murus.

Ego sum duo pes longior quam tu, et tu sum sesquipes longior quam meus frater.

The sun is many times bigger than the earth, and the earth is many times bigger than the moon.

Note 4. By how much the greater the battle was, by so much more famous was the victory of Conon; the Lacedæmonians being conquered, take to flight.

The disease of the covetous man is scarcely curable; for the more he has, the more he desires.

It is much more laborious to conquer one's self than an enemy; but the more difficult any thing, the more honourable it is.

This condition was so much the more grievous to them, by how much it was the later; for formerly they had quelled, in the Delphic war, the fury of the Gauls, terrible both to Asia and Italy.

¶ The exploits of the Athenians were great and glorious enough, but yet somewhat less than they are represented; but because their writers were men of great parts and eloquence, the actions of the Athenians are celebrated through the whole world for the greatest.

This garden is an hundred cubits long and sixty broad. Here are three beds, every one of which is three feet broad and five feet long: but the middle bed, which is one foot high, is the most pleasant; upon it I

Sol sum multus pars major quam terra, et terra sum multus pars major quam luna.

Quantum major prælium sum, tantum clarior sum victoria Conon; Lacedæmonius victus, fuga capesso.

Morbus avarus vix sum medicabilis; nam quod plus habeo, id plus cupio.

Sum multum operosior supero sui ipse quam hostis; sed quod quid sum difficilior, hoc præclarior sum.

Hic conditio sum tantum amarior is, quantum sum serior; nam antea frango, in Delphicus bellum, violentia Gallus, terribilis et Asia et Italia.

Res gestus Atheniensis sum satis amplus et magnificus, verum tamen aliquantum minor quam fero; sed quia auctor sum homo magnus 6 ingenium et 6 facundia, factum Atheniensis celeberrimo per totus orbis pro maximus.

Hic hortus sum centum cubitus longus et sexaginta latus. Hic sum tres area qui singuli sum tres pes latus et quinque pes longus: sed medius area, qui sum unus pes altus, sum amœnus; su-

often sit, and read the old poets
with great pleasure.

*per is sæpe sedeo, et lego vetus
poeta magnus cum voluptas.*

The ark in which Noah, his wife, his three sons, with their wives, and a few animals of every species, were saved, is recorded by Moses, the sacred historian, to have been 300 cubits long, 50 broad, and 30 cubits high.

The grotto in the island Antiparos is a cavern 120 yards wide, 113 long, and about 60 yards high, and the descent to it is 480 yards deep.

There are about 400 famous pyramids in Egypt, three of which are great ones, the rest are smaller; the largest of the three great pyramids is 512 feet high, and 1028 feet broad at bottom; the second pyramid is 342 feet high, and its broadest side at the bottom 622 feet long.

A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune. The more riches a fool has, the greater fool he is.

R U L E V.

* 19. **T**HE Comparative degree governs the ablative, which is resolved by *quam*.

R E G. V.

COMPARATIVUS regit ablativum, qui resolvitur per *quam*.

Nothing is sweeter than liberty. *Nihil est dulcius libertate.*

Resolved thus : *Nihil est dulcius quam libertas.*

Note 1. The positive with the adverb *magis* sometimes governs the ablative; as Virg. *O luce magis dilectæ sorori.* Ovid. *Puraque magis plducida gemma.*

Note 2. The comparative takes often the following or like ablatives; *opinione, spe, æquo, justo, solito, dicto, &c.* as, *opinione major, spe amplior, flagrantior æquo, tristior solito, &c.*

Note 3. *Nihil* with the comparative is elegantly put for *nemo* or *nullus*; as, *Nihil Virgilio doctius*; None more learned than Virgil.

Note 4. *Quam* after *plus, amplius, minus*, is elegantly suppressed; as, Ter. *Quis quingentos colaphos infregit mihi.* Virg. *Neclem non amplius unam.* Nep. *Minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus.*

Note 5. To the comparative the words *quam pro* are sometimes elegantly subjoined; as, Curt. *Majorem quam pro statu forum reddebant sylvæ.*

Note 6. Comparatives, besides the ablative of comparison, take na-

turally after them the case which their positives govern; as, Virg. *Thymo mibi dulcior Hyblæ*. Senec. *Nihil est dignius magno viro placabilitate*.

Note 7. The comparative does not govern the ablative of itself, the preposition *præ* being understood, or sometimes expressed; as, Apul. *Unus præ cæteris fortior exsurgit*.

R U L E VI.

* 26 **T**HESE adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus* *præditus*, *captus*, and *fretus*; also, *natus*, *fatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, require the ablative.

Worthy of praise.
Content with little.
Endued with virtue.
Charmed with learning.
Trusting to his strength.
Born of a goddess.
Descended of kings.

R E G. VI.

DIGNUS, *indignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *et fretus*; *item natus*, *fatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, *et similia*, *ablativum petunt*.

Dignus laude.
Contentus parvo.
Præditus virtute.
Captus doctrina.
Fretus viribus.
Natus Dea.
Ortus regibus.

Note 1. Like adjectives are such as, *generatus*, *creatus*, *prognatus*, *procreatus*, *cretus*, *oriundus*.

Note 2. *Dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, take sometimes the genitive; as, Sil. *Proles digna Deum*. Virg. *Indignus averum*. Liv. *Nec jam libertatis contentos*. See *captus* and *oriundus* also governing the genitive in No 14. Note 2.

Note 3. The ablative is not governed by the adjectives mentioned in this rule, but by some preposition understood; such as, *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *in*, *e*, *ex*, *de*. And the genitives in Note 2. are governed by some ablative understood.

19. The first epistle of Horace is sweeter than any honey.

Nothing is sweeter to the mind than the light of truth.

In civil broils, where there is need of action, rather than de-

E

Primus epistola Horatius sum dulcior quivis mel.

Nihil sum dulcior mens lux veritas.

In discordia civilis, ubi opus sum factum, magis

liberation, nothing is safer than dispatch.

The country of Campania is the finest of all; nothing is softer than the air, nothing more fruitful than the soil, nothing more hospitable than the sea.

Amongst the Scythians no crime is more heinous than theft; they just as much despise gold and silver as other mortals covet them.

A stroke follows heavier than all that had happened before: through the violence of fire. Rome is divided into fourteen quarters, whereof three were levelled with the ground.

20. The thing was worthy of a laurel, worthy of a chariot; but Cæsar was now so great, that he might despise triumphs.

Nothing is more worthy of a great and brave man than clemency, and readiness to be pacified.

To be always repining and complaining is unworthy of a man; but he who is endued with virtue, and satisfied with his lot, is truly rich and truly great.

Sylla, trusting to the strength of his party, returned from Asia; whilst he staid at Athens, he kept Pomponius with him, being charmed with the politeness and learning of the youth.

Ascanius, sprung from the ancient Trojan race, was born of a noble family; for his father

quam consultum, nihil sum tutior festinatio.

Plaga Campania sum pulcher omnis; nihil sum mollior cælum, nihil uberior solum, nihil hospitalior mare.

Apud Scythia nullus scelus sum gravior furtum; perince aspernor aurum et argentum ac reliquus mortalis appeto.

Clades sequor gravior omnis qui ante accido, per violentia ignis. Roma divido in quatuordecim regio, qui tres solum tenuis dejicio.

Res sum dignus laurus, dignus currus; sed Cæsar jam tantus sum, ut possum contemno triumphus.

Nihil sum dignior magnus et præclarus vir clementia et placabilitas.

Semper murmuro et queror sum indignus homo; sed qui præditus sum virtus, et contentus suis fors, sum vere dives et vere magnus.

Sylla, fretus opes pars, redeo ex Asia: dum apud Athenæ moror, habeo Pomponius suicum captus et humanitas et doctrina adulescens.

Ascanius, editus antiquus Trojanus stirps, natus sum nobilis genus; nam pa-

Æneas was descended of Anchises and Venus, and Anchises was descended of king Assaracus.

If I be descended from a heavenly race, says Phaeton, give me a token of such a great descent. Your father's palace, replied his mother, is contiguous to our earth; go, and enquire of himself, of what blood thou art sprung.

¶ After him Aurelian undertook the government, born in Dacia, a man powerful in war, yet of a violent temper, and somewhat too inclinable to cruelty, who likewise most valiantly beat the Goths.

Cæsar, descended of the most noble and most ancient family of the Julii, not content with very many and very fortunate victories in Gaul, carried over his army into Britain.

The Gauls boast that they are all descended of Pluto, and for that reason compute their reckonings of time, not from the number of days, but nights; and they so regulate their birthdays, and the beginnings of their months and years, that the day comes after the night.

There were with Cæsar two brothers, Roscillus and Agus, men of singular courage: these, on account of their bravery, were not only in high esteem with Cæsar, but were even accounted dear by the army; but

ter Æneas satus sum Anchises et Venus, et Anchises ortus sum rex Assaracus.

Si sum creatus cælestis stirps, inquam Phaeton, edo nota tantus genus. Pater-nus domus, respondeo mater, sum conterminus noster terra; gradior, et scitor ab ipse, quis sanguis sum cretus.

Post is Aurelianus suscipio imperium, Dacia oriundus, vir potens in bellum, tamen immodicus animus, et aliquantum propensior ad crudelitas, quique strenuissime Gothi vinco.

Cæsar, genitus nobilis et antiquus Julii familia, haud contentus multus ac felix victoria in Gallia trajicio exercitus in Britannia.

Galli prædico sui omnis prognatus Dis, et ob is causa finio spatium tempus, non ex numerus dies, sed nox; et sic observo dies natalis, et initium mensis et annus, ut dies subsequor nox.

Sum apud Cæsar duo frater, Roscillus et Agus, homo singularis 6 virtus: hic, propter virtus, sum non solum in honor apud Cæsar, sed etiam habeo carus apud exercitus; sed

depending on Cæsar's friendship, they despised their comrades.

Cyrus after this victory carried the war into Lydia, where he routs Cræsus's army: Cræsus himself is taken. By how much slighter this war was than the former, by so much the milder was the victory. Cræsus obtains the city Barce; in which, though he did not lead a king's life, yet he led a life next to royal majesty. This clemency was no less useful to the conqueror than the conquered.

Sandrocottus, a man born of a mean family, was the assertor of their liberty; but after his success, he turned the title of liberty into slavery. This man being ordered to be slain by Alexander, whom he had offended, made his escape; after which fatigue, as he lay asleep, a lion of a huge bigness came up to him as he slept, and wiped off the sweat.

Duilius the admiral, not satisfied with the triumph of one day, ordered, during his whole life, when he returned from supper, torches to be lighted up, and flutes to play before him, as if he would triumph every day. Thus, all mortals know the actions of those, who, endued with great power, pass their life in an exalted station.

The Macedonian war was by so much the more famous than

fretus Cæsar amicitia, despicio suus.

Cyrus post hic victoria transfero bellum in Lydia, ubi fundo Cræsus exercitus; Cræsus ipse capio. Quantum levior hic bellum sum prior, tantum mitior sum victoria. Cræsus impetro urbs Barce; in qui etsi non dego regius vita, tamen dego vita proximus regius majestas. Hic clementia non sum minus utilis victor quam victus.

Sandrocottus, vir natus humilis genus, sum auctor libertas; sed post victoria, verto titulus libertas in servitus. Hic vir jussus interficio ab Alexander, qui offendo, aufugio; ex qui fatigatio, cum jaceo captus somnus, leo ingens forma accedo ad dormiens, et detergo sudor.

Duilius imperator, non contentus unus dies triumphus, jubeo, per omnis vita, ubi redeo a cæna, funale præluceo, et tibia præcino, quasi quotidie triumpho. Ita, cunctus mortalis nosco factum is, qui, præditus magnus imperium, ago aetas in excelsus.

Bellum Macedonicus sum tantum clarior Puni-

the Carthaginian, by how much the Macedonians excelled the Carthaginians; wherefore the Romans raised more legions than usual, and sent for aid from Masinissa king of the Numidians, and all their other allies.

It was indeed a sort of prodigy, that, out of fifty children, not one was found with either paternal majesty, or the veneration of an old man, or the indulgence of a father, could reclaim from so great a barbarity. Was a father's name so contemptible among so many sons? But the cause of the parricide was more wicked than the parricide itself.

cus, quantum Macedo antecedo Pæni; quare Romanus conscribo legio plus solito, et accio auxilium a Masinissa rex Numidæ, cæterque omnis socius.

Sum prorsus ostentum genus, ut, ex quinquaginta liberi nemo invenio qui aut paternus majestas, aut veneratio senex, aut indulgentia pater, a tantus immanitas revoco. Sumne paternus nomen adeo vilis apud tot filius? Sed causa parricidium sum scelera-tior ipse parricidium.

The piety of a Child is sweeter than incense, more delicious than odours, wafted by the gales from a field of spices.

Wisdom is more precious than rubies; length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honours. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

When Chiron, whose actions are worthy of honour, was handling the arrows of Hercules, one of them that had been dipped in the poisonous blood of the Lernaean Hydra, fell upon his foot, and made a wound that was incurable, and pains that were intolerable, insomuch that he desired to die, but could not, because he was descended of two immortal parents.

R U L E VII.

21. **A**N adjective of plenty, want, and privation, governs the genitive or ablative.

R E G. VII.

ADJECTIVUM *copiæ, inopiæ, et privationis, regit genitivum vel ablativum.*

Rich in horses.
 Rich in lands.
 Void of reason.
 Wanting words.
 Free from faults.
 Free from vices.

Dives equorum.
Dives agris.
Inops rationis.
Inops verbi.
Immunis dilectorum.
Immunis vitii.

To this Rule belong,

I. Adjectives of PLENTY ; such as, *abundans, beatus, copiosus, dives, ferax, fertilis, fecundus, fœtus, frequens, frugifer, gravis, gravidus, immodicus, largus, prælargus, locuples, magnus, nimius, oneratus, onustus, opulentus, plenus, refertus, differtus, satur, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus, uber* ; to which add, *benignus, firmus, instructus, latus, liberalis, munificus, paratus, prodigus, prosper, satiat, insatiatus, insatiabilis.*

II. Adjectives of WANT ; such as, *egenus, indigus, inops, jejunos, inanis, modicus, pauper, sterilis, tenuis, vacuus.*

III. Adjectives of PRIVATION ; such as, *causus, expers, exors, diffors, exul, extorris, exhaeres, immunis, irritus, mutilus, nudus, orbus, truncus, viduus.* Of PARTICIPATION ; as, *consors, particeps.* Of POWER and IMPOTENCE ; as, *compos, pollens, potens, impos, impotens.* To which add, *liber, solutus, imparatus, infirmus, parcus, purus.*

Of these some govern,

1. The genitive only ; as, *benignus, exfors, impos, impotens, irritus, liberalis, munificus, prælargus.*

2. The ablative only ; as, *beatus, differtus, frugifer, mutilus, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus, paratus, imparatus, instructus.*

3. The genitive more frequently ; as, *compos, consors, particeps, egenus, diffors, exsul, exhaeres, expers, fertilis, indignus, parcus, pauper, prodigus, sterilis, prosper, insatiatus, insatiabilis.*

4. The ablative more frequently ; as, *abundans, causus, extorris, fatus, frequens, gravis, gravidus, jejunos, liber,*

locuples, nudus, oneratus, onustus, orbis, pollens, solutus, truncus, viduus, lætus, firmus, infirmus, satiatuſ, tenuis.

5. The genitive or ablative indifferently; as, *copioſus, dives, ſæcundus, ferax, immunis, inanis, inops, largus, maſtus, modicus, immodicus, nimius, opulentus, plenus, potens, reſertus, ſatur, purus, vacuus, uber.*

Note 1. Neither the genitive nor the ablative, ſtrictly ſpeak^{ing} *ver* depend upon the adjectives; for the genitive is governed by *terminis* lative *re*, or *negotio* underſtood; and theſe, and all other ablative *in, a, ab, or ex.*

Note 2. Of the above adjectives, *copioſus, firmus, paratus, imparatus, inops, inſtructus, extorris, orbis, pauper, tenuis, ſæcundus, modicus, parcus, immunis, inanis, liber, nudus, ſolutus, vacuus, potens, ſterilis*, have frequently the prepoſition expreſſed; as, Cic. *Locus copioſus a frumento.* Id. *Ab equitatu firmus.* Id. *Ab omni re paratus.* Id. *Imparatus a pecunia.* Id. *Inops ab amicis.* Id. *Inſtructus a doctrina.* Hor. *Meo ſum pauper in ære.* Id. *Tenuis in verbis ſerendis.* Plin. *Parcus in victu, modicus in cultu.* Vell. *Liber a conſpectu, immunis ab arbitris.* Cic. *Meſſana ab his rebus vacua atque nuda eſt.* Id. *Solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis.* Quinct. *In aſſectibus potentiſſimus.* Ovid. *Herba potens ad opem.* Liv. *In res bellicas potens.* Apul. *Civitas ab aquis ſterilis.*

Note 3. *Benignus, proſper, lætus, gravis*, and ſome others, in a different ſenſe, govern the dative, by No. 16.

Note 4. Some grammarians refer the adjectives governing the genitive only to No. 14. And it would not have been repugnant to method and good order to have framed No. 20, ſo as to comprehend thoſe which govern the ablative only.

I. This Iſland is rich in cattle, well ſtored with goats, overflowing with milk, fertile in grain, fruitful in corn, and abounding in herbs. Its mountains are ſtored with braſs and lead, and covered with woods.

This man is bleſſed with wealth, and rich in money; his houſe is full of plate, replenished with precious things, and ſtuffed with jewels, his pockets are always loaded with ſilver, and ſtrutted with gold.

Hic inſula ſum dives pecus, copioſus capra, abundans lac, fertilis fruges, ſæcundus annona, et ferax herba. Mons iſ ſum uber æs et plumbum, et frequens ſylva.

Hic homo ſum beatus 6 divitiæ, et opulentus pecunia; domus iſ ſum plenus vas, ſatur pretioſus res, et reſertus 6 gemma, crumena ſum ſemper onuſtus 6 argentum, et turgidus 6 aurum.

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3. The genitive more frequently ; as, *compos, confors, particeps, egenus, diffors, esul, exhaeres, expers, fertilis, indignus, parcus, pauper, prodigus, sterilis, prosper, insatiatus, insatiabilis.*

4. The ablative more frequently ; as, *abundans, cassus, extorris, fatus, frequens, gravis, gravidus, jejunus, liber,*

locuples, nudus, oneratus, onustus, orbus, pollens, solutus, truncus, viduus, lætus, firmus, infirmus, satiatuſ, tenuis.

5. The genitive or ablative indifferently ; as, *copioſus, dives, ſæcundus, ferax, immunis, inanis, inops, largus, maſtus, modicus, immodicus, nimius, opulentus, plenus, potens, reſertus, ſatur, purus, vacuus, uber.*

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Hic homo ſum beatus 6 divitiæ, et opulentus pecunia ; domus iſ ſum plenus vas, ſatur pretioſus res, et reſertus 6 gemma, crumena ſum ſemper onuſtus 6 argentum, et turgidus 6 aurum.

This soldier formerly was frank of his money, abounding in wealth, profuse of his gold, lavish of praise, proud of victory, extravagant in his mirth, and too high spirited; now he loaded with years, cloyed with age, his wife is big with a

Hic miles olim sum liberalis pecunia, largus opes, prodigus aurum, munificus laus, tumidus 6 successu, immodicus lætitia, et nimius animus; nunc sum gravis 6 annus, satiatus ævum, uxor sum gravidus 6 puer.

These fields are rich in grain, fertile in corn, fruitful in victual, gay with grain and flowers; the cows and sheep are fat, their udders are strutted with milk.

Hic ager sum locuples 6 fruges, fœtus 6 frumentum, frugifer 6 alimentum, lætus fruges et flos; vacca et ovis sum pinguis, uber sum distentus 6 lac.

II. Your brother is moderate in his desire, but yet he is in want of every thing, in need of help, poor in silver and gold, weak in strength, destitute of friends, but free from guilt.

Tuus frater sum modicus votum, attamen sum egenus omnis res, indigus op's, pauper argentum et aurum, tenuis 6 vires, inops amicus, sed vacuus 6 crimen.

No letter comes from you empty, or void of something useful, which I the rather admire and commend, because this age is barren in virtues, and fruitful in vices.

Nullus epistola venio a tu jejunnus, aut inanis aliquis 6 res utilis, qui eo magis miror et laudo, quia hic seculum sum sterili virtus, et fœcundus vitium.

III. This gentleman is free of all vice, void of a fault, and clear of wickedness; yet he is in want of help, being banished his country, forced from his city and home, disappointed of his hope, deprived of his paternal estate, and destitute of all his possessions.

Hic vir sum immunis omnis 6 vitium, exfors culpa, et purus scelus; tamen sum indigus opis, exsul patria, extorris 6 urbs domusque, irritus spe, exhaeres paternus bonum, et expers omnis 6 fortuna.

This young lady, deprived of her parents, and wanting a portion, was the sharer of my dangers, and shall be partner of my kingdom; her life has not

Hic virgo, orbis 6 parens, et cassus 6 dos, sum particeps meus periculum, et sum consors regnum; vita non sum vacuus 6 molestia,

been free of troubles, nor is her breast void of love.

The governor of the city, which is destitute of a garrison, is a man endued with virtue, abounding in wealth, but sparing of his money, mighty in war, but unable to restrain his passion; his mind, however, is generally calm, free from fear, and disengaged from all cares.

Some animals are destitute of feet; but in Germany there are wild beasts that are called alces, whose shape is like that of goats, which have legs without joints, and they are void of horns.

¶ The victorious Regulus, an honest man, and of ancient morals, lovely to all, though ignorant of the liberal arts, after he had widely spread the terror of his name, and slain a great number of the Carthaginian youth, sent a fleet to Rome loaded with abundance of spoil, and heavy with a triumph.

Alexander, though full of dust and sweat, yet taken with the pleasantness of the river Cydnus, threw himself into the cold water; then on a sudden a numbness seized his nerves: yet afterwards he recovered his health, and took Persepolis, the metropolis of the Persian empire, a famous city filled with the spoils of the world.

Man, who is partaker of reason and speech, is more excel-

nec pectus sum viduus 6 amor.

Præfectus urbs, qui sum nudus 6 præsidium, sum vir compos virtus, pollens 6 opes, sed parcus pecunia; potens 6 bellum, sed impotens ira; animus tamen sum fere tranquillus, liber 6 terror, et solutus omnis 6 cura.

Quidam animal sum truncus pes; sed in Germania sum bellua qui appello alx, qui figura sum consimilis capra, qui habeo crus sine nodus, sumque mutilis 6 cornu.

Victor Regulus, probus vir, et vetus mos, amabilis cunctis, quamvis expers liberalis ars, quum late circumfero terror suus nomen, et cædo magnus vis juvenus Punicus, ad Roma mitto classis onustus ingens 6 præda, et gravis 6 triumphus.

Alexander, etsi plenus pulvis ac sudor, tamen captus amœnitas flumen Cydnus, projicio sui in præfrigidus aqua; tum repent-rigor occupo nervus: tamen postea recipio sanitas-et expugno Persepolis, ca, put Persicus regnum; urb-illustris, refertus 6 spoliis terra orbis.

Homo, qui sum particeps ratio et oratio, sum

lent than beasts, who are void of reason and speech; but the mind of man has got reason in vain, unless he is mindful of his duty, and do the things that are agreeable to reason and nature.

The Egyptians boast that Egypt was always so temperate, that neither the winter's cold nor the heats of the summer sun did incommode its inhabitants; that the soil is so fertile, that no country is more fruitful in food for the use of man.

Alcibiades, the Athenian, born of a great family, in a very great city, was much the handsomest of all the men of his time, fit for all things, and abounding in sense: it is agreed amongst all, that no body was more eminent than he, either in vices or in virtues.

Historians say, that Cyrus king of Persia, who conquered the greatest part of Asia, waged war at last against the Scythians, whose queen was named Tomyris; that his army was routed, he himself slain; that his head was cut off, and thrown into a vessel full of blood.

All men hate those that are unmindful of a kindness, and all men love a mind grateful, and mindful of a good turn. Mutual benevolence is the great bond of human society; and without it life itself is grievous, full of fear and anxiety, and void of all comfort and

præstans fera, qui sum expers ratio et oratio; sed animus homo fortior ratio frustra, nisi sum memor officium juus, et ago is qui sum consentaneus ratio et natura.

Ægypti prædico Ægyptus sum semper ita temperatus, ut neque hibernus frigor nec ardor æstivus sol premo is incolæ; solum ita fecundus, ut nullus terra sum ferax alimentum in usus homo.

Alcibiades, Atheniensis, natus summus genus, in amplius civitas, sum multum formosus omnis suus ætas, aptus ad res omnis, plenusque consilium: constat inter omnis, nihil sum excellens ille, vel in vitium vel in virtus.

Auctor narro, Cyrus rex Persia, qui domo magnus pars Asia, gero bellum tandem contra Scythia, qui regina appello Tomyris; exercitus is deleo, ipse occido; caput is abscindo, et conjicio in vas plenus sanguis.

Omnis odi is qui sum immemor beneficium, et omnis amq animus gratus, et memor beneficium. Mutuus benevolentia sum magnus vinculum humanus societas; et sine is vita ipse sum gravis, plenus timor et anxietas, et vacuus om-

pleasure. Let us therefore avoid the crime of ingratitude above all others. *nis 6 solatium et voluptas, Fugio igitur crimen ingratus animus præ reliquis.*

If we lift up our eyes to the heavens, the glory of God shineth forth: if we cast them down upon the earth, it is full of his goodness. The hills and the valleys rejoice and sing; fields, rivers, and woods, resound his praise.

Human life is never free from troubles, all places are full of fraud, treachery, and snares.

The Roman soldiery made Veteranio emperor, who was a good man, and of ancient morals, but void of all the liberal arts.

No man can be said to be great or powerful, who is not master of himself.

II. *The government of verbs.*II. *Regimen verborum.*§ 1. *Of personal verbs.*§ 1. *Personalium.*

R U L E I.

R E G. I.

* 22. **S**UM, when it signifies possession, property, part or duty, governs the genitive.

SUM, *quoties possessionem, proprietatem, munus aut officium significat, regit genitivum.*

This field is my father's, but the orchard belongs to my uncle.

Hic ager est patris, at pomarium est avunculi.

It is the property of a fool to persist in an error.

Insipientis est perseverare in errore.

It is the part of a poor man to number his flock.

Pauperis est numerare pecus.

It is the duty of Soldiers to fight for their country.

Militum est pro patria pugnare.

Note I. Both in this and in the following rule, *officium, munus, opus, negotium, res, proprium*, or some other word to be gathered from the sense, is understood; and is sometimes expressed; as, *Cic. Principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis.* Sometimes the preceding sub-

stantive is to be repeated; as, *Hic liber est [liber] fratris. Hoc pecus est [pecus] Melibæi.*

Note 2. To this rule may be referred the following and like expressions. Virg. *Grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostræ.* Cæsar. *Est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis.* Plin. *Moris antiqui fuit.* Cic. *Quæ res evertendis reip. solent esse.* Sall. *Regium imperium, quod initio conservandæ libertatis fuerat.* Id. *Quæ postquam gloriosa modo, neque belli patrandi cognovit, sup. esse.*

23. These nominatives, *Excipiuntur hi nominati-
meum, tuum, suum, nos- nativi, meum, tuum,
trum, vestrum, are ex- suum, nostrum, ves-
cepted. trum.*

It is my duty to confess.

Meum est fateri.

It is your part to forgive.

Tuum est ignoscere.

Note 1. The meaning of the rule is, that, instead of the primitive pronouns, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, in the genitive, we must use their possessives, *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*, in the nominative case, and in the neuter gender.

Note 2. POSSESSIVE nouns, such as, *regius, humanus, belluinus, Romanus*, &c. admit of the like construction; as, Cic. *Hoc quam regium sit, quem præterit?* Ter. *Humanum est errare.* Proverb. *Belluinum est ventri servire.* Liv. *Et agere et pati fortia Romanum est.* Ter. *Hoc patrium est.* Cic. *Gladiatorium id quidem.*

R U L E II.

* 24. **M**ISEREOR, *miseresco* and *fatago*, govern the genitive.

Take pity on your countrymen.

Take pity on the king.

He has enough to do with his own affairs.

R E G. II.

MISEREOR, *miseresco*, et *fatago*, *regunt* genitive.

Miserere civium tuorum.

Miserescite regis.

Satagit rerum suarum.

Note 1. Several other verbs signifying an affection of the mind, govern sometimes the genitive, but chiefly with the poets; as, Cic. *Pendeo animi.* Ter. *Diffrucior animi.* Plaut. *Fastidit mei.* Hor. *Decipitur laborum.* Plaut.

Fallebar sermonis. Hor. *Invidit Ciceris.* Virg. *Lator malorum.* Hor. *Abstinento irarum.* Id. *Desine querelarum.* Virg. *Desistere pugna.* Hor. *Regnavit populorum.* Tac. *Adipisceretur dominationis.* Plaut. *Levas laborum,* &c. But these and the like are much oftener otherwise construed, viz. some take the accusative, others the ablative, and that either with or without a preposition, &c.

Note 2. In assigning the reason of this rule, grammarians differ: some take all such constructions to be Grecisms; or imitations of the Greek: others consider them as elliptical Latin expressions, and pretend to supply them by some general word; such as, *negotio, re, causa, nomine,* or the like, with the preposition *in, de, or a.* Others again think, if they are to be supplied, that some particular word, suited to the sense of the expression, must be understood: thus, *Miserere civium,* sc. *miseria.* *Dis-crucij animi,* sc. *dolore.* *Regnavit populorum,* sc. *in catu.* *Levas laborum,* sc. *overe,* &c.

RULE III.

25. **E**ST taken for *habeo* [to have] governs the dative of a person.

REG. III.

EST pro *habeo* regit *dativum personæ.*

Every one has their own way.

Suus cuique mos est.

We have many books.

Sunt nobis multi libri.

Don't you know that kings have long hands?

An nescis longas regibus esse manus?

Note. That *foret* and *suppetit*, as also *suppeditat*, when used in a neuter sense, are likewise often taken for *habeo*, and admit of the same construction. Mart. *Si mihi cauda foret.* Hor. *Cui rerum suppetit usus.* Tac. *Publicæ neque arimus in periculis, neque oratio suppeditavit.*

RULE IV.

26. **S**UM taken for *affero* [to bring] governs two datives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing.

REG. IV.

SUM pro *affero* regit *duos dativos, unum personæ, alterum rei.*

The sea brings ruin upon mariners. *Mare est exitio nautis.*

King Philip brought aid to the Romans. *Philippus rex Romanis auxilio fuit.*

Every one minds his own pleasure. *Curæ est sua cuique voluptas.*

Note 1. Other verbs sometimes govern two datives; such as, *forem, do, duo, habeo, relinquo, venio, mitto*, and some others.

Note 2. To this rule may be referred such phrases of naming as these, *Est mihi nomen Joanni*. Just. *Ptolomæus, cui cognomento Philopatri fuit*. Virg. *Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo additur*. As also the following or like expressions, *Esse cordi, usui, derisui, prædæ, ludibrio, sc. alicui*. *Alicui dicto audiens esse*. *Habere curæ, quæstui, sc. sibi*. *Canere receptui, sc. militibus, &c.*

Note 3. Instead of the dative of the THING, the nominative is sometimes used; as, Virg. *Idem amor exitium pecori est, pecorisque magistro*; for *exitio*.

22. The books which you see were my cousin's, but now they are my brother's.

Cæsar Augustus dwelt hard by the forum, in a house that had belonged to Calvus the orator.

Never was there a more bloody battle; at last, however, the victory was the Lacedæmonians.

It is the property of a coward to wish for death; but it is the property of a great soul to despise an injury.

It is the part of a foolish boy to love play, and neglect his studies: and it is the art of a good shepherd to shear his sheep, not to flea them.

It is the duty of children to love and reverence their parents, and it is the duty of a scholar to honour his master.

23. It is my part to teach and

Liber, qui video, sum consobrinus meus, sed nunc sum frater.

Cæsar Augustus habito juxta forum, in domus qui sum Calvus orator.

Nunquam sum cruentus prælium; ad postremum, tamen, victoria sum Lacedæmonii.

Sum timidus opto mors; sed sum magnus animus despicio injuria.

Sum stultus puer amolusus, et negligo studium; et sum bonus pastor tondeo pecus, non deglubō.

Sum liberi amo et revereor parens, et sum discipulus honoro magister.

Sum meus doceo et præ-

direct; it is thy part to study hard, if thou desirest to be a scholar.

It is our part to regulate your courage; and it is your duty not to pry into the orders of your officers; but submissively to obey.

24. Look about, says Tellus, take pity on your own heaven; the poles are smoking, which, if the fire shall destroy, your palaces will tumble down.

Pity such great hardships; take pity also on me, and be not troublefome; I am busy in my own affairs.

Xantippe, Socrates's wife, by day and by night was sufficiently employed in womanish quarrels and brawlings.

25. Cæsar the dictator rivalled the greatest orators, and Augustus had a ready and fluent eloquence.

Thou mayest rest with us upon the green grass; we have mellow apples, soft chefnuts, and plenty of curdled milk.

26. Conon, when he heard that his country was invaded, did not enquire where he might live safely; but from whence he might bring relief to his countrymen.

The loss, however, of the human race, was matter of grief to all the gods; and they asked, what would be the appearance of the earth destitute of mortals?

scribo; sum tuus studeo diligenter, si volo sum doctus.

Sum noster rego vester virtus; et vester sum, non sciscitor imperium dux, sed modeste pareo.

Circumspicio, aio Tellus, misereor cælum vester; polus fumo, qui, si ignis violo, atrium vester ruo.

Misereor tantum labor; miseresco quoque ego, ac ne sum molestus; satago res meus.

Xantippe, Socrates uxor, per dies perque nox satago mulieris ira et molestia.

Cæsar dictator sum æmulus summus orator, et Augustus promptus ac profuens eloquentia.

Tu possum requiesco ego cum super viridis frons; sum ego mitis pomum, mollis castanea, et pressus copia lac.

Conon, quum audio patria obsideo, non quero ubi ipse vivo tuto; sed unde sum præsidium civis ius.

Jactura, tamen, humanus genus, sum dolor omnis superi; et rogo, qui sum forma terra & mortalis orbis?

The vine is an ornament to the trees, grapes are an ornament to the vines, bulls to the flocks, and growing corn to the fertile fields.

Note 1. Micipsa imagined that Jugurtha would be an honour to his kingdom, and thought it a glory to himself, that he was called the friend and ally of the Roman people.

The complainers charged it as a crime against Gallius, that he had provided poison; and who is it that would not have imputed it to him as a fault?

The gentlemen strut in state before your noses, and boast of their triumphs, just as if they reckoned them an honour to them, and not rapine.

The girl was left to this woman as a pledge for the money; but it is charged upon you as laziness, that you write so few letters to your friends.

Chabrias too was reckoned amongst the greatest generals, and performed many things worthy of memory; but of these his invention in the battle which he fought at Thebes, when he came to the relief of the Bœotians, is the most famous.

¶ After this a battle is fought: the Macedonians rush upon the sword, with contempt of an enemy so often conquered by them. Alexander himself attempted the most dangerous things; where he saw the enemy thickest, there he always thrust

Vitis sum decus arbor, uva sum decus vitis, taurus grex, et seges pinguis arvum.

Micipsa existimo Jugurtha forem gloria regnum suus, et duco sui gloria, sui voco amicus et socius populus Romanus.

Accusator do crimen Gallius, is paro venenum; et quis sum, qui non verto is vitium?

Hic vir incedo per os vester, et ostento suus triumphus, perinde quasi habeo is honor sui, ac non præda.

Adolescentula relinquo hic mulier arrhabo pro argentum; sed tribuo tu ignavia, quod scribo tam rarus litera ad amicus.

Chabrias quoque habeo in summus dux, geroque multus res dignus memoria; sed ex hic inventum is in prælium, qui apud Thebæ facio cum venio subsidium Bæotii, maxime eluceo.

Post hic prælium committo: Macedo ruo in ferrum, cum contemptus hostis toties a sui victus: Alexander ipse aggredior quisque periculosus; ubi conspicio hostis confertus, eo sui semper ingero, voloque

himself, and had a mind the dangers should be his own, not his soldiers. *periculum sum suus, non miles.*

Rashness is the property of youth, prudence of old age, and to love riches is the property of a little and narrow soul, as to despise them, in comparison of virtue, is the property of a great and noble mind.

Temeritas sum florens ætas, prudentia senectus, et amo divitiæ sum parvus angustusque animus, ut contemno is, præ virtus, sum magnus et sublimis animus.

Virginus begged that they would pity him and his daughter, that they would not hearken to the entreaties of the Claudian family, but to the entreaties of Virginia's relations; and the tribunes, who being created for the assistance of the commons, did implore their protection and aid.

Virginus oro ut misereor sui et filia, ne audio preces gens Claudius, sed precis Virginia cognatus; et tribunus, qui creatus ad auxilium plebs, imploro is fides et auxilium.

Part advised to call in Mithridates king of Pontus, part Ptolemy king of Egypt: but Mithridates was full of business of his own, and Ptolemy had always been an enemy to Syria: wherefore all agreed upon Tigranes king of Armenia; who being sent for, held the kingdom of Syria for eighteen years.

Pars suadeo arcesso Mithridates rex Pontus, pars Ptolemæus rex Egyptus; sed Mithridates satago res suus, et Ptolemæus semper sum hosti Syria: itaque omnis consentio in Tigranes rex Armenia; qui accitus, teneo regnum Syria per octodecim annus.

The nation of the Catti have robust bodies, compact limbs, a stern countenance, great vigour of mind, a great deal of sense and address; they confide more in their general than in their army; over the blood and spoils of an enemy they uncover their face, and boast that they are then worthy of their country and their parents.

Gens Catti sum durus corpus, strictus artus, minax vultus, magnus vigor animus, multum ratio ac solertia; repono plus in dux quam in exercitus; super sanguis et spoliū hostis revelo facies, et fero sui sum tum dignus patria et parens.

Now I come to Cicero, who

Nunc ad Cicero venie,

had the same contest with his cotemporaries that I have with you ; for they preferred the ancients, he admired the eloquence of his own times.

The Macedonians had perpetual wars with the Thracians and Illyrians ; the latter despised the infancy of the Macedonian king, and invaded the Macedonians ; who being beat, brought out their king, and placed him behind their army in his cradle, and then renewed the dispute more briskly.

As soon as Philip king of Macedonia entered upon the government, all people had great hopes of him, because of his parts, and because of the old oracles of Macedonia, which had given out that the state of Macedonia should be very flourishing under one of the sons of Amyntas.

After this Alexander orders himself to be adored, not saluted. Callisthenes was the most violent among the recusants ; which thing brought ruin both on him, and on many great men of Macedonia ; for they were all put to death, under pretence of a plot.

He ordered Marcus Claudius, the proconsul, to retain a sufficient garrison at Nola, and send away the rest of the soldiers, that they might not be a burden to their allies, and a charge to the government.

Cæsar Octavianus, Mark An-

qui idem pugna sum cum æqualis suus, qui ego sum tucum ; ille enim antiquus miror, ipse suus tempus eloquentia antepono.

Macedo sum assiduus bellum cum Thraces et Illyrii ; posterior contemno infantia Macedonicus rex, et invado Macedo ; qui pulsus, profero rex suus, et pono pone acies in cunæ, et tunc repeto certamen acriter.

Ut Philippus, rex Macedonia, ingredior imperium, omnis sum magnus spes de ille, propter ipse ingenium, et propter vetus fatum Macedonia, qui cano status Macedonia sum florens sub unus filius Amyntas.

Deinde Alexander jubeo sui adoro, non salutor. Callisthenes sum acer inter recusans ; qui res sum exitium et ille, et multus princeps Macedonia ; siquidem omnis interficio sub species insidiæ.

Jubeo Marcus Claudius proconsul, retineo idoneus præsidium ad Nola, et dimitto cæter miles, ne sum onus socius, et sumptus respublica.

Cæsar Octavianus, Ma-

tony, and Lepidus, divided the Roman Empire among themselves. Asia and Egypt were Mark Antony's; he married Cleopatra, the most beautiful woman of her age, who, desirous of the empire of the world, stirred him up to make war against Cæsar Octavianus, which brought destruction on them both.

cus Antonius, et Lepidus, partior Romanus imperium inter sui. Asia et Ægyptus sum Marcus Antonius; duco Cleopatra, pulcher fœmina seculum suus, qui, cupidus imperium terra orbis, impello is gero bellum contra Cæsar Octavianus, qui sum pernicies uterque.

It is the part of a wise man to look to the end of things. When, therefore, the fatherless call upon thee; when the widow's heart is sunk, and she implores thy assistance, it is thy duty to pity her affliction, and relieve those who have no helper.

Every thing is common among ants. An ant never works for herself, but for the whole society of which she is a member. Whereas bees, of which so wonderful stories are told, have each of them a hole in their hives; their honey is their own, and every bee is wholly taken up about her own concerns.

Idleness is the parent of want and pain, but the labour of virtue bringeth forth pleasure. The hand of the diligent defeateth want; prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants. But the slothful man is a burden to himself; he loitereth about, and knoweth not what he would be.

R U L E V.

27. **A** VERB signifying advantage or disadvantage governs the dative.

I am not profitable to myself.
Fortune favours the brave.
Wise men command their passions.
Cæsar threatened the eagle-bearers.
Fools trust to dreams.

R E G. V.

V E R B U M signifying commodum vel incommodum regit dativum.

*Mihi minus proficio.
Fortuna favet fortibus.
Sapientes imperant cupiditatibus suis.
Aquiliferis Cæsar comminatus est.
Stulti fident somniis.*

The girl married her cousin-german.	<i>Conjobrino suo nupsit puella.</i>
It is the part of a good man to satisfy his conscience.	<i>Est boni viri satisfacere conscientiae suae.</i>
I was present at the battle.	<i>Aderam pugnae.</i>
The last hand is put to the work.	<i>Accessit operi manus extrema.</i>
Man, who is partaker of reason, excels the brutes.	<i>Homo, qui rationis particeps est, antecellit bestiis.</i>
A boy takes pleasure to play with his equals.	<i>Puer gessit paribus colludere.</i>
The sailors ply the oars.	<i>Nautae incumbunt remis.</i>

To this rule belong a great variety of verbs, mostly neuter, viz.

I. Verbs of various significations, importing,

1. To PROFIT or HURT; as, *proficio, placeo, commodo, prospicio, caveo, metuo, timeo, consulo* to provide for or against; also, *noceo, officio, incommodo, displiceo, insidior*.

2. To FAVOUR, to HELP, and their contraries; as, *faveo, gratulor, gratificor, grator, ignosco, indulgeo, annuo, parco, studeo, adulator, plaudo, blandior, lenocinor, palpor, assentor, supplico, supparafitor*; also, *auxilior, adminiculator, subvenio, succurro, patrocinor, medeor, medicor, opitulator*; also, *derogo, detraho, invideo, emulor*.

3. To COMMAND, OBEY, SERVE, and RESIST; as, *impero, praecepicio, mando, moderor* to restrain; also, *pareo, ausculto, obedio, obsequor, obtempero, merigeror, obsecundo*; also, *famulor, servio, inservio, ministro, ancillor*; also, *repugno, obsto, reluctor, renitor, resisto, refragor, adversor*; and with the poets, *pugno, certo, bello, contendo, concurro, ludior*.

4. To THREATEN, or to be angry with; as, *minor, comminor, interminor, irascor, succenseo*.

5. To TRUST; as, *fido, conjo, credo*; also, *diffido, despero*.

6. A great many other verbs that cannot be reduced to any distinct head; such as, *nubo, excello, hareo, cedo, operor, praestolor, pravaricor, recipio* to promise, *pepigi* to promise, *renuncio, respondeo, tempero, vaco, convicior, aio, luceo, sapio, ordeo, dormio, &c.*

II. Verbs compounded with SATIS, BENE, and MALE; as, *satisfacio, satifido, benefacio, benedico, benevolo, malefacio, maledico.*

III. All the compounds of the verb SUM, except *possum*; as, *adsum, prosum, obsum, desum, insum, intersum, præsum, supersum, &c.*

IV. A great many verbs compounded with these nine PREPOSITIONS, *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, præ, sub, super.*

AD; as, *accedo, accresco, accumbo, acquiesco, adno, adnato, adequito, adhæreo, adrepo, adsto, adstipulor, advolvor, affulgeo, allabor, allaboro, annuo, appareo, applaudo, appropinquo, arrideo, aspiro, assentior, assideo, assisto, assuesco, assurgo.*

ANTE; as, *antecello, anteeo, antesto, anteverto.*

CON; as, *colludo, concino, consono, convivio.*

IN; as, *incumbo, indormio, ingemisco, inhæreo, innascor, innitor, infideo, insto, insisto, insudo, insulto, invigilo, illacrymo, illudo, immineo, immorior, immoror, impendeo.*

INTER; as, *intervenio, intermico, intercedo, intercido, interjaceo.*

OB; as, *obrepo, obluor, obtreto, obstrepo, obmurmuro, occumbo, occurro, occurso, obsto, obfisto, obvenio.*

PRÆ; as, *præcedo, præcurro, præeo, præfido, præluceo, praniteo, præsto, prævaleo, præverto.*

SUB; as, *succedo, succumbo, sufficio, suffragor, subcreasco, suboleo, subjaceo, subrepo, supplico.*

SUPER; as, *supervenio, supercurro, supersto.*

Note 1. Some few of these verbs, such as, *fido, confido, innitor, cedo, vado*, instead of the dative, take sometimes the ablative, as will be taught, No. 30.

Note 2. The verbs *jubeo, offendo, lædo*, and *juvo*, though reducible to some of the above classes, do not govern the dative, but the accusative; as, *Luc. Silentia jussit. Hor. Cur ego amicum offendam in nugis. Cic. Neminem læsit. Ovid. Juvit facundia causam.*

Note 3. Verbs of LOCAL MOTION; such as, *eo, vado, curro, propero, festino, pergo, fugio, &c.* and verbs denoting tendency to MOTION; such as *tendo, vergo, specto, pertineo, &c.* instead of the dative, take the accusative with the preposition *ad* or *in*.

Note 4. A great many of the verbs belonging to this admit of other constructions; as, *Plaut. Parcere pecuniam. Id. Auscultare aliquem. Cic. Desperare rempublicam. Cæf. Ad hæc respondit. Cic. Adesse in pugna. Sall. Accedere ad urbem. Cic. Accedere in oppidum. Virg. Accedere domos infernas. Sall. Anteire omnes gloria. Id. Colludere cum aliquo.*

Plant. *Incumbere gladium*. Cic. *Incumbere ad studia, in studium*. Petron. *Incumbere super prædam*. Plin. *Interjacet duas fyrtes*. Cic. *Obrepere in animos, ad honores*. Virg. *Præcedere agmen*. Sall. *Succedere murum*. Liv. *Succedere ad urbem in pugnam*. Virg. *Superstare aliquem, &c.*

I. 1. It is the part of a wise man to please God, to do good to men, to take care of himself, to provide for his own safety, to be concerned for his friends, and study their interest, to do harm to none, to displease no body, neither to hurt the miserable, nor lay snares for the innocent.

2. A good man favours the good, and rejoiceth with them upon any happy event; he is always disposed to spare the vanquished, and forgive what is past; he neither entertains resentment nor flatters any one; he knowsthat those who detract from good men, derogate from themselves; he therefore envies no body, but zealously imitates the most worthy.

It is the property of a generous man to assist the poor, to aid the needy, to succour the distressed; to heal their wounds, to patronize the orphans, to help his countrymen, to study their advantage, and to pray to God that he would second his endeavours; whilst the covetous man flatters and caresses the rich, and applauds himself when he looks at his money in his chest.

3. God hath commanded us to rule our lust, to govern our

*Sum sapiens placeo De-
us, proficio homo, caveo
sui, prospicio salus suus,
metuo amicus, et consulo
utilitas, officio nullus, dis-
pliceo nemo, neque noceo
miser, neque insidior inno-
cuus.*

*Bonus faveo bonus, et
gratulor is de aliquis res
felix; semper paratus sum
parco victus, et ignosco
præteritus; neque indul-
geo ira neque adulator quis-
quam; nosco is, qui detra-
ho bonus, derogo sui; ideo
invideo nemo, sed æmulator
dignus.*

*Sum generosus auxilior
pauper, subvenio inops,
succurro miser, medeor
vulnus, patrocinator orbus
parens, opitulator civis, stu-
deo commodum, et sup-
plico Deus, ut annuo au-
sum; dum avarus assentor
et blandior dives, et plaudo
sui, cum contemplor num-
mus in arca.*

*Deus præcipio ego ut
impero cupiditas, moderor*

spirit, to listen to his word, to obey his admonitions, to be subject to his laws, to be submissive to parents, to comply with their will, to serve and wait upon them, and obey their orders, and not to be a slave to passion.

A christian ought to oppose vicious pleasure, to struggle against and withstand the beginnings of anger, to resist evil, to oppose the corrupt practices of those who despise virtue and religion, and not to be a slave to lust, nor humour wicked men.

4 & 5. The general was angry and enraged at the soldiers, he threatened the standard-bearer, he threatened the runaways; but as he durst not depend on the courage of his men, he resolved to retreat, and trust to the night and the darkness. Though at first he did not believe the things that were said concerning the enemy, yet now he began to give up his affairs for lost, and despair of safety.

6. I cannot restrain my tongue, says the gentleman to his companion, the sun shines on the wicked, and few are wise for themselves. I bewail the misfortune of the unhappy young lady; she excelled all the girls of the east, she was taken up with the liberal sciences, and was always intent upon philosophy.

Many young men courted this girl, and presents sent by

animus, ausculto verbum is, pareo monitum, obedio lex, obtempero parens, obsecundo voluntas is, famulor et ministro ille, et obsequor imperium, neque servo iracundia.

Christianus debeo repugno vitiosus voluptas, reluctor et obsto principium ira, resisto malum, adversor pravus mos is qui contemno virtus et religio, neque inservio cupiditas, neque morigeror malus homo.

Dux succenseo et irascor miles, minor signifer, comminor fugiens; sed cum non audeo confido virtus miles, statuo recedo, et fido nox et tenebræ. Quamvis primo non credo is qui narro de hostis, tamen nunc capi diffido res suas, et despero salutem.

Non possum tempero lingua, aio vir comes, sol luceo sceleratus, et pauci sapio sui. Doleo casus infelix virgo; excello omnis puella oriens, operor liberalis studium, et semper vaco philosophia.

Multus juvenis peto hic puella, et munus missus a-

many lovers were disdained by her; at length, however, she yielded to the gentle command of her parents, and married a Roman knight; but the event did not answer people's expectation, he was a bad husband, and the poor creature has bid adieu to life; my voice clings to my jaws!

II. An honest man endeavours to satisfy his creditors, and to act well for the commonwealth, which is a fine thing; he endeavours also to speak well of good men, to revile no body, and to do an ill turn to none. God often blesses such a man, which he does when he gives him prosperity, enlarges his fortune, and shews him favour.

III. Parents often outlive their children; and as some men have a weakness of judgment, and others want prudence, an old man of this sort ought to be present at public deliberations, and have the charge of the thing to be done: not that he may have it in his power to hurt any one, but that he may be able to do good to many; and God sometimes favours such an undertaking.

IV. *Ad.* The thing pleased me much; for the young man had resolved to rest in our opinion, and adhere to virtue. Fortune, therefore, smiled upon him, and favoured his first attempt; and great courage was

multus procus sordeo ille; tandem, tamen, cedo lenis imperium parens, et nubo Romanus eques; sed res non respondet homo opinio, sum durus maritus, et miser renuncio vita; vox faux hæreo!

Probus vir conor satisfacio creditor, et benefacio republica, qui sum pulcher; conor quoque benedico bonus homo, maledico nemo, et malefacio nullus. Deus sæpe benedico talis, homo, qui facio cum do prosper, augeo bonum, favo quoque.

Parens sæpe supersum liberi; et ut quidem homo in sum imbecillitas iudicium, et alius desum prudentia, senex ejusmodi debeo intersum publicus consilium, et præsum res faciendus: non ut possum obsum quisvis, sed ut possum prosum multus: et Deus nonnunquam adsum talis inceptum.

Res arrideo ego valde; nam adolescens statuo acquiesco sententia tuus, et adhareo virtus. Fortuna, igitur, affulgeo ille, et aspiro primus labor; et ingens animus accido miles,

added to his men, who rode up to the very gates of the city.

The enemy threw themselves into the river, and endeavoured to swim to land. Our general returned victorious with twelve serjeants who attended him, and all rose up before him, as he came into his tent, where he sat down to a feast. The grandees sat by him, and six boys waited at table.

Ante and *con*. Virtue which is always consistent with itself, excels all other things, and the endowments of the mind excel strength of body; but they often beget pride. There was a comedian in Greece, of a celebrated character, with whom I lived a long time, who far excelled most actors and musicians: he used to boast and say, Let the boys play with their equals, and sing to themselves and the muses.

In. This villain mocks and insults all good men; he is said never to have groaned or wept at the death of a friend; but he gapes after gain, and sleeps on his bags of money; he obstinately persists in, and pursues his former course, though danger seems to hang and hover over him; for a pain has lately settled in his feet, which obliges him to lean on a staff, as a soldier leans on a spear, or as a house leans on pillars.

Inter. There was an alliance for a long time betwixt this

qui adequito ipse porta urbs.

Hostis projicio sui in fluvius, et conor adno terra. Noster dux redeo victor cum duodecim lictor, qui appareo is, et omnis assurgo is, veniens in tabernaculum, ubi accumbo epulæ. Primores assideo ille, et sex puer adsto mensa.

Virtus, qui semper consono sui, anteo omnis alius res, et dos animus antecello vires corpus; at sæpe gigno superbia. Sum histrio in Græcia, celebrer fama, qui diu contivo, qui longe antisto plerique actor et citharædus: soles gloriator et dico, puer colludo par, et concino sui et musa.

Hic scelestus illudo et insulto omnis lonus; dico nunquam ingemo aut illachrymo mors amicus; sed inhio lucrum, et indormio saccus pecunia; pertinaciter inflo, et inhæreo prior vestigium, etiamsi periculum video impendeo et immineo is; nam dolor nuper infideo pes, qui cogo is innitor baculum, ut miles insisto hasta, aut ut tectum incumbo columna.

Amicitia diu intercedo hic populus cum finitimis;

people and their neighbours ; a war, however, at last broke out between them ; they joined battle in a valley full of ferns, which used to grow in neglected fields : at first the sun was shining, and the gold glittered on their bright armour ; many were slain on both sides, who were all buried in pits that lay betwixt the hills, and more would have fallen had not night come on during the time of the battle.

Ob. The lot that has fallen to men is mortal : mortality occurs, nay often occurs to our thought, and all men struggle against death in vain ; but yet vices creep in upon us, wickedness stands in the way of piety, one decries and depreciates the merits of another, few withstand the allurements of pleasure, and no body is disposed to die for his country.

Præ. Mercury is said to preside over gain ; but a fair reputation is better than riches. Masters ought and use to lead the way to their scholars, and the boy is worthy of honour who outshines his ancestors, or outstrips his contemporaries. Providence over-rules human devices, and certain signs sometimes go before certain events.

Sub and *Super.* Wave succeeds wave, grief comes in the midst of joy, old age and poverty steal upon you ; but do not sink under the burden ; for your farm,

bellum, tamen, tandem exorior inter is ; committo prælium in vallis plenus 6 filix, qui soleo innascor neglectus ager : primo sol splendo, et aurum intermico fulgens arma ; multus interficio utrinque, qui omnis sepelio in fovea qui interjaceo mons, et plus cadoni nox intervenio prælium.

Sors qui obvenio homo sum mortalis : mortalitas occurro, imo occurro animus, et omnis obluor mors frustra ; attamen vitium obrepe ego scelus obsto pietas, alter obstrepe et detrecto laus alter, pauci obfisto blanditiæ voluptas, et nemo sum paratus occumbo mors pro patria.

Mercurius dico præfideo lucrum : sed bonus existimatio præsto divitiæ. Præceptor debeo et soleo præeo discipulus, et puer sum dignus honor qui præluceo majores, aut antecello æqualis. Providentia prævaleo humanus consilium, et certus signum interdum præcurro certus res.

Unda succedo unda, luctus supervenio latitia, senectus et paupertas subrepe tu ; sed ne succumbo onus ; nam ager tuus, qui subja-

which lies under the hill, is far better than its rent, and will find a purchaser; and as you are content with little, if but a small part of the price shall be left to you, you will be richer than a covetous man, whom the wealth of Cræsus would not satisfy.

Note 3. All the rivers run into the sea, and we all hasten to one habitation. My brother enlisted in the army, went to a battle; but being worsted, he hastened to the shore, fled into Africa, and went to the city Carthage. His friends, to whom the business chiefly belonged, afterwards brought him back: his years are now on the decline towards old age. Virtue aims at high things.

¶ So great a madness had seized their cruel minds, that they did not spare the age, which even enemies would have spared; and carried on a destructive war against their children, and childrens mothers for whom wars used to be undertaken. So great was the havoc, that the gods seemed to have agreed, together with men, for the destruction of the parricides.

The chief of the fathers said, that his speech was worthy of the consular office, worthy of so many consulships, worthy of his whole life, full of honour; that wh^ol^e consuls had, by betraying oth^er dignity, flattered the com-
their people; that he, mindful
mon

*ceo mons, longe supercurro
vestigal; et invenio emptor;
et cum sum contentus par-
vum, si modo exiguus pars
pretium supersto, tu sum di-
tior avarus, qui opes Cræsus
non sufficio.*

*Omnis fluvius curro in
mare, et ego omnis sedes
propereo ad unus. Meus
frater eo in militia, vado
in prælium; sed victus,
fessino ad littus, fugio in
Africa, et pergo ad urbs
Carthago. Amicus, ad qui
res maxime pertineo, postea
reduco; annus jam vergo
in senium. Virtus ad arduus
tendo.*

*Tantus rabies invado fe-
rus animus, ut non parco
ætas, qui etiam hostis par-
co; geroque internecivus
bellum cum liberi, liberique
mater, pro qui bellum soleo
suscipio. Tantus strages
sum, ut deus videor con-
sentio, pariter cum homo, in
exitium parricida.*

*Primores pater dico,
concio i; dignus sum impe-
rium consularis, dignus tot
consulatus, dignus totus vi-
ta, plenus 6 honor; alius
consul, per proditio digni-
tas, adulator plebs; is, me-
mor majestas pater, ha-*

of the majesty of the fathers, *beo oratio accommodatus*
had made a speech suitable to *tempus*.
the times.

Polycletus, a man terrible to our own soldiers, is sent into Britain; but he was an object of derision to the enemy, amongst whom the power of freed men was not yet known, and they wondered that an army should obey a slave.

The Christian religion not only commands us to help our friends, but to relieve those that are enemies to us; for so we shall make them our friends, and shall promote love, kindness, peace, and good will among men; which things please God.

The Parthians were formerly the most obscure among the people of the east. When the empire of Asia was transferred from the Medes to the Persians, they were a prey to the conquerors; finally, they were subject to the Macedonians, that it may seem strange to anyone that they are arrived to such a flourishing condition, that they now command those nations to which they formerly were under subjection.

He that resisteth his own evil inclinations, obeyeth God: and deserves greater praise than the general who vanquishes mighty armies, and takes the strongest cities, but serves his passions, which he cannot govern.

Taken with the sweetness of

*Po'ycletus, vir terribilis
noster miles, mitto in Bri-
tannia; sed sum irrisus
hostis, apud qui potentia
libertus nondum cognosco,
mirorque quod exercitus o-
bedio servitium.*

*Christianus religio non
modo præcipio ego opitulator
amicus, sed succurro is qui
sum inimicus ego; sic enim
reddo is amicus, et promo-
veo amor, benignitas, pax,
et benevolentia inter homo;
qui placeo Deus.*

*Parthi sum olim obscu-
rus inter populus oriens.
Cum imperium Asia trans-
fero a Medi ad Persa, sum
præda victor; postremo,
servio Macedones, ut vide-
or mirus quivis is proveho
ad tantus felicitas, ut nunc
impero is gens qui olim
servio.*

*Qui repugno suus malus
affectus, obedio Deus; et
mereor magnus laus quam
dux qui fundo magnus co-
piae, et expugno munitus
urbs, sed servio cupiditas,
qui non possum moderor.*

Captus dulcedo is po-

that power, you suffer any wickedness to lurk under it. Let them say the same things which they bawl out here, in the camp, and amongst the soldiers; and let them corrupt our armies, and not suffer them to obey their commanders; since this is at last the liberty of Rome, not to reverence the senate, the magistrates, or the laws.

The Lacedemonians, after the manner of mankind, the more they have, the more they desire; for, not content with the accession of the Athenian powers, they began to affect the empire of all Asia, the greatest part of which was subject to the Persians.

King Eumenes met the Romans with aid, and a little after, a battle was fought with Antiochus: a Roman legion was beat in the right wing, and fled to the camp; but M. Æmilius, a tribune of the soldiers, who had been left for the security of it, commands his soldiers to take arms, and threaten the run-aways.

Hiero was descended of Hierocles; his very education was ominous of his future grandeur; he had a remarkable handsomeness of person; he was smooth in his address, just in business, moderate in command, that there seemed nothing at all wanting to him suitable for a king, but a kingdom.

And that no misery might be

testas, sino quilibet scelus lateo sub is. Dico idem, qui vociferor hic, in castra, et apud miles; et corrumpo exercitus, nec patior is pareo dux; quoniam is demum sum libertas Roma, non revereor senatus, magistratus, aut lex.

Lacedemonii, de mos genus humanus, quod plus habeo, id plus cupio; nam, non contentus accessio opes Atheniensis, capi affecto imperium totus Asia, qui magnus pars pareo Persa.

Rex Eumenes occurro Romanus cum auxilium, et paulo post prælum committo cum Antiochus: Romanus legio pello in dexterior cornu, et fugio ad castra; sed M. Æmilius, tribunus miles, qui relinquo ad tutela is, impero miles capio arma, et minor fugiens.

Hiero gigno Hierocles; ipse educatio sum prænuncius futurus majestas; sum is insignis pulchritudo corpus, sum blandus in alloquium, justus in negotium, moderatus in imperium, ut nihil prorsus videor desum is regium, præter regnum.

Et ne quid malum de-

wanting to the most honourable families, he obliges their wives and daughters to marry their slaves, that he might render them more faithful to himself, and more violent against their masters. But such dismal matches were more grievous to the matrons than sudden death.

sum honestus domus, compello uxor is filiaque nubo servus suus, ut reddo is fidu sui, et infestus dominus. Sed tam lugubris nuptiæ sum gravis matrona repentinus funus.

We were not born for ourselves only; we ought therefore to consult the interest of our friends, to be beneficial to mankind, and serviceable to human society.

Canute, one of the kings of England, piously acknowledged, that none truly deserves the name of king, but he whose eternal laws heaven, earth and seas, obey.

Agamemnon, king of the Argives, commanded the Grecian fleet in the expedition against Troy. But Diana was angry with Agamemnon, because he had killed one of her deers. Wherefore the provoked goddess caused such a calm, that the Grecian ships became fixed and immoveable. Hereupon they consulted the soothsayers, who ordered to sacrifice one of Agamemnon's children, and so satisfy the winds and Diana. Accordingly his daughter Iphigenia is brought; but whilst the young lady stood at the altar, the goddess pitied her, and substituted a hind in her stead. Iphigenia was sent into the Chersonese, where she presided over the sacrifices of Diana.

Is it not better to die by bravery, than by disgrace to lose a miserable and inglorious life, after you have been the sport of other mens insolence? But surely we have the victory in our hands; our age is fresh, our minds are vigorous: on the other hand, all things are decayed to them; there is need only of a beginning. Who of mortals, that has the spirit of a man, can endure, that they should have an excess of wealth, and that a private estate is wanting to us, even for necessaries? In short, what have we left except a miserable life?

R U L E VI.

28. **A** VERB signifying actively governs the accusative.

Love God.

Reverence your parents.

R E G. VI.

V E R B U M active significans regit accusativum.

Ama Deum.

Reverere parentes.

Note 1. The infinitive of a sentence sometimes supplies the place of the accusative; as, Gell. *Pœnitere tanti non emo*; for *pœnitentiam*. Ter. *Feci e servo libertus ut esses mihi*, for *feci te libertum*.

Note 2. NEUTER VERBS have sometimes an accusative: 1. Of their own, or the like signification; as, *vivere vitam, gaudere gaudium, servire servitutem, ire viam longam, pugnare prœlia, garrere nugas, prandere olus, canare aprum, sitire sanguinem, &c.* 2. When taken in a metaphorical, or in an active sense; as, *Corydon ardebat Alexin, crepat fulcus et vineta, saltare Cyclopa, sonat vitium fidelia, olet bircum, spirat deum: abolere maculam, laborare arma, clamare aliquem, horret mare, sensum pulchre calleo, medias fraudes pulluit, &c.* But some preposition, such as, *ad, in, ob, circa, per*, is always understood.

Note 3. The accusatives, *hoc, id, quid, aliquid, quicquid, nihil, idem, illud, tantum, quantum, multa, pauca, alia, cœtera, omnia*, are often governed by *propter, ob, or circa*, understood; as, Ter. *Num id lacrimo virgo?* Plaut. *Scio quid erres.* Hor. *Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achiivi.*

Note 4. ADVERBS are often joined to verbs, nouns, and other parts of speech, to express some circumstance, quality, or manner of their signification.

Note 5. The poets frequently use the neuter gender of adjectives adverbially, or instead of adverbs; as, Virg. *Torvumque repente clamat*; for *torve*. Hor. *Mens latatur turbidum*; for *turbide*. Virg. *Et pede terram crebra ferit*; for *crebro*. Id. *Transversa tuentibus bircis*; for *transverse*.

Note 6. The accusative after the active verbs, in some figurative expressions, is governed not by the verb, but by some preposition understood, while the true accusative to the verb is suppressed; thus, *Ferire, icere, percutere sæsus*, is put for, *Ferire, &c. porcum ad faciendum sæsus*. *Plangere funera, damna*; for, *Plangere pectus ad funera, ad damna, Conferere prœlium*; for *conferere manum ad prœlium faciendum*.

* 29. *Recordor, memin-
ni, reminiscor, and obli-
viscor*, govern the accu-
sative or genitive.

*Recordor, memi-
ni, reminiscor, et
obliviscor, regunt ac-
cusativum vel geniti-
vum.*

I remember the battle.
I remember the victory.
I mind the place.
I mind the day.
He remembers the time.
He remembers the night.
We forget reproaches.
We forget hardships.

*Recordor pugnam.
Recordor victoriam.
Memini locum.
Memini diem.
Reminiscitur tempus.
Reminiscitur noctem.
Obliviscimur contumelias.
Obliviscimur labores.*

Note 1. *Memini*, when it signifies to make mention of, takes the genitive or the ablative with *de*, but never the accusative; as *Cæs. Cujus supra meminim s. Quint. De quibus multi meminere.*

Note 2. The verbs belonging to this rule are generally esteemed neuter, and when they take the accusative, *ad* or *quod ad* is understood; when they take the genitive, *quod ad negotium*, or *in negotio*, is suppressed.

Note 3. The phrase, *Venit mihi in mentem*, seems some way allied to this rule, and admits of three varieties, viz. *Venit mihi in mentem hæc res, hujus rei, de hac re*; to the last two may be understood *memoria* or *recordatio*; as, *Cic. Si quid in mentem veniet. Id. Mibi solet venire in mentem illius temporis, quo fuimus una. Plaut. In mentem venit de speculo.*

28. I love virtue, thou seek-
est praise, he despises pleasure,
we practise charity, ye fear God,
they honour the king.

The boy deserves praise, the
slave shall suffer punishment, the
man defames his wife, care at-
tends money, pride accompanies
honours.

God wisely governs the world,
riches sometimes procure envy,
birds do not every where build
their nests, the dogs nimbly pur-
sue the hare.

Discord always produces
strife, strife generally begets ha-
tred, quarrels often break up
friendship, honours commonly
change manners.

29. A good man easily for-
gets injuries, but always remem-
bers a good turn: a wicked
man sees the faults of others and
forgets his own, but at length
with sorrow shall he remember
his villanies.

Cæsar settled the differences
among the Æduans, and having
exhorted them to forget their
disputes and quarrels, he return-

*Amo virtus, quæro laus,
contemno voluptas, colo cha-
ritas, timeo Deus, honoro
rex.*

*Puer mereor laus, ser-
vus patior pœna, vir cri-
minor uxor, cura sequor
pecunia, superbia comitor
honor.*

*Deus sapienter gubernat
mundus, divitiæ interdum
contraho invidia, avis non
ubivis struo nidus, canis
strenue seclor lepus.*

*Discordia semper pario
lis, lis plerumque genero
odium, jurgium sæpe dis-
solvo amicitia, honor vulgo
muto mos.*

*Bonus vir facile obli-
viscor injuria, sed semper
reminiscor beneficium; im-
probis cerno vitium alius
et obliviscor suus, sed tan-
dem cum dolor recordor fla-
gitium suus.*

*Cæsar compono lis inter
Ædus, et cohortatus ut
obliviscor controversia ac
dissensio, redeo ad castra.*

ed to the camp. They remembered his advice, and complied with his admonitions.

¶ In the mean time the Roman people received a terrible stroke from the Parthians: nor can we complain; for, after Crassus had pitched his camp at Nicephorium, deputies sent by king Orodes advised him to remember the treaties, made with Pompey and Sylla. But the consul was gaping after the Parthian gold.

Let not the glare of gold and silver dismay you, which neither protects nor wounds. In the very host of the enemy we shall find our troops, the Britons will espouse their own cause, the Gauls will reflect on their former liberty, and the Germans will abandon the Romans.

Antiochus, though he approved of Annibal's advice, yet would not act according to his counsel, lest the glory of the victory should be Annibal's, and not his own. He was conquered therefore, and remembered Annibal's counsel when it was too late.

Remember the counsel which I gave; it will profit thee very much if thou dost not forget it: obey the laws of Almighty God, obey the king and all other subordinate magistrates, in all things that are lawful; resist the beginnings of anger, and yield not to the allurements of pleasure.

Ille memini consilium, et pareo monitum.

Interim Romanus populus accipio gravis vulnus a Parthi: nec possum queror; nam postquam Crassus pono castra apud Nicephorium, legatus missus a rex Orodes denuncio ut memini fœdus percussus cum Pompeius et Sylla. Sed consul inbio Parthicus aurum.

Ne fulgor aurum atque argentum terreo tu, qui neque tego neque vulnero. In ipse acies hostis invenio noster manus, Britanni agnosco suus causa, Galli recorder prior 4 libertas, et Germani defero Romanus.

Antiochus, tametsi probo consilium Annibal, tamen nolo ago ex sententia ille, ne gloria victoria sum Annibal et non suus. Vinco igitur, et memini consilium Annibal cum sum fero.

Memini 4 consilium qui do, prosum tu plurimum si 4 is non obliviscor: obedio lex Omnipotens Deus, obedio rex et omnis alius inferior magistratus, in omnis qui sum licitus; repugno principium ira, et ne cedo blanditiæ voluptas.

Such was the greatness of Alexander's soul, that though he left a son who was called Hercules, a brother who was named Aridæus, and his wife Roxane with child, he forgot his relations, and named the most worthy his heir, just as if it were unlawful for any other than a brave man to succeed to a brave man.

Tantus sum magnitudo animu Alexander, ut quamvis relinquo filius qui appello Hercules, frater qui nomino Aridæus, et uxor Roxane prægnans, obliuiscor necessitudo, et nuncupo dignus hæres, prorsus quasi nefas sum alius quam vir fortis succedo vir fortis.

Difficulties stupify the sluggish, and terrify the fearful, but animate the courageous.

A faithful friend is the medicine of life, and they that fear the Lord shall find him.

That man is of a happy memory who forgets injuries, and remembers those things that are worthy of his character.

Egeon, called also Briareus, was one of the giants; Virgil says, that he had 50 heads and 100 hands. He tore up solid rocks from the foundation, and hurled them against Jupiter; yet Jupiter overcame him, and thrust him under mount Ætna; where, as often as he moves his side, the mountain casts forth streams of liquid fire.

The poets mention a river in hell called Lethe, of the water of which, if any one drinks, he immediately forgets all things past: so that the souls of the pious, when they drink of the water of this river, straightway forget the miseries which they suffered in this world.

R U L E VII.

30. **V** E R B S of plenty and scarcity, also, *utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*, and some others, generally govern the ablative.

He abounds in riches.
He is free from every fault.

R E G. VII.

V E R B A *copia et inopia, item, utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, et quædam alia, plerumque ablativum regunt.*

*Abundat divitiis.
Caret omni culpa.*

He uses deceit.
 He abuses books.
 We depend on hope.
 You take pleasure in poems.
 The boy is sick of a fever.

Utitur fraude.
Abutitur libris.
Nitimur spe.
Gaudes carminibus.
Puer febri laborat.

To this Rule belong,

1. Verbs of PLENTY; as, *abundo*, *exubero*, *redundo*, *scateo*, *affluo*, *circumfluo*, *diffluo*, *superfluo*.
2. Verbs of SCARCITY; as, *careo*, *egeo*, *indigeo*, *vaco*, to want; to which add, *deficio*, *destituor*.
3. *Utor*, *abutor*, *frutor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*.
4. *Nitor*, *innitor*, *epulor*, *nascor*, *creor*, *glorior*, *lætor*, *delector*, *gaudeo*, *vivo*, *viſito*, *fido*, *confido*, *exulto*, *ſto*, *conſto*, *conſiſto*, *cedo*, *ſuperſedeo*, *laboro*.

Note 1. *Egeo* and *indigeo* frequently take the genitive; as, Cæſ. *Egere auxilii*. Cor. *Opis indiget*. Alſo among the more ancient writers *ſcateo* and *careo*; as, Lucret. *Terra ſcatet ferarum*. Plaut. *Tui carendum erat*. Sometimes *careo* and *egeo* take the accuſative; as, Plaut. *Id careo*. Gell. *Multa egeo*.

Note 2. *Potior* ſometimes governs the genitive; as, Sall. *Potiri urbis*, to make himſelf maſter of the city. Id. *Potiri boſtium*, to get his enemies into his power. Cic. *Potiri rerum*, to have the chief command.

Note 3. *Petior*, *fungor*, *vescor*, and *epulor*, ſometimes take the accuſative; as, Cic. *Gens urbem noſtram potitura*. Tac. *Ut munera fungerentur*. Plin. *Si caprinum jecur veſcantur*. Id. *Pullos epulari*. As alſo, among the more ancient writers, *utor*, *abutor*, and *frutor*; as, Plaut. *Uteris, ut voles, operam meam*. Ter. *Operam abutitur*. Id. *Ingenium frui*.

Note 4. The ablative is not governed by theſe verbs, but by ſome prepoſition underſtood; ſuch as, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *ex*, *in*. And when any of theſe verbs take the genitive, ſome ablative, ſuch as, *re*, *negotio*, *cauſa*, *preſentia*, *ope*, *copia*, *imperio*, or the like, with a prepoſition, is underſtood.

Note 5. With ſome of theſe verbs the prepoſition is frequently expreſſed; as, Liv. *Ne a metu vacarent*. Cic. *Cum conſtemus ex animo et corpore*. Id. *Cum graviter ex inteſtinis laborarem*. Id. *Cujus in vita nitebatur ſalus civitatis*. Id. *In virtute recte gloriamur*.

Note 6. The verbs *fido*, *confido*, *innitor*, *cedo*, *vaco*, inſtead of the ablative, take frequently the dative, as was taught, No. 27.

1. Many men abound in gold and silver, whose houses are full of wickedness.

Some men flow in wealth, nay overflow in money, and yet desire those things most with which they abound.

Neglected fens use to swarm with vermin, and neglected fields with noxious weeds; but yet this garden abounds in apples.

This man pleads the cause with great vigour; he is all bedewed with sweat; he is overcopious in his language; his discourse however abounds with all manner of ornaments.

2. Nature needs few things; he, however, that wants friends, and he that is weak in judgment, or is disappointed of his expectations, stands in need of advice; but to be free from a fault is a great comfort.

3. We ought to use diligence, and not to abuse time: the life which we enjoy is short, let us therefore do our duty carefully: thus at length we shall obtain the golden fleece, we shall feed on milk and honey.

4. Men ought to depend on virtue rather than blood; for if any one persist in this practice, and take pleasure in equity, he deserves praise. But fools often labour under this distemper, that they glory in their faults, rejoice at other mens misfortunes, are delighted with vain hope, and exult on success.

Multus homo abundo aurum atque argentum, qui domus scelus affluo.

Quidam homo circumfluo opes, imo superfluo pecunia, et tamen desidero is maxime qui abundo.

Neglectus ulcer soleo scateo vermis, et neglectus ager noxius herba; sed tamen hic hortus exuberat pomum.

Hic vir ago causa strenue; diffuso sudor; redundo eloquium; oratio tamen abundo omnis ornamentum.

Natura egeo pauci; qui autem careo amicus, et qui deficior ratio, aut destituor spes, indigeo consilium; sed vaco culpa magnus sum solatium.

Debeo utor diligentia, et non abutor tempus; vita qui fruor sum brevis, fungor igitur officium sedulo; sic tandem potior aureus vellus, vescor lac et mel.

Homo debeo nitor virtus potius quam sanguis; nam si quis innitor hic ars, et gaudeo æquitas, mereor laus. Sed stultus sæpe is morbus laboro, ut glorior vitium suus, lætor alienus malum, delector vanus spes, et exulto successus.

The rich feast on dainty dishes, but the poor live on barley bread, nay some live on husks. Let us lay aside prolixity of words, for many poor people, descended of honourable parents, have retired from the city, on account of the dearth of corn.

Some men trust to strength of body, and the stability of fortune, as stags trust to their running; brave men, say they, descend from brave men, and a pretty girl cannot be born of a disgraceful mother.

This field consists of vineyards and woods; I might retain it, but I will stand by my bargain and my promise; thus good men will praise me, the poor will bless me.

¶ In Thessaly Cæsar's army enjoyed very good health, and very great plenty of water, and abounded in every kind of provision, except corn.

Great armies need great generals. Though Cæsar's soldiers had long wanted corn, and had endured the most pinching famine, yet no word was heard from them unworthy of the majesty of the Roman people, or of their former victories.

He seems to me to live, and enjoy life, who intent on business, pursues the glory of some famous action or useful art. But in the great multitude of affairs, nature has pointed out

H

Dives epulor opimus dapet, sed pauper victito hordeaceus panis, imo quidam vivo siliqua. Supersedeo multitudo verbum, nam multus pauper, prognatus honestus parens, cedo urbs, propter caritas annona.

Quidam homo confido firmitas corpus, et stabilitas fortuna, ut cervus fido cursus; fortis, inquam, creor fortis, et formosus puella non possum nascor mater pudendus.

Hic ager consto vinea et sylva; possum retineo, sed sto pactum et promissum; sic bonus ego laudo, pauper ego benedico.

In Thessalia Cæsar exercitus utor bonus valetudo, summusque copia aqua, abundoque omnis genus com meatus, præter frumentum.

Magnus exercitus egeo magnus dux. Quamvis Cæsar miles diu careo frumentum, et sustento extremus fames, tamen nullus vox audio ab is indignus majestas populus Romanus, aut superior victoria.

Is videor ego vivo, et fruor anima, qui intentus negotium, quero gloria aliquis præclarus facinus aut bonus ars. Sed in magnus copia res natura ostendo di-

different ways. It is a glorious thing to act well for the public, and it is no despicable thing to speak well.

The victory was the Thebans; but Epaminondas, whilst he performed the office, not only of a general, but also of a very gallant soldier, was grievously wounded. It is uncertain whether he was a better man or general; he was frugal of the public money; he was more greedy of glory than of riches.

After this Vitellius obtained the government, a man of an honoured rather than noble family; he, as he had a mind to be like Nero, was slain by Vespasian's generals, and, being thrown into the Tiber, wanted common burial.

The Scythians have not any house, or dwelling, or habitation; they carry their wives and children along with them in waggons, which they use instead of houses; they live on milk and venison, the use of wool is quite unknown to them.

Do you think that this most beautiful city consists of houses, roofs, and a pile of stones? These dumb and lifeless things may perish and be repaired: the eternity of the state, and the peace of nations, depend upon the safety of the senate.

versus iter. Sum pulcher benefacio respublica et non sum absurdus bene dico.

Victoria sum Thebani; sed Epaminondas, dum fungor officium, non tantum dux, verum etiam fortis miles, graviter vulnero. Sum incertus sumne vir bonus an dux; sum parcus publicus pecunia, sum cupidus gloria quam divitiæ.

Dein Vitellius potior imperium, vir honoratus magis quam nobilis & familia; hic, cum volo sum similis Nero, occido a Vespasianus dux, et, dejectus in Tiberis, careo communis sepultura.

Scythæ non sum ullus domus, aut tectum, aut sedes; vebo uxor liberique suicum in plastrum, qui utor pro domus; vescor lac et ferina, usus lana sum prorsus ignotus is.

Tu credo hic pulcher urbs sto domus, tectum, et congestus lapis? Iste mutus et inanimus passum interci-do ac reparo; æternitas res et pax gens incolumitas senatus nitor.

The land of Canaan, into which Moses conducted the Israelites, not only flowed with milk and honey, but with wine also; as appears

from the large bunch of grapes which the spies brought to Moses. It abounded also in springs of water.

The poor man wants some things, the luxurious man many, and the covetous man wants all things.

When Babel was a building, they made use of burnt bricks instead of stone, and slime instead of mortar. Strabo affirms the tower to have been 660 feet high. It consisted of eight square towers, one above another, which gradually decreased in breadth. This, with the winding of the stairs from top to bottom on the outside, rendered it in some sort like a pyramid.

Active VERBS governing another case together with the accusative.

VERBA activa alium una cum accusativo casum regentia.

* 31. VERBS of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing, with the accusative of the person, govern also the genitive of the crime or thing.

1. VERBA accusandi, damnandi, absolvendi, et admonendi, cum accusativo personæ, regunt etiam genitivum criminis aut rei.

He accuses me of theft.
I condemn myself of laziness.
They acquit him of manslaughter.

*Arguit me furti.
Meipsum inertiae condemno.
Illum homicidii absolvunt.*

We put the grammarians in mind of their duty.

Grammaticos officii sui commoneamus.

1. Verbs of ACCUSING are, *accuso, ago, appello, arcesso, anquiro, arguo, incuso, infimulo, interrogo, postulo, alligo, astringo, defero, compello.*

2. Verbs of CONDEMNING are, *damno, condemno, infamo, noto.*

3. Verbs of ACQUITTING are, *absolvo, libero, purgo.*

4. Verbs of ADMONISHING are, *moneo, admono, commoneo, commonefacio.*

Note 1. Verbs of ACCUSING, CONDEMNING, and ACQUITTING, instead of the genitive, take frequently the ablative, and that either with or without the preposition *de*; as, Cic. *Accusare me de epistolarum negligentia.* Id. *De repetundis eum postulavit.* Id. *De prævaricatione eum absolvere.* Id. *Eum de vi condemnavit.* Id. *Suis eum criminibus accusabo.* Id. *Metuit ne scelere se alliget.* Liv. *Consulem suspitione absolvere.* Cic. *Librarios culpa libero.* Tac. *Adolescens crimine purgavit.* Virg. *Damnabis tu quoque votis.* Cic. *Condemnabo te eodem crimine.* Eut. *Plurimos capite damnavit.*

Note 2. *Accuso, incuso, insimulo*, sometimes take two accusatives; as, Plaut. *Si id me non accusas.* Ter. *Quæ me incusaveras.* Plaut. *Sic me insimulare falsum facinus.*

Note 3. Verbs of ADMONISHING, instead of the genitive, take sometimes the ablative with *de*; as, Cic. *Ut Terentium moneatis de testamento.* Id. *De quo vos paulo ante admonui.* Id. *Te de indulgentia patria admonuit.* And sometimes they govern two accusatives; as, Cic. *Eos hoc moneo.* Ter. *Id unum te moneo.* Id. *Istuc me admonere.*

Note 4. The genitive, strictly speaking, is not governed by the verbs mentioned in this rule, but by some ablative understood; such as, *crimine, scelere, peccato, culpa, pœna, actione, multa, nomine, re, causa, ergo, &c.* as, *Accuso te furti, i. e. crimine furti.* And these, or any other ablative, is always governed by *de* or *in* expressed or understood. When verbs of admonishing take two accusatives, *circa* or *quod ad* may be understood to the accusative of the thing.

1. He that accuses another of a crime ought to look well to himself, for it is the property of a fool, to accuse another of a fault, of which he himself is guilty.

Qui incuso alter probrum, debeo intueor sui ipse; nam sum stultus, accuso alter peccatum, qui ipse sum conscius.

The soldiers were in a rage, and began to charge the tribunes with treason and treachery, and to accuse the centurions of avarice.

Miles fremo, et cœpi arguo tribunos majestatis ac proditiis, et insimulo centurio avaritia.

The deputies have accused this man of extortion; he cannot govern his tongue, he will make himself guilty of theft or bribery.

Legatus postulo hic homo repetundæ: ipse non possum moror lingua, alligo sui furtum aut ambitus.

2. Forbear to charge your friend with villany, or reproach him with arrogance; he condemns himself of rashness, he condemns himself of foolishness.

Parco damno amicus tuus scelus, aut infamo is arrogantia; condemno sui ipse temeritas, condemno sui ipse amentia.

3. The Senate neither freed

Senatus nec libero homo

the man of the fault, nor accused him; but after he had cleared himself of all the things that were alledged, the judges acquitted him of the trespass.

4. Our infirmity often reminds us of mortality, sickness warns us of death, adversity ought to admonish us of our duty, and put us in mind of religion.

¶ Julius Cæsar was a very spare drinker of wine, and so easy as to his diet, that he is said once to have made use of old oil served up instead of fresh, that he might not seem to accuse his landlord of carelessness or clownish ignorance.

Not long after Cæpio and Hispo accused Marcellus, prætor of Bithynia, of high treason. The calamities of the times, and the insolence of men, rendered Hispo and his way of life afterwards famous: at first he was needy and obscure, but turbulent, he made his court to the cruelty of the prince. There remained even then some traces of expiring liberty.

Capito objected, that Thrasea, though invested with the priesthood, had never made oblations for the safety of the prince, and that he had not attended the funeral of Poppea. Capito was an enemy to Thrasea, because he had supported the deputies of the Cilicians, when they accused him of extortion.

culpa, neque arguo; sed postquam purgo sui omnis qui affero, judex absolvo is injuria.

Imbecillitas nos ter sæpe admoneo ego mortalitas, morbus moneo ego mors, res adversus debeo commonefacio ego officium nos ter, et commoneo ego religio.

Julius Cæsar sum parcus vinum, et adeo indifferens circa victus, ut dico quondam appeto conditus oleum, appositus pro viridis, ne videor arguo hospes negligentia aut rusticitas.

Nec multo post Cæpio et Hispo postulo Marcellus, prætor Bithynia, majestas, Miseria tempus et audacia homo facio Hispo et forma vita postea celebris: primo sum egens et ignotus, at iniquies adrepo sa vitia princeps. Maneo etiam tum quidam vestigium moriens libertas.

Capito objecto, Thrasea, quâvis præditus sacerdotium, nunquam immolo pro salus princeps, et non intersum funus Poppea. Capito sum inimicus Thrasea, quod juvo legatus Cilices, dum interrigo is repetundæ.

A certain informer long ago accused this honest man of a wicked action; the judges, however, did not find him guilty of the villany, but absolved him from the charge. The cursed rogue was cast into prison, where he leads a life worse than death. He often blames the times for the mishap, of which he himself is the cause.

On the other side the consul bid the Romans remember their former bravery; he put them in mind of the Aventine and Sacred mount, that they should fight for their liberty, which they had lately recovered.

When the army of the thirty tyrants, of which the greatest part were Athenians, fled, Thrasylbulus called out, and put them in mind of their relation, their laws, and their old fellowship during so many wars, and begged that they would pity their banished countrymen.

Alexander, in his passage, put the Thessalians in mind of the kindnesses of his father Philip, and his mother's alliance with them by the family of the Æacidæ. The Thessalians heard these things gladly, and made him captain-general of the whole nation.

Delator quidam olim accuso hic probus vir facinus; judex tamen non condemnans scelus, sed absolvo is crimen. Sceleratus homo conjicio in carcer, ubi vita gravis mors exigo. Sæpe damno tempus infelicitas, qui ipse sum causa.

Ex alter pars consul jubeo Romanus memini pristinus virtus; admoneo is Aventinus et Sacer mens, ut pugno pro libertas, qui nuper recupero.

Cum exercitus triginta tyrannus, qui pars magnus sum Atheniensis, fugio, Thrasylbulus exclamo, et admoneo is cogitatio, lex et vetustus commilitium per tot bellum, et oro ut misereor erul civis.

Alexander, in transitu, admoneo Thessali beneficium pater Philippus, et maternus necessitudo cum hic ab gens Æacidæ. Thessali audio hic cupide, et creo is dux universus gens.

Midas requested of Bacchus, that whatever he touched might become gold: Bacchus consented. Whatever, therefore, Midas touched, instantly became gold; nay, when he touched his meat or drink, they

also became gold. Midas, now sensible of his mistake, accused himself of folly; and desired Bacchus to remove this pernicious gift. Bacchus complied; and bid him bathe in the river Pactolus. Midas did so; and hence the sand of that river became gold.

Sesostris king of Egypt had his chariot drawn by four captive kings whom he had not condemned to die. But as one of them continually fixed his eye upon the chariot-wheel, Sesostris asked him what he meant? The captive king replied, The turning of the wheel puts me in mind of our fortune; for that part which is now highest, presently becomes lowest; and that which is lowest, becomes highest.

* 32. Verbs of valuing, with the accusative, govern such genitives as these, *magni, parvi, nihili*, &c.

2. *Verba æstiman-
di, cum accusativo,
regunt hujusmodi ge-
nitivos, magni, par-
vi, nihili, &c.*

I value you much.
You little regard me.

*Æstimo te magni.
Tu me parvi pendis.*

Verbs of VALUING are, *æstimo, exislimo, duco, facio, habeo, pendo, puto, taxo*; to these add *sum* and *fit*, which likewise govern the genitive of value, but do not take the accusative.

The rest of these genitives are, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, maximi, minimi, plurimi*; also, *assis, nauci, flocci, pili, teruncii, hujus, pensî*.

Note 1. To this rule may be referred these phrases, *æqui bonique facio*; or *æqui boni facio*; and *boni consulo*.

Note 2. The verb *æstimo*, instead of the genitive, takes sometimes these ablatives, *magno, permagno, parvo, nihilo, nonnibilo*; as, Senec. *Data magno æstimas, accepta parvo*. Cic. *Quia sit nonnibilo æstimandum*. Id. *Tu ista permagno æstimas*.

Note 3. The substantive understood to the adjectives *magni, parvi*, &c. is *pretii, æris, ponderis, momenti*, or the like; and the construction may be thus supplied: *Æstimo te magni*, i. e. *æstimo te esse hominem magni pretii*. *Æstimat pecuniam parvi*, i. e. *æstimat pecuniam esse rem parvi momenti*; or thus, *æstimo te pro homine magni pretii, æstimat pecuniam pro re parvi momenti*. In like manner, *Istuc æqui bonique facio*, i. e. *facio istuc rem*

æqui bonique hominis vel negotii. And some way similar to this is that of Nep. *Quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, i. e. fecit rem lucri.*

Epicurus valued pleasure at a great rate ; but a wise man values pleasure at a very low rate.

Brave men little regard big words, and they value threats as nothing.

I do not value those men a farthing ; I do not value the augur a rush ; I value you more than them all.

That fellow did not value me one penny ; he went off, nor did he value a pin what I said.

Cassius likewise plighted his own faith, which Jugurtha valued no less than that of the public.

Most men value money very much, and gold is valued a great deal every where.

Every evil is as great as we rate it ; a wise man, however, values reputation more than life itself.

There is no body in all this house who regards what he either says or does before the child.

War makes many bishops, who in peace were not valued so much as a farthing or a pin.

¶ It is not the part of a wise man to say, I will live well tomorrow. Virtue is the most precious of all things. It is, therefore, the part of a fool to despise that which all men ought to value more than riches or pleasure.

Epicurus voluptas magnum æstimo ; sed sapiens voluptas minimum facio.

Vir fortis jaclans verbum parvum pendo, et minæ nihilum facio.

Non is teruncius facio, non nauci augur habeo, tu plus quam omnis ille puto.

Iste homo non unus as ego æstimo, abeo, neque qui dico floccus existimo.

Cassius quoque fides suus interpono ; qui Jugurtha non minus quam publicus duco.

Plerique homo pecunia maximum facio, et passim plurimum fio aurum.

Unusquisque malum sum tantum quantum ille taxo : sapiens, tamen, æstimo fama plus quam vita ipse.

Nemo sum in hic totus domus qui pensum habeo quis coram infans aut dico aut facio.

bellum gigno multus episcopus, qui in pax ne quidem teruncius aut pilus fio.

Non sum sapiens dico, vivo bene cras. Virtus sum pretiosus omnis res. Sum itaque stultus sperno is qui omnis debeo æstimo plus quam divitiæ aut voluptas.

A wise man values pleasure very little, because it is the bane of the mind, and the cause of all wickedness and misery; but he values no possession more than virtue, because it is an ornament in prosperity, a comfort in adversity, and the fountain of all public and private happiness.

Thebes, both before Epaminondas was born, and after his death, was always subject to a foreign power; on the other hand, as long as he governed the commonwealth, it was the head of all Greece. From which it may be understood, than one man was more worth than the whole city, and that an army is just as much worth as the general is.

Sapiens facio voluptas minimum, quia sum pestis animus, et origo omnis scelus et miseria; sed æstimo nullus possessio plus quam virtus, quia sum ornamentum is res secundus, solatium in adversus, et fons omnis publicus et privatus felicitas.

Thebæ, et ante Epaminondas natus, et post is interitus, perpetuo pareo alienus imperium; contra is, quamdiu ille præsum respublica, sum caput totus Græcia. Ex qui possum intelligo, unus homo sum plus quam totus civitas, et exercitus sum tantum quantum imperator.

A boar had made the fountain muddy, out of which a horse of a proud spirit used to drink. The horse, full of wrath, intreated a man, that he would assist him against the boar. The man leaped upon the back of the horse, and slew the boar. The horse was glad, nothing was more joyful than the foolish horse. The man then spake to the horse thus: I value you more than the boar which I have slain; a horse is the most useful of all quadrupeds; hitherto you have been free from labour, you shall not return to your former way of life. The horse now sadly accused himself of great madness: Pride, says he, hath pushed me on to revenge; my foolish pride is now a grief to my heart; I wish I had forgot the small injury done by the boar; I am no more my own master.

33. VERBS of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the dative with the accusative.

3. VERBA comparandi, dandi, narrandi, et auferendi, regunt dativum cum accusativo.

I compare Virgil to Homer.	<i>Comparo Virgilium Homero.</i>
Give every man his own.	<i>Suum cuique tribuito.</i>
You tell a story to a deaf man.	<i>Narras fabulam surdo.</i>
He rescued me from death.	<i>Eripuit me morti.</i>
Give not up your mind to pleasure.	<i>Ne addicas animum voluptati.</i>

1. Verbs of COMPARING are, *comparo, compono, confero, æquo, æquiparo*; also, *antepono, antefero, præpono, præfero*; and *postpono, posthabeo, postfero*, &c.

2. Verbs of GIVING are, *do, tribuo, largior, præbeo, ministro, suggero, suppedito*. To which add verbs of RESTORING; as, *reddo, restituo, retribuo, rependo, remetior*: of ACQUIRING; as, *quæro, acquiro, paro, pario*: of PROMISING, as, *promitto, polliceor, recipio, spondeo*: also, *debeo, solvo, assero, vindico, mitto, relinquo*, and innumerable others.

3. Verbs of DECLARING, are, *narro, dico, memoro, loquor, nuncio, refero, declaro, aperio, expono, explico, significo, indico, monstro, ostendo*, &c. To which add verbs of DENYING; as, *nego, inficior*: and CONFESSING; as, *fateor, confiteor*, &c.

4. Verbs of TAKING AWAY, are, *aufero, adimo, eripio, eximo, demo, surripio, detraho, excutio, extorqueo*, &c.

5. To these may be added a great many active verbs, compounded with the prepositions *ad, in, ob, præ, sub*, and innumerable other verbs that cannot be reduced to distinct classes. In short, any active verb may govern the dative with the accusative, when together with the thing done is also signified the person or thing to or for whom or which it is done.

Note 1. *Comparo, confero, compono*, instead of the dative, take frequently the ablative with *cum*; as, Cic. *Ut hominem cum homine comparetis*. Sall. *Discta cum factis componere*. Cic. *Conferite hanc pacem cum illo bello*.

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Note 3. The accusative is sometimes suppressed; *Supplicare alicui*, sc. *genua*. *Nubere alicui*, sc. *se vel vultum*. *Imponere alicui*, sc. *sarcinam vel ridiculi quidpiam*. *Detrahère alicui*, sc. *laudem*. *Ignoscere alicui*, sc. *culpam*, &c.

Note 4. These verbs, *bortor, invito, voco, provoco, animo, stimulo, confermo, laceſſo, inſtigo, incito, ſuſcito, allicio, pellicio*, and the like, inſtead of the dative, take the accuſative, with the prepoſition *ad*, or ſometimes *in*.

1. The covetous man compares great things with ſmall, and diſregards every thing in compariſon of money. Old men compare themſelves with old men, and prefer retirement to buſineſs; but boys generally poſtponer ſerious matters to diſverſion.

Fools compare themſelves with great men, and prefer pleaſure to virtue; but wiſe men put themſelves on a level with their inferiors, and prefer friendſhip to money; they leſs value wealth than liberty, and prefer death to ſlavery.

2. God hath given an erect countenance to man, beſtowed on him many endowments of mind, and granted him the earth for a habitation, which yields graſs for cattle, affords flowers for bees, finds food for man, and furniſhes fuel for fire.

If this tyrant will not reſtore liberty to the citizens, return things to their owners, refund the money to the people, or repay to every one his own, the people ought to ſeek for themſelves another governor, and procure an enemy to their foe.

This covetous fellow lays up riches for others, but he will not gain praiſe to himſelf: he hath late betrothed his daughter to a gentleman, to whom he has

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Stultus conſero ſui magnus, et præpono voluptas virtus; ſed ſapiens æquo ſui inferior, et præfero amicitia pecunia; poſtfero opes libertas, et antepono mors ſervitus.

Deus de ſublimis os homo, tribuo is multus dos animus, et largior is terra in domicilium, qui ſuggero gramen pecus, miniſtro ſlos apis, ſuppedito alimentum homo, et præbeo materia ignis.

Si hic tyrannus nolo reddo libertas civis, reſtituo res dominus ſuus, retribuo pecunia populus, aut rependo quiſque ſuus, populus debeo quæro alius præſectus ſui, atque acquiro hoſtis inimicus ſuus.

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promised a large portion; but he will not perform what he has promised to him; for he designs to leave a very great estate to his son.

The gentleman who used to send letters and presents to you, begins now to claim and assume high titles to himself: you owe him a great sum, and it is not your part to pay him bad money instead of good; you owe your life to him.

3. This man brings good news to us; he has told the whole affair to his master, and has assigned me the reason why he did so. I give credit to his words, for he does not use to tell a falsehood to any one, but speak the truth to all; in this affair he has behaved well, I will return him the favour.

It is the part of a fool to discover his sentiments to every one, to unfold his thoughts to mockers, to expose his mistakes to enemies, or to open his ears to flatterers; but we may discover any thing to a true friend, or signify our mind to him by a letter.

It is the part of a good man to shew the way to him that wanders, and point out to him his road. It is also the part of a good man to confess his sins to God, and own his mistakes to men. But he does wickedly, who denies aid to his country, or refuses a legacy to the man to whom the testator hath left it.

qui promitto is; nam statuo relinquo permagnus hereditas filius.

Vir qui soleo mitto litera et munus tu, nunc incipio afferre et vindico magnus titulus sui; debeo ille grandis pecunia, et non sum tuus solvo is adulterinus nummus pro bonus; debeo vita ille.

Hic homo nuncio res laetus ego; narro omnis res dominus, et memoro ego causa quare ita facio. Tribuo fides verbum, non enim soleo dico falsus quivis, sed loquor verum omnis; hic in res ago bene, refero is gratia.

Sum stultus declaro sententia suus quivis, explico cogitatio suus irrisor, expono error suus inimicus, aut aperio auris assentator; at possum indico quivis res verus amicus, aut significo mens is per litera.

Sum bonus vir monstro via errans, et ostendo is iter. Sum etiam bonus vir confiteor peccatum Deus, et fateor error homo. At improbe facio, qui nego opis patria, cui inficior legatum homo qui legator relinquo.

4. Pain takes away the enjoyment of pleasure from men, and often removes sleep from their eyes. Wine removes the load from an anxious spirit, and takes off the gloom from the brows. But it is the property of philosophy to remove error from the mind.

Fortune often snatches away wealth from the rich, but she cannot filch away honesty or probity from the virtuous. It is not easy, however, to extort money from a covetous man; you will sooner wrest the club from Hercules. But you may easily strike fire from a flint.

5. A wise man suits himself to nature, and adds virtue to virtue; but a fool gives up his mind to intemperance, and brings misery on his country; sometimes he turns robber, and puts a sword to the throat of his countrymen; he joins wicked fellows as comrades to him, and adds strength to the mischief.

A brave man easily pardons others many things, himself nothing; he proclaims war against his lusts, but never desires to make war upon his country, or engage himself in civil broils; he rather chuses to fasten his darts in the backs of enemies, to strike a terror into them, or to inflict punishment on criminals.

We ought to oppose a stout heart to hard fortune; but we ought not to throw ourselves in

Dolor aufero fructus voluptas homo, et sæpe adimo seminus oculus. Vinum eximo onus sollicitus animus, et demo nubes supercilium. Sed sum proprius philosophia detrabo error meus.

Fortuna sæpe eripio opes dives, at non possum surripio honestas aut probitas bonus. Haud facilis tamen sum extorqueo pecunia avarus; cito extorqueo clava Hercules. Sed possum facile excutio ignis flex.

Sapiens accommodo sui natura, et addo virtus virtus; at stultus addico animus intemperantia, et adfero calamitas patria; interdum fio latro, et admoveo gladius jugulum civis; adjungo prævus homo socius sui, et adjicio vires malum.

Fortis vir facile ignosco alius multus, sui nihil; indico bellum cupiditas suus; sed nunquam cupio infero bellum patria, aut infero sui civilis dissensio; malo infigo telum tergum hostis, incutio terror ille, aut irrogo pœna peccans.

Debeo oppono fortis peccatus adversus res; sed non debeo obijcio ego telum hostis,

among the darts of the enemy, *et offero caput periculum* and expose our life to danger *sine causa; præsertim nunc* without cause, especially now *cum nox incipio offundo ca-* when night begins to spread *ligo terra.* darkness over the earth.

The bees prepare meat for the winter; and a king ought to imitate them, and provide those things that are necessary for war or a siege; he ought to set a general and lieutenants over his forces, and prescribe to every one his duty, that he may be able to prevent access to the enemy.

The king being frightened, puts spurs to his horse, and withdraws himself from the battle; his army was routed and put to flight; the cities and towns soon after began to submit themselves to the conqueror, to put their necks under his yoke, and subject themselves to his government.

Gold and poverty have often persuaded men to bad things; but I give thanks to God, that my brother has done you no wrong: I give credit to the words of the messenger more than to yours; I will not shut my ears to the truth.

God, who has threatened most dreadful punishment to the wicked, commands us to set bounds to our desires, and give a check to lust; let us, therefore, lend a patient ear to his admonitions; let us not devote ourselves to pleasure, nor give up ourselves to sloth or idleness.

Apis præparo cibum hi-
ems; et rex debeo imitor
is, et paro is qui sum ne-
cessarius bellum aut obsi-
dio; debeo præficio dux et
legatus copiarum, et præscribo
unusquisque munia suas, ut
possim præcludo aditus
hostis.

Rex territus, subdo cal-
car equus, et subtraho sui
pugna; exercitus is fundo
fugoque; urbs et oppidum
mox capere submitto sui vic-
tor, suppono collum jugum,
et subicio sui imperium
is.

Aurum et paupertas sæ-
pè suadeo malum homo;
sed ago gratia Deus, quod
frater meus facio tu nullus
injuria: habeo fides verbum
nuncius magis quam tuus;
nolo claudere auris veritas.

Deus, qui minor gravis
supplicium impius, jubeo
ego statuo modus cupido
noster, et injicio frænum
libido: commodo, igitur,
patiens auris monitum is,
ne dederim voluntas, neque
trado egomet secordia aut
ignavia.

Note 4. The general conformed himself to the inclination of the prince, and called the rogues before him; they had provoked us to anger, had challenged us to a combat, had spirited up others to the same crime, and spurred them on to arms. The next day, however, the general invited them all to a feast, and exhorted them to peace.

The love of praise rouses men to their duty, disposes their minds to industry, and incites them to glorious actions. But the love of money prompts men to villanous practices, allures them to wickedness, and entices maids to dishonesty.

¶ When Eumenes understood these things, he called his soldiers together, and first he gives them thanks, that none was found who preferred the hopes of a bloody reward to the obligation of his oath; then he cunningly subjoins, that he had forged these letters, that he might try their affections.

After this Alexander invites his friends to a feast; where, when mention was made of the things which Philip his father had done, he began to prefer himself before his father, and to extol the greatness of his own exploits to heaven, whilst the greater part of the guests said as he said.

When the ambassador of the Athenians came to Alcibiades, he promised them the king's

Dux conformo sui ad voluntas rex, et scelestus ad sui voco; laceſſo ego ad i'a, provoco ego ad certamen, animo alius ad idem crimen, et ſtimulo is ad arma. Poſtridie, tamen, dux invito omnis ad epulæ, et hortor is ad pax.

Amor laus ſuſcito homo ad officium ſuus, inclino animus ad diligentia, et incito is ad præclarus facinus. Sed amor nummus inſtigo vir in malus ars, allicio is ad nequitia, et ſellici virgo ad ſuprum.

Cum Eumenes cognosco hic, conſpicio miles, et primo ago is gratia, quod nemo invenio qui antepono ſpes cruenius præmium, fides ſacramentum; tum calide ſubnecto, ſui conſingo hic epiſtola, ut experior animus.

Post hic Alexander voco amicus ad convivium; ubi, cum mentio orior res qui Philippus pater is gero, cæpi præfero ſui pater, et extollo magnitudo res ſuus calum tenus, dum magnus pars conviva aſſentor.

Cum legatus Athenienſis venio ad Alcibiades, pollicor is amicitia rex, ſi

friendship, if the government should be transferred from the people to the senate. The Athenians, because the danger of the war hung over them, had a greater care of their safety than honour; wherefore the government is transferred to the senate.

The coming of the Carthaginians into Sicily recalled Dionysius the tyrant out of Italy. Hanno the Carthaginian was general of that war, whose enemy, Suniatus, the most powerful of the Carthaginians, endeavoured to give notice of his coming to Dionysius; but Hanno intercepted the letter, and condemned Suniatus of treachery.

Virginius weeping said never a word a long time; at last he lifted up his hands to heaven, and begged of his fellow-soldiers that they would not ascribe the villany of Appius Claudius to him, that they would not abhor him as the murderer of his children. He told them, that the life of his daughter was dearer to him than his own.

After Alexander, Arrybas's stepson, and brother of Olympias, was come to the age of twenty years, Philip, king of Macedonia, took the kingdom of Epirus from Arrybas, and gave it to the youth; being wicked towards both; for he did not observe the laws of affinity towards him from whom he took the kingdom, and he made him

respublica translatus forem a populus ad senatus. Atheniensis, quod periculum bellum is imminet, sum magnus cura salus quam dignitas; itaque imperium transfero ad senatus.

Adventus Carthaginiensis in Sicilia revoco Dionysius tyrannus ex Italia. Hanno Carthaginiensis sum dux is bellum, qui inimicus, Suniatus, potens Pœni, conor prænuncio adventus is Dionysius; sed Hanno comprehendendo literæ, et damno Suniatus proditio.

Virginius flens mitto nullus vox diu; tandem tendo manus ad cælum, et oro commilito ne attribua scelus Appius Claudius sui, ne averfor sui ut parricida liberti. Dico is vita filia sum carus sui suus.

Postquam Alexander, Arrybas privignus, et frater Olympias, pervenio ad ætas viginti annus, Philippus, rex Macedonia, eripio regnum Epirus Arrybas, et do puer; sceleratus in uterque; nam non servo jus cognatio in is qui adimo regnum, et facio is qui do impudi-

to whom he gave it a debauchee, before he made him a king.

Alexander commends the loyalty of the Persians, as well to their former kings as to himself. He puts them in mind of his kindnesses to them, how he had never treated them as a conquered people, but as the companions of his victory; and now he says, that he would trust the guard of his person, not only to the Macedonians, but to them too.

Almost all the east appointed divine honours and temples for Jason; which, after many years, Parmenio, a general of Alexander the Great, ordered to be pulled down, lest the name of any one should be more venerable in the east than the name of Alexander. After the death of Jason, Medius his son built the city Media in honour of his mother.

The Athenians, therefore, against so great a storm of war, choose two generals, Pericles, a man of tried conduct, and Sophocles, the writer of tragedies; who both laid waste the lands of the Spartans, and added many cities of Achaia to the empire of the Athenians. This affair procured to the generals the love of the citizens.

Wherefore, as all the pretenders were invited to the wedding, the Grecian strangers are desired likewise to the feast;

cus, antequam facio rex.

Alexander laudo fides Persæ, tum in pristinus rex tum in sui. Admonet is beneficium suus in is, ut nunquam habeo is quasi victus, sed veluti socius victoria; et nunc aio, suæ credo custodia corpus suus, non tantum Macedo, sed is etiam.

Totus fere oriens constituo divinus honor et templum Jason; qui post multus annus, Parmenio, dux Alexander Magnus, jubet diruo, ne nomen quisquam sum venerabilis in oriens nomen Alexander. Post mors Jason, Medius is filius condo urbs Media in honor mater.

Albeniensis, igitur, adversus tantus tempestis bellum, deligo duo dux, Pericles, vir spectatus virtus, et Sophocles, scriptor tragedia; qui et vasto ager Spartani, et adjicio multus civitas Achaia imperium Albeniensis. Is res concilio dux am. r. civis.

Itaque, cum omnis pro-cus invito ad nuptiæ, Græ-cus hospes rogo etiam ad convivium; deinde verso

then the young lady being introduced, was ordered by her father to deliver water to him, whom she chose for her husband. She, turning to the Greeks, delivers the water to Protis, who afterwards built Massilia nigh the mouth of the river Rhone.

Claudius Cæsar made war upon Britain, which none of the Romans after Julius Cæsar had meddled with; he added likewise some islands lying in the ocean beyond Britain to the Roman empire, which are called the Orkneys, and gave the name of Britannicus to his son.

Vespasian was a prince of the most charming goodness, as who did not easily punish those guilty of treason against him beyond the pain of banishment; but he was too greedy of money, yet so that he took it from no body unjustly, and bestowed it very liberally on people in want. He added two very potent nations, twenty towns, and the isle of Wight near Britain, to the Roman empire. Under him too Judea was added to the Roman empire, and Jerusalem, the most famous city of Palestine.

Cyrus takes Sybaris, and returns to Persopolis; where he called the people together, and orders them all to be ready with hatchets, and cut down the wood which hung over the

introducitur, jubeo a pater porrigo aqua is qui eligo vin. Ille conversus ad Græci, porrigo aqua Protis, qui postea condit Massilia prope ostium amnis Rhodanus.

Claudius Cæsar infero bellum Britannia, qui nullus Romani post Julius Cæsar attingo; addo etiam quidam insula positus in oceanus ultra Britannia Romanus imperium, qui appello Orcades, imponoque nomen Britannicus filius suus.

Vespasianus sum princeps placidus bonitas, ut qui non facile punio reus majestas contra sui ultra poena exilium; sed sum avidus pecunia tamen ita ut aufero is nullus injuste, et largior is studiose indigens. Adjicio duo validus gens, viginti oppidum, et insula Vecta proximus Britannia, Romanus imperium. Sub hic quoque Judea accedo Romanus imperium, et Hierosolyma, clarus urbs Palestina.

Cyrus assumo Sybaris, et regredior ad Persopolis; ubi convoco populus, et jubeo omnis præsto sum cum securis, et excido sylva qui immineo via; qui cum

highways; which when they had readily done, he invites them all to a feast the day after.

Annibal's advice pleased king Antiochus; wherefore one of Annibal's companions is sent into Africa to the Carthaginians, to encourage them to the war, and tell them that Annibal would come presently with an army, that nothing was wanting but the countenance of the Carthaginians.

Whilst all were amazed at the cruel tyranny of Aristotimus, Hellenicus, an old man, who had no children, gathers together his friends, and exhorts them to the delivery of their country. They conspire together against the tyrant's life, and Aristotimus is taken off.

It is a commendable thing for a boy to apply his mind to the study of good letters; they will be always useful to him, they will procure him the favour and love of good men, which those that are wise value more than riches and pleasure.

strenue facio, invito omnis ad epulum postridie.

Annibal consilium placeo rex Antiochus; quare unus ex comes Annibal mitto in Africa ad Carthaginienfis, ut hortor is ad bellum, et nuncio Annibal mox venio cum exercitus, nihil desum nisi animus Carthaginienfis.

Cum omnis stupeo ad sevus dominatio Aristotimus, Hellenicus, senex, qui nullus liberi sum, contraho amicus suus, et hortor is ad vindicta patria. Conjuro in caput tyrannus, et Aristotimus opprimo.

Laudabilis sum puer adjungo animus ad studium bonus litera; sum semper utilis ille, concilio ille favor et amor bonus, qui sapio aestimo plus quam divitiæ et voluptas.

God has bestowed upon all his creatures some arms or weapons for their defence: to the birds he has given wings; to the lions strength; horns to the bulls; stings to the bees; and to man he hath given wisdom, which is a more excellent weapon, and sharper than a two-edged sword.

Do not, says Hanno, give yourselves up to an immoderate joy; Mago deceives you. It is only imaginary triumphs he promises you. If we are to believe him, Annibal has cut the Roman armies to pieces; why, therefore, does he ask more soldiers? He has twice taken and plundered the Roman camp; he is loaded with booty; why, therefore, should we send him more money and provisions? The Romans do not desire peace, and consequently are not so much humbled as he

would persuade us. Let us not exhaust ourselves merely to satisfy Annibal's pride.

When Curius, a Roman nobleman, had beaten Pyrrhus king of Epire, and driven him out of Italy, he divided some lands among his soldiers; to every man he distributed four acres, and reserved no more for himself; for none, said he, ought to be a general, who will not be content with the share of a common soldier; I would rather, quoth he, rule over rich men, than be rich myself.

There are a great many miseries, to which nothing but death can give relief. Death puts an end to the sorrows of the afflicted and oppressed; it sets the prisoners at liberty; it dries up the tears of the widows and fatherless; it eases the complaints of the hungry and naked; it tames the proudest tyrants; and puts an end to all our labours.

* 34. VERBS of asking and teaching admit of two accusatives, the first of a person, and the second of a thing.

4. *VERBA rogandi et docendi duos admittunt accusativos, priorem personæ, posteriorem rei.*

Beg pardon of God.
He taught me grammar.

*Posce Deum veniam.
Docuit me grammaticam.*

1. Verbs of ASKING are, *rogo, pro, exoro, obsecro, precor, posco, repesco, flagito.*

2. Verbs of TEACHING are, *doceo, edoceo, dedoceo, erudio.*

Note 1. The verb *celo* also governs two accusatives; as, *Cela hanc rem uxorem, conceal this affair from your wife.* But we also say, *celo te de hac re*, and *celo tibi hanc rem.*

Note 2. Verbs of ASKING often change the accusative of the person into the ablative, with *a*, *ab* or *abs*; as, Plaut. *Ab amico argentum roges.* Cic. *Quid studia a te flagitent tu videbis.* Virg. *Veniam oremus ab ipso.* Plaut. *Res quedam est, quam volo ego me abs te exorare.*

Note 3. Verbs of TEACHING frequently change the accusative of the thing into the ablative with *de*; as, Cic. *Quid est tam arrogans, quam de rebus divinis collegium pontificum docere?* Sall. *De itinere hostium senatum edocet.*

Note 4. We say, *instruo, instituo, formo, informo, imbuo, aliquem artibus*, generally without any preposition.

Note 5. Other verbs are sometimes found construed with two accu-

satives; as, *Ter. Argentum, quod habes, condonamus te. Cic. Literas ad te, a consule, non quia te aliquid juberent, sumpsimus. Ter. Scin' quod ego te volebam. Sall. Multa prius de salute sua Pomptinum obtutus.*

Note 6. The accusative of the thing is not governed by the verb, but by *ad, quod ad, secundum, circa, or ob,* understood.

1. When I ask money of you without a pawn, you say, I have none.

This one thing I beg of you, that you would give over lying; grant that I may obtain this favour of you.

We all beg peace of you, the soldiers beseech this of you, the general himself intreats this of you.

He ordered that they should go to Verres, and demand of him the statue of Ceres and Victory.

I have a bounteous stock of natural sense, and the rich court me though poor; I importune the gods for nothing more, nor do I dun my potent friend for greater things.

2. Poverty teaches some men temperance, and makes them relinquish their former fashions; but those men act wisely, who ask life, health, and subsistence of God.

Minerva taught Telemachus all her arts, she taught him the laws and precepts of war.

Note 4. Instruct this boy in the Greek and Latin languages, he is a youth of extraordinary hopes, and of the highest virtue; instruct him in all the arts

Cum rogo tu nummus sine pignus, non habeo, inquam.

Hic unus tu oro, ut desino mentior; sino ut exortu hic venia.

Pax tu posco omnis, miles tu hic absceco, dux ipse hic tu precor.

Jubeo ut adeo ad Verres, et reposco is simulacrum Ceres et Victoria.

Sum ego benignus vena ingenium, divesque ego peto pauper; lacesso deus nihil supra, nec flagito potens amicus largus.

Egestas doceo aliquis temperantia, et dedoceo is prior mos; sed hic homo ago prudenter, qui rogo Deus vita, salus, et victus.

Minerva edoceo Telemachus omnis ars suus, erudio is lex præceptumque bellum.

Instituo hic puer Græcus et Latinus litera, sum adolescens eximius spes, et summus virtus; instruo ille omnis ars qui tu ipse stu-

which you yourself have studied; and this I chiefly beg of you, that you season his mind with piety.

¶ The people conferred on him the sovereignty; they did not take the advice of the more elderly, nor asked them their opinion. Thus whilst they are angry at the senate's power, they delivered themselves, with their wives and children, into slavery; wherefore the tyrant seizes sixty senators, lays them in chains, and threatens them with death.

After they all with tears had begged peace with the king, he replied, if they would give him pledges, that he might know they would do the things which they had promised, and if they would satisfy his allies and neighbours for the injuries which they had done him, that he would make peace with them.

Vitellius, bent on the death and punishment of almost every one, cut off a great many noblemen; he scarcely spared any of the usurers and publicans, who had ever demanded of him a debt or duty; he put to death also some of the commons, because they had cursed the blue faction.

After him Marcus Antoninus held the government alone, a man of the most frank generosity, whom all men admired; he was trained up to philosophy by Apollonius to the knowledge

deo; et hic præsertim tu oro, ut animus is pietas imbuo.

Plebs defero is summus imperium; non consulo senior, neque rogo is sententia suus. Ita dum irascor senatus potentia, trado sui, cum conjux et liberi, in servitus; itaque tyrannus comprehendendo sexaginta senator, compingo in vinculum, et minor ille mors.

Postquam omnis cum lacryma posco rex pax, respondet, si do sui obses, ut intelligo is facio is qui polliceor, et si satisfacio socius et finitimus suus de injuria qui infero ipse, sui facio pax cum is.

Vitellius, pronus ad nex atque supplicium, fere quisque, occido multos nobiliorum; vix parco ullus facinorator publicanusque, qui unquam sumpsit sui debitum aut portorium; interimo et quidem de plebs, quod malefico venetus facio.

Post is Marcus Antoninus teneo republica solus, vir promptus liberalitas, qui omnis miror; instituo ad philosophia per Apollonius, ad scientia Græcus

of the Greek tongue by Sextus, the grandson of Plutarch; Fronto to the orator taught him the Latin tongue.

Pythagoras taught the matrons chastity, and complaisance to their husbands; he taught the boys modesty, and the study of letters; amidst these things he inculcated upon all frugality, as the mother of virtues; he recommended temperance, and recounted every day the mischiefs of luxury. So great was the admiration of this man, that, after his death, they made a temple of his house, and worshipped him for a god.

Catiline taught the youth whom he had seduced, many wicked practices; for, as every one's fancy, according to their ages, was fired, he furnished whores to some, bought dogs and horses for others; in short, he spared neither expence nor his own modesty, provided he could make them subject and trusty to him.

litera per Sextus, nepos Plutarchus; Fronto orator doceo is Latinus litera.

Pythagoras doceo matrona pudicitia, et obsequium in vir; doceo puer modestia, et studium litera; inter hic ingero omnis frugalitas, velut genitrix virtus; laudo temperantia, et enumero quotidie vitium luxuria. Tantus sum admiratio hic vir, ut, post mors is, facio templum ex domus is, coloque is pro deus.

Catilina edoceo juventus qui illicio, multus malus facinus: nam, uti quisque studium, ex ætas, flagro, præbeo scortum alius, mercor canis atque equus alius; postremo, parco neque sumptus, neque modestia suus, dum facio ille obnoxius fidusque sui.

Solomon asked wisdom of God; and God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked of me long life, nor riches, nor the life of thine enemies, behold I have done according to thy word. Lo! I have given thee a wife and understanding heart, and have also given thee, that which thou hast not asked, riches and honour.

Before Jove no husbandman manured the fields; the earth of itself produced every thing. But now sturdy steers turn up the soil, harrows break the sluggish clods, and the swains pray to the gods for moist summers and serene winters.

When Hercules killed the giants Albion and Bergion, his arrows were wasted in the fight, so that he wanted arms; wherefore he begged aid of Jupiter, and obtained from him a shower of stones.

Teach thy son obedience, and he shall bless thee; teach him tempe-

rance, and he shall have health; teach him prudence, and fortune shall attend him; teach him science, and his life shall be useful; teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

* 35. Verbs of filling, loading, binding, depriving, cloathing, and some others, require the accusative with the ablative.

5. *Verba implendi, onerandi, astringendi, privandi, vestiendi, et quædam alia, accusativum cum ablativo petunt.*

He filled the bowl with wine.
They load the ship with gold.
He bound Gaul in fetters.
He deprived his father of life.
He cloathed the wall with pictures.

*Implevit pateram mero.
Navem onerant auro.
Vinculis Galliam astrinxit.
Patrem vita privavit.
Parietem tabulis vestiebat.*

He exchanges squares for rounds.
We present you with this pipe.
You give me great joy.

*Mutat quadrata rotundis.
Hac te donamus cicuta.
Afficis me magna lætitia.*

1. Verbs of FILLING are, *impleo, compleo, expleo, repleo, saturo, obsaturo, satio, refectio, ingurgito, dito*, and the like.

2. Verbs of LOADING are, *onero, cumulo, premo, opprimo, operio, obruo*: to which add verbs of UNLOADING; such as, *levo, exonero*.

3. Verbs of BINDING are, *astringo, alligo, devincio, impedio, irretio, illaqueo, &c.*: to which add verbs of LOOSING; such as, *solvo, exsolvo, libero, laxo, expedio*.

4. Verbs of DEPRIVING are, *privo, nudo, orbo*: to which add verbs of SPOILING; such as, *spolio, fraudo, emungo*.

5. Verbs of CLOATHING are, *vestio, amicio, induo, cingo, tego, velo, coronô, calceo*: to which add their contraries, *exuo, discingo*.

6. The other verbs belonging to this rule are, *muto, dono, munero, remunero, communico, pascô, beo, impertior, dig-*

mor, afficio, prosequor, spargo, incesso, infector, oblecto, and the like.

Note 1. *Impleo, compleo*, and *expleo*, sometimes take the accusative and genitive; as, Liv. *Adolescentem suæ temeritatis implet*. Plaut. *Erroris illos, et dementia complebo*. Virg. *Animumque expleisse juvabit ulticis flammæ*. And among the more ancient authors, also *saturo* and *obsaturo*; as, Plaut. *Hæ res vitæ me saturant*. And hence their passives sometimes retain the genitive; as, Virg. *Implentur veteris Bacchi*. Cic. *Cum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset*. Lucret. *Sanguinis expletis naribus*. Ter. *Isius obsaturabere*.

Note 2. These passive verbs of cloathing, *inducor, amictor, vestior, cingor, accingor*; also *exuor, discingor*, and their participles, have frequently the accusative with the poets; as, Ovid. *Induitor faciem cultumque Dianæ*. Virg. *Inutile ferrum cingitur*. Id. *Exuvias indutus Achillei*. Claud. *Canas vestita nives*. Sil. *Exuta pudorem*. But with prose authors they have the ablative; as, Curt. *Veste Arabica induitur*. Liv. *Hispano cingitur gladio*. Cic. *Pallium quo amictus*. Tac. *Exutus omnibus fortunis*.

Note 3. *Pascor* dep. instead of the ablative, sometimes takes the accusative; as, Virg. *Pascuntur sylvas*.

Note 4. The ablative is not governed by the verbs belonging to this rule, but by some preposition understood; such as, *a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, pro*; and which are sometimes expressed; as, Mart. *De flava loculos implere moneta*. Cic. *Arce[m] urbis ab incendio liberavi*. Liv. *Laxare animu[m] a laboribus*. Cæ[sar]. *Solvere naves e portu*. Sall. *Mutare bellu[m] pro pace*. Plin. *Mentionem alicujus cum honore summo prosequi*. When the passive verbs of cloathing take the accusative, *ad, quod*, or *per* is understood. And when any verb belonging to this rule takes the genitive, some ablative, such as, *re, negotio, causa*, or the like, with a preposition, is understood.

Note 5. Several of these ablatives may be referred to the cause, manner, or instrument, of which in No. 53.

1. The tyrant filled his country with blood and slaughter, he filled the city with havock and carnage, he filled every house with mourning, which filled mens ears with dismal stories.

After he had satiated himself with revenge, after he had glutted himself with slaughter, after he had satiated himself with the blood of citizens, he sat down to a feast, and glutted himself with meat and drink.

Tyrannus impleo patria sanguis et cades, repleo civitas strages et internecio, compleo omnis domus luctus, qui refertio homo auris dirus rumor.

Postquam expleo sui ulcio, postquam satio sui cades, postquam saturo sui sanguis civis, atcumbo epulum, et ingurgito sui, cibus potusque.

2. After they had loaded the altar with presents, they disburthen themselves of cares, and load the ship with arms and provision, and sailing out of the harbour they covered the whole sea with their fleet.

But Æolus, who controuls the winds with imperial sway, had resolved, when night should cover the earth with darkness, to bury them under the waves, whilst there should be none at hand that could relieve their minds from the distress.

3. You will easily gain over good men by acts of kindness; but it is necessary to tie up some men by laws, to bind others with chains, that they may not obstruct the publicgood by their private quarrels.

The wicked endeavour to ensnare others with the allurements of vice; but they cannot disengage themselves from troubles, or extricate themselves from sorrows; for though fortune sometimes delivers them from punishment, she never frees them from fear.

4. This new philosophy deprives us of our rest, despoils us of our judgment, bereaves us of our senses; it cheats the young men out of their diversions, cozens the old men out of their money, nay it robs the temples of presents.

5. The ancients used to clothe their bodies with the skins of wild beasts, and to cover the

*Postquam cumulo altare
donum, exonero sui cura,
et onero navis arma et
commeatus, et egressus e
portus operio totus pelagus
classis.*

*At Æolus, qui ventus
imperium premo, statuo,
cum nox obruo terra tene-
bra, opprimo is fluctus,
dum nullus adsum qui levo
animus ægritudo.*

*Facile devincio bonus
beneficium; at necesse sum
ligo quidam lex, astringo
alius vinculum, ne impedio
bonum publicus privatus
simultas.*

*Malus conor irreligio alius
illecebræ vitium; at non
possum laxo sui molestia,
aut expedio sui arumna;
licet enim fortuna interdum
libero is supplicium, nun-
quam solvo is metus.*

*Hic novus philosophia
privo ego quies, spolio ego
judicium, orbo ego sensus;
fraudo adolescens oblecta-
mentum, emungo senex ar-
gentum, imo nudo sanum
donum.*

*Vetustus soleo vestio
corpus spoliū fera, et
velo delubrum deus frons;*

temples of the gods with boughs; but men now clothe themselves with garments of silk, even when winter has covered the earth with snow.

The Athenians used to crown their conquerors with olive, or bedeck the temples of their heads with laurel, when they had forced an enemy from their camp, or saved a citizen by their arms; they used also to crown their poets with ivy or laurel; they shod their comedians with sandals, and their tragedians with buskins.

6. The man who doth not pursue his enemy with curses, nor maul him with darts, but exchanges resentment for friendship, is worthy to be loved. The poets will present him with immortality, they will reward him with encomiums, they will extol him with honour, and celebrate him with praises. Others will enrich him with gifts, and entertain him at their table.

That fellow bestrews the ground with leaves, he feeds himself with herbs, and amuses himself with trifles; I will not compliment him with a salutation; I will not dignify him with such an honour.

¶ Some men value reputation more than riches, or life itself; wherefore the tyrant whilst he thinks himself despised, is in a rage, and resolves to fill the city with slaughter; but it was to no

at nunc homo induo sericus vestimentum, etiam cum bruma amicio terram nix.

Athenienses soleo coronare victor olea, aut cingo templum laurus, cum exuo hostis castra, aut tego civis arma; soleo etiam coronare poeta hedera aut laurus, comedus calceo foccus, et tragicus cothurnus.

Vir qui non insequitur inimicus maledictum, aut incessu is jaculum, sed mutuo ira amicitia, sum dignus amo. Poeta dono is aternitas, remuneror is elogium, afficio is honor, et prosequor is laus. Alius beo is munus, et communico is mensa.

Iste homo spargo humum folium, pasco sui herba, et oblecto sui nuxa; ego non impertior is salus, haud dignor is talis honor.

Quidam aestimo fama plus quam divitiæ, aut vita ipse; itaque tyrannus, dum puto sui mino, servio, et statuo repleo civitas cedes; sed de nihilum

purpose to be angry with those who did not value him a rush.

When Alcibiades returned, the Athenians loaded him not only with all human honour but divine; they compensated his losses with presents; they had not the unfortunate battle of Sicily in their mouths, but the conquest of Greece: nor did they make mention of Syracuse, but of Ionia and the Hellespont.

After he had obliged the neighbouring princes with acts of kindness and complaisance, he lays a plot for his sister's son, whom he resolves to deprive of life and of his possessions; and he would have robbed him of his kingdom, had not a mutiny of the soldiers ensued, whom he had cheated of their pay.

At Aleſia Cæſar drew two ditches fifteen feet broad, the innermoſt of which he filled with water conveyed from the river. This the enemy afterwards endeavoured to cover over with hurdles, and fill up with the rampart.

Varro ſays, that he had a lioness of marble, and winged Cupids ſporting with her, ſome of which were holding her tied faſt, others were forcing her to drink out of a horn, others were ſhoeing her with ſandals, and that all were of one ſtone.

Such was the ſlaughter of the ſcattered ſoldiers, that the Athenians ſuſtained more damage

ſum irascoꝛ ille qui is non floccus facio.

Cum Alcibiades redeo, Athenienſis onero is non tantum omnis humanus honor, ſed divinus; expleo detrimentum munus; non ille in os ſum adverſus pugna Sicilia, ſed victoria Græcia; nec Syracuſæ, ſed Ionia, Hellespontuſque memini.

Poſtquam devincio finitimus rex beneficium et obſequium, ſoror filius infidia inſtruo, qui ſtatuo privo vita et poſſeſſio; et ſpolio is regnum, ni ſeditio miles inſequor, qui ſtipendium fraudo.

Apud Aleſia Cæſar perduco duo ſoſſa quindecim pes latus, qui interior compleo aqua ex flumen derivatus. Hic hoſtis poſtea conor intoꝛo crates, atque expleo agger.

Varro trado, ſui habeo leana marmoreus, aligerque Cupido ludens cum is, qui alius teneo is religatus, aliquis cogo is bibo ex cornu, alius calceo is ſoccus, et omnis ſum ex unus lapis.

Tantus ſum cades palans miles, ut Athenienſes accipio plus vulnus in is

in that battle, than they had caused in the former; and so great was the despair among the Athenians, that immediately they changed their general Alcibiades for Conon.

If I shall only touch upon the most considerable virtues of Pelopidas, I fear, lest it may less plainly appear to those ignorant of the Greek tongue how great a man he was: after his death the cities of Thessaly complimented his children with a great deal of land.

He was glad that his rival was forced into banishment, and rejoiced at his misfortune; but never did an exile affect the eyes of beholders with greater compassion; his enemies indeed filled the palace with shoutings, but the people bedecked his statues with flowers.

The Germans do not mind husbandry, and the greater part of their food consists in milk, and cheese, and flesh; nor has any one a certain portion of land, or distinct boundaries, lest, taken with the pleasantness of fields, they should exchange the study of war for agriculture.

prælium, quam do in superior; et tantus sum desperatio apud Athenienses, ut statim muto dux Alcibiades Conon.

Si tantummodo summus virtus Pelopidas attingo, vereor, ne rudis Græcus litera minus lucide appareo quantus vir ille sum: post mors civitas Thessalia liberi is multus ager dono.

Gaudeo æmulus ago in exilium, et lætor casus is; sed nunquam exul oculus visens magnus misericordia afficio: inimicus quidem compleo palatium clamor, sed populus imago is flos spargo.

Germani agriculturæ non studeo, magnusque pars victus is lac, et caseus, et caro confisto; neque quicquam certus modus ager, aut finis proprius habeo, ne, captus amœnitas ager, studium bellum agricultura commuto.

Two brothers, kings of Thrace, chose Philip, king of Macedonia, umpire of their differences; but Philip at first filled their minds with vain hopes; at last he bound both princes with chains, robbed them of their kingdom, and stripped them of all their possessions.

The Chimæra, according to the poets, is a monster which vomiteth forth fire; he hath the head and breast of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. A volcano in Lycia gave occasion to this fable; for in the top of the mountain were lions, the middle of it abounded with goats, and the bottom of it was full of serpents. Bellerophon rendered

the mountain habitable; and hence he is said to have bound the monster with fetters, and to have killed or deprived the Chimæra of life.

Hamilcar being chosen general, discharged that office with great applause. He soon restored to his country all the revolted cities, and among these Utica and Hippo, the strongest of all Africa. Nor was he content with this, but likewise extended the bounds of the empire. He subdued several great and warlike nations in Spain; and enriched all Africa with horses, arms, men and money.

A N N O T A T I O.

* 36. The passive of such active verbs as govern two cases, do still retain the last of them. *Quorum activa duos casus regunt, eorum passiva posteriorem retinent.*

I am accused of theft.

Accusor furti.

Slaves are rated at more.

Mancipia pluris aestimantur.

Virgil is compared to Homer.

Virgilius comparatur Homero.

I am taught grammar.

Doceor grammaticam.

The bowl is filled with wine.

Patera impletur mero.

1. The passives of verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing, retain the genitive.

2. The passives of verbs of valuing retain the genitives *magni, parvi, nihili, &c.*

3. The passives of verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, retain the dative.

4. The passives of verbs of asking and teaching retain the accusative of the thing.

5. The passives of verbs of filling, loading, binding, depriving, cloathing, &c. retain the ablative.

1. He was accused of most heinous crimes, but he was cleared of all: and deservedly; for he was accused of faults of which he was innocent. *Accuso gravis scelus, sed absolvo omnis: et merito; nam arguo culpa, qui sum insons.*

Albucilla, the famous woman, was accused of disaffection toward the emperor; but she was accused of this crime by her enemies.

One was condemned for murder, another was condemned for extortion, a third was condemned for bribery and the public money.

If any Roman knight was seen to have a horse somewhat lean, or not very sleek, he was censured for clownish carelessness.

We are admonished of many things, by our friends; do not therefore take it ill that you are put in mind of your duty.

2. Silver is valued much, gold is valued more, but virtue ought to be valued most.

The sayings of wise men are sometimes little esteemed, but the words of a fool are always regarded less.

3. Death is rightly compared to sleep, and fortune is very rightly compared to the wind, to which it is very like.

Speech is given to all, wisdom to few; and the way to true happiness is shown to us from the word of God only.

Virtue can neither be forced away, nor stolen away from any one; but no body can serve pleasure and virtue together.

4. The consul, when he understood these things were designed, calls the senate: and Silanus was first asked his opinion, because he was consul-elect.

Albucilla, famosus mulier, defero impietas in princeps; sed compello hic crimen ab inimicus.

Alius damno cades, alius damno repetundæ, alius condemnno ambitus et publicus pecunia.

Si quis Romanus equus videor habeo equus gracilentus, aut parum nitidas, noto impolitia.

Admoneo multus ab amicus; nolo igitur egre fero tu officium tuus commoneo.

Argentum aestimo magnum, aurum aestimo plus, sed virtus debeo aestimo plurimum.

Dictum sapiens interdum parvum existimo, sed verbum stultus minor semper duco.

Mors recte comparo somnus, et fortuna recte comparo ventus, qui sum similis.

Sermo do cunctis, sapientia pauci; et via ad verus felicitas ostendo ego ex verbum Deus solus.

Virtus nec possum eripio, nec surripio quisquam; at nemo possum servio voluptas et virtus simul.

Consul, ubi cognosco is paro, convoco senatus; et Silanus primus rogo sententia, quod sum consul designatus.

the mountain habitable; and hence he is said to have bound the monster with fetters, and to have killed or deprived the Chimæra of life.

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2. The passives of verbs of valuing retain the genitives *magni, parvi, nihili, &c.*

3. The passives of verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, retain the dative.

4. The passives of verbs of asking and teaching retain the accusative of the thing.

5. The passives of verbs of filling, loading, binding, depriving, cloathing, &c. retain the ablative.

1. He was accused of most heinous crimes, but he was cleared of all: and deservedly; for he was accused of faults of which he was innocent. *Accuso gravis scelus, sed absolvo omnis: et merito; nam arguo culpa, qui sum insons.*

Albucilla, the famous woman, was accused of disaffection toward the emperor; but she was accused of this crime by her enemies.

One was condemned for murder, another was condemned for extortion, a third was condemned for bribery and the public money.

If any Roman knight was seen to have a horse somewhat lean, or not very sleek, he was censured for clownish carelessness.

We are admonished of many things, by our friends; do not therefore take it ill that you are put in mind of your duty.

2. Silver is valued much, gold is valued more, but virtue ought to be valued most.

The sayings of wise men are sometimes little esteemed, but the words of a fool are always regarded less.

3. Death is rightly compared to sleep, and fortune is very rightly compared to the wind, to which it is very like.

Speech is given to all, wisdom to few; and the way to true happiness is shown to us from the word of God only.

Virtue can neither be forced away, nor stolen away from any one; but no body can serve pleasure and virtue together.

4. The consul, when he understood these things were designed, calls the senate: and Silanus was first asked his opinion, because he was consul-elect.

Albucilla, famosus mulier, defero impietas in princeps; sed compello hic crimen ab inimicus.

Alius damno cades, alius damno repetundæ, aliu scondemno ambitus et publicus pecunia.

Si quis Romanus eques videor habeo equus gracilentus, aut parum nitidus, noto impolitia.

Admoneo multus ab amicus; nolo igitur egrefero tu officium tuus commoneo.

Argentum æstimo magnum, aurum æstimo plus, sed virtus debeo æstimo plurimum.

Dictum sapiens interdum parvum existimo, sed verbum stultus minor semper duco.

Mors recte comparo somnus, et fortuna recte comparo ventus, qui sum similis.

Sermo de cunctis, sapientia pauci; et via ad verus felicitas ostendo ego ex verbum Deus solus.

Virtus nec possum eripio, nec surripio quisquam: at nemo possum servio voluptas et virtus simul.

Consul, ubi cognosco is paro, convoco senatus; et Silanus primus rogo sententia, quod sum consul designatus.

Nor was the earth called upon for corn and food only, but riches are dug up, and now the iron comes out, and gold more hurtful than iron.

This age is fertile in vice; a young lady takes pleasure to be taught the Ionic dances, and thinks on love from her tender years.

4. Neither are bees satisfied with heather, nor kids with leaves, nor cruel love with tears.

The man is amused with trifles, he is surfeited with feasting; but the sea is not overcharged with waters. The valleys are covered with darkness, though the mountains are clothed with snow.

¶ When Pausanias, king of the Lacedæmonians, came to the assistance of the Athenians, he made peace betwixt Thrasylbulus and those who held the town. Thrasylbulus also made a law, that no body should be called to an account for things past, nor punished; and they called that an act of oblivion.

He that is accused of a wicked action, or he that is called in question about any thing, is called in Latin *reus*: but he that is accused of a fault, is not consequently in a fault; nor ought he to be accounted guilty of the crime, till it be proved; for if to accuse any one of a crime were sufficient for condemnation, who could be safe?

Nec humus tantum posco seges alimentumque, sed opes effodio, jamque ferrum prodeo, et aurum nocens ferrum.

Hic seculum sum fecundus culpa; virgo gaudeo doceo motus Ioniæ, et meditator amor de tener unguis.

Nec cyllisus saturo apibus, nec frons capræ, nec lacryma crudelis amor.

Homo oblecto nugæ, onero epulæ; at fretum non satio aqua. Vallis tenebræ tego, licet mons amicio nix.

Cum Pausanias, rex Lacedæmonii, venio auxilium Attici, facio pax inter Thrasylbulus et is qui teneo urbs. Thrasylbulus quoque fero lex, ne quis accuso antea res, neve multo; appelloque is lex oblivio.

Qui accuso facinus, aut qui postulo de res aliquis, voco Latine reus: sed qui accuso culpa, non sum continuo in culpa; nec debeo existimo conscius crimen, donec proba; nam si accuso aliquis crimen sum satis ad condemnatio, quis possum sum tutus?

Who doubts but many innocent persons have been tried for life and condemned to death; and that a great many wicked villains have been tried for life, and absolved for the crimes of which they were guilty? But they will not escape in the world to come, God will not absolve them from the wickedness which they have committed.

Hippias ordered the murderer of his brother to be seized; who, being forced by torments to name those that were guilty of the murder, named all the tyrant's friends; who were slain. Thus the citizens were put in mind of their liberty, and Hippias was forced into banishment.

If cunning valuers of things esteem meadows and fields at a great rate, because that sort of possession can least be damaged; at how great a rate ought virtue to be esteemed, which can neither be forced away nor stolen from any one?

After some days, another letter of Darius is delivered to Alexander, in which the marriage of a daughter, and a part of his kingdom are offered him: but Alexander returned answer, that his own was given him, and ordered Darius to come, and leave the disposal of his kingdom to the conqueror.

When Eumenes was returned to the camp, letters were found scattered throughout the camp,

Quis dubito quin multus homo innocens accuso caput, et damno caput; et multus homo facinorosus accuso caput et absolvo crimen qui sum conscius? Sed non effugio in seculum futurus, Deus non absolvo is scelus qui perpetro.

Hippias jubeo interfector frater suus comprehendo; qui, coactus per tormentum nomino is qui sum conscius cædes, nomino omnis tyrannus amicus; qui interficio. Sic civis admoneo libertas, et Hippias ago in exilium.

Si callidus æstimator res æstimo pratum et area magnum, quod is genus possessio possum minime laedo; quantum debeo virtus æstimo, qui nec possum eripio nec surripio quisquam?

Post aliquot dies, alius epistola Darius reddo Alexander, in qui matrimonium filia, et portio regnum offero is; sed Alexander rescribo suus do sui, et jubeo Darius venio, et permitto arbitrium regnum victor.

Cum Eumenes reverto in castra, litera invenio abjectus per castra, in qui

in which great rewards were promised to those that should bring the head of Eumenes to Antigonus. But this project was vain, for none of the soldiers would betray their general.

He that only pleases himself, does himself no kindness, because he displeases God his creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all men, and to do to others those things which we incline should be done to ourselves. This precept is delivered to us in the gospel, and comprehends almost the whole duty of a Christian.

Trajan succeeded him, descended of an ancient rather than an illustrious family; he so managed the government that he is deservedly preferred to all the emperors. He was a man of unusual moderation and bravery; he extended far and wide the boundaries of the Roman empire, which had been defended rather, after Augustus, than nobly enlarged.

When Cato was asked his opinion, he made a speech to this purpose: Do you demur, quoth he, what you should determine with respect to the most barbarous parricides? They have conspired to set their country in flames; they solicit to the war the nation of the Gauls, the most spiteful to the Roman state.

Cicero had been informed of

magnus præmium promittitur is qui defert caput Eumenes ad Antigonum. Sed hic consilium sum irritum, nam nemo miles volo prodo imperator.

Qui tantum placeo sui, non prosum sui, quia displiceo Deus creator suus, qui jubeo ego sum benignus et beneficus omnis, et facio alius is qui volo fio ego ipse. Hic præceptum trado ego in evangelium, et complector pene totus officium Christianus.

Trajanus succedo iratus, natus antiquus magis quam clarus familia; ita administro respublica, ut merito præfero omnis princeps. Sum vir inusitatus civilitas et fortitudo; diffundo longe lateque finis Romanus imperium, qui sum defensio magis, post Augustus, quam nobiliter ampliatus.

Cum Cato rogo sententia, habeo oratio hujuscemodi: Tu cunctor, inquam ille, quis statuo de crudelis parricida? Conjuro incendio patria; arcesso ad bellum gens Galli, infestus Romanus nomen.

Cicero edoceo cunctus

every thing by the deputies; wherefore he unfolds the whole affair to the pretors, who immediately beset the Milvian bridge. The Allobroges without delay surrender themselves to the pretors. All things are instantly notified to the consul by messengers; but a vast concern and joy seized him at once: for glad he was that the city was rescued from danger, but he thought the punishing of the conspirators would be a burdensome task to himself.

The Ambassadors of the Gauls returning, set forth the enemy's wealth and negligence; they said, that their camp was filled with gold and silver; and that they neglected all military duty, as if they did not want the help of the sword, because they abounded in gold.

This place is incompassed on all sides with craggy rocks, that it needs no defenders; and such is the fruitfulness of the adjacent soil, that it is filled with its own riches; and such is the plenty of fountains and woods, that it abounds with water, and wants not the diversions of hunting.

Mars was accused of murder and incest, and obliged to undergo a trial before twelve gods as judges; but was acquitted of the crimes. The place of trial, which was near Athens, became afterwards the seat of a court, and was called Areopagus, that is, the hill of Mars. The judges were called Areopagites, who were men of the strictest integrity, and of the most blameless life.

Heaven is the lofty throne of God, but to describe the glory of it is more than human tongue can do. The grandeur and state we behold on

per legatus; itaque aperio res omnis prætor, qui statim obsideo Milvius pons. Allobroges sine mora dedo sui prætor. Omnis propere declaro consul per nuncius; at ingens cura atque lætitia simul occupo ille; nam lætor civitas eripio periculum, credo autem pœna conjuratus forem onus sui.

Legatus Galli reversus, ostendo hostis opes et negligentia; dico, castra repleo aurum et argentum; et is intermitte omnis militaris officium, quasi non indigeo auxilium ferrum qui abundo aurum.

Hic locus cingo undique præruptus rupes, ut egeo nullus defensor; et tantus sum fertilitas circumjacens solum, ut expleo proprius opes; et is sum copia fons et sylva, ut abundo aqua, nec careo voluptas venatio.

earth cannot be compared with it. It is the abode of the just, the resting place of the weary, and the reward of the faithful. There are rivers of pleasures, and crowns of glory. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

When Cicero was asked his opinion concerning the immortality of the soul, he replied, For many reasons I persuade myself that the soul is immortal; and if in this I err, I err with pleasure; nor will I ever be forced out of an opinion which yields me so much delight.

In Britain, says Cæsar, there is a vast number of inhabitants; the buildings are numerous, and much like those of Gaul; the country abounds in cattle; instead of money, the Britons make use of brags or pieces of iron of a certain weight. They do not sow much corn; but live on milk and flesh, and are clothed with skins.

§ 2. *The government of impersonal verbs.*

§ 2. *Regimen verborum impersonalium.*

R U L E VIII.

37. **A**N impersonal verb governs the dative.

R E G. VIII.

VERBUM impersonale regit dativum.

It happened to me.
It is profitable for the state.
No man is allowed to sin.

Accidit mihi.
Expedit reipublicæ.
Licet nemini peccare.

The impersonal verbs belonging to this general rule, excluding those contained in the following exception, are such as, *accidit, contingit, evenit, conducit, expedit, lubet, libet, licet, placet, displicet, vacat, restat, præstat, liquet, nocet, dolet, sufficit, apparet, &c.* Together with the dative, they have frequently an infinitive after them, which supplies the place of a nominative before them.

Note 1. The dative is often suppressed; as, Cic. *Sexcenta licet ejusmodi proferre, sc. nobis.* Ter. *Faciat quod lubet, sc. sibi.*

Note 2. Impersonal verbs are sometimes used personally, especially with the pronouns *id, hoc, illud, quod*, and the like; as, Cic. *Si tibi id minus libebit.* Id. *Non idem mihi licet.* Id. *Si habes quod liqueat.* Suet. *Quæ cuique libuissent.* Catul. *Marito ista non licent.*

EXCEPTIONES.

* 38. *Refert* and *interest* require the genitive. 1. *Refert et interest genitivum postulant.*

It concerns my father.
It is the interest of all.

Refert patris.
Interest omnium.

Note 1. *Refert* and *interest*, beside other genitives, admit also of these, *tanti, quanti, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris*; as, Cic. *Parvi refert abs te jus dici.* Id. *Magni interest mea una nos esse.*

Note 2. They are sometimes used personally, and admit not only of the nominatives *quid, quod, id, hoc, illud, &c.* but of others also; as, Ter. *Tua quod nihil refert.* Cic. *Illud mea magni interest.* Id. *Non quo mea interesset loci natura.* Lucr. *Magni refert studium atque voluntas.*

Note 3. The adverbs *tantum, quantum, multum, plurimum, infinitum, parum, nihil, maxime, minime*, and the like, are often joined with them; as, Mart. *Multum refert.* Juv. *Plurimum intererit, &c.*

Note 4. The construction is elliptical, and may be thus supplied: *Refert patris, i. e. refert se ad negotia patris.* *Interest omnium, i. e. est inter negotia omnium.*

* 39. But *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, are put in the accusative plural. *At mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, ponuntur in accusativo plurali.*

I am not concerned.

Non mea refert.

It concerns both you and me.

Et tua et mea interest.

Note 1. We may say indifferently *cujus* or *cujus interest*; as, Cic. *Detur ei cuja intersuit, non ei cuja nihil intersuit.* Id. *Quis enim est hodie, cujus intersit istam legem manere?*

Note 2. The construction may be thus supplied: *Refert mea, i. e. refert se ad mea negotia.* *Interest tua, i. e. est inter tua negotia.*

* 40. These five, *miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet*, and *piget*, govern the
2. *Hæc quinque, miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, et pi-*

accusative of a person get, *regunt accusati-*
with the genitive of a *vum personæ cum ge-*
thing. *nitivo rei.*

I pity you.

Miseret me tui.

I repent of my sin.

Pœnitet me peccati.

I am weary of my life.

Tædet me vitæ.

Note 1. The infinitive frequently supplies the place of the genitive; as, *Pœnitet me peccasse*, for *pœnitet me peccati*. *Tædet me vivere*, for *tædet me vitæ*.

Note 2. The accusative of the person is often suppressed; as, *Hor. Scelerum si pœnitet*, sc. *nos*.

Note 3. These verbs are sometimes used personally; as, *Lucr. Ipse sui miseret*. *Plaut. Me hæc conditio non pœnitet*. *Plaut. Id quod pudet facilius fertur, quam id quod piget*.

Note 4. The genitive is governed by some substantive understood, such as, *negotium, factum, status, fortuna, respectus, cogitatio* or the like; and the construction may be thus completed: *Miseret me tui*, i. e. *negotium tui mali miseret me*, or *respectus tui miseret me*. *Pœnitet me peccati*, i. e. *negotium peccati*, or *cogitatio peccati pœnitet me*.

* 41. These four, *de-*
cet, delectat, juvat, oportet,
govern the accusative of
the person with the infi-
nitive.

3. *Hæc quatuor*,
decet, delectat, ju-
vat, oportet, regunt
accusativum personæ
cum infinitivo.

It does not become you to scold.
delight to study.

Non decet te rixari.
Delectat me studere.

Note 1. *Decet*, instead of the accusative, sometimes take the dative; as, *Ter. Ita nobis decet*. *Gell. Ætati ejus decebat*.

Note 2. *Oportet* is elegantly joined with the subjunctive mood, ut being understood; as, *oportet facias*, for *oportet te facere*.

Note 3. *Fallit, fugit, præterit, latet*, when used impersonally, take also the accusative with the infinitive: as, *Cic. Fugit me ad te scribere*, &c.

Note 4. *Attinet, pertinet* and *spectat*, when used impersonally, have the accusative with *ad*; as, *Ter. Pereat, nihil ad me attinet*. *Cic. Ad rem publicam pertinet me conservari*. *Incert. Spectat ad omnes bene vivere*.

Note 5. *Decet, delectat*, and *juvat*, are often used personally, and *oportet* sometimes; as, *Hor. Parvum parva decet*. *Cic. Me status hic*

reipublica non delectat. Juv. Si senem juvat alea. Ter. Hæc facta ab illo oportebant.

37. It happened to the young man, that he was very dear to the senate

It happened ill for them, but very well for us, if you please to hear.

It contributes to health to live according to nature, and it is proper for us so to live.

They beg that it may be allowed them to pass their days in exile, and it pleases me to allow them.

Jove has not leisure to attend on small affairs, but it is better for us to be silent than to speak.

It appears to all that this man aims at sovereignty, nay I am clear to swear it.

38. It concerns all men to practise virtue, and it concerns all men to pity the miserable.

39. It concerns me, it concerns you, and the commonwealth, that you do your duty.

It concerns thee not to believe rashly, and it concerns thee to know thyself.

Cæsar used to say, that it did not so much concern him as the state, that he should be preserved.

Caligula suffered the wrappings of Labienus to be searched for and read, since it very much concerned him that every action should be transmitted to posterity.

Contingit adolescens, ut sum carus senatus.

Male evenit ille, at bene ego, si placet tu audio.

Conducit salus vivo e natura, et expedit ego ita vivo.

Peto ut licet ille ego ætas in exilium, et lubet ego sino.

Non vacat Jupiter adjum exiguus res, sed præstat ego taceo quam loquor.

Apparet omnis hic homo affecto imperium, imo liquet ego dejero.

Refert omnis colo virtus, et interest omnis misercor miser.

Refert meus, refert tuus et respu lica, ut tu fungor officium.

Refert tuus non credo temere, et interest tuus nosco tu ipse.

Cæsar soleo dico, non tam interest suus quam respublica uti salvus sum.

Caligula permitto scriptum Labienus requiro et lectito, quando maxime interest suus ut quisque factum trado posteris.

It concerns you who are fathers, to take care that your children be well educated, and it concerns children to obey their parents.

40. I look for death as the end of my miseries; but I pity you, against whom wars and battles are prepared.

If thou art sorry for and ashamed of thy faults, thou wilt take care not to commit any such thing hereafter.

Sulpicius tribune of the commons, after he had acquired the greatest honour, made many destructive laws, as if he had been sorry for and weary of his former virtues.

41. It becomes all men to be free from hatred, love, wrath, and compassion, when they deliberate about doubtful matters.

There are boys that delight to lead an idle life, and there are boys who take pleasure to ply their studies.

It behoves men to reckon that God sees all things, that all things are full of God.

¶ As soon as Eumenes understood that Perdiccas was slain, himself judged an enemy, and the management of the war committed to Antigonus, he declared those things to the soldiers; and added, moreover, if those things were a terror to any, it was permitted them to depart.

The anger of the Almighty God ought to be terrible to all

Interest vester qui pater sum, curo ut liberi probe instituo, et refert liberi obediō parens.

E pecto mors ut finis miseria; sed miseret ego tu, adversus qui praelium et acies paro.

Si pœnitet ac pudet tu peccatum tuus, caveo ne quis talis posthac committo.

Sulpicius tribunus plebs, cum quæro magnus dignitas, fero multus perniciosus lex, quasi piget ac tædet is pristinus virtus.

Decet omnis homo sum vacuus ab odium, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia, cum consulto de res dubius.

Sum puer qui delectat segnis traduco vita, et sum puer qui studium invigilo juvat.

Oportet homo existimo Deus cerno omnis, omnis 6 Deus plenus sum.

Ut Eumenes cognosco Perdiccas occido sui judico hostis, et summa bellum committo Antigonus, indico is miles; et addo, insuper, si quis is terror sum, licet ille discedo.

Ira Deus omnipotens debeo sum terribilis omnis,

men, no less to the highest and haughtiest of the lords of the earth, than the meanest of mortals. He can, if he please, disjoint all the parts of this beautiful structure of the world, and reduce them into one confused mass, like that out of which they were originally formed.

You see, says Eumenes, the dress and ornaments of your general; which not any of my enemies has put upon me, for that would be a comfort to me; you have made me of a general a prisoner. One thing I beg, that you would let me die among yourselves; for it signifies nothing to Antigonus, how or where I fall. If I obtain this, I free you from your oath.

Honesty hurts nobody; but knavery, though it seems to profit a man, is very pernicious to a man's credit, which all wise men value more than money; and very often it is hurtful to a man's estate and life, which fools value more than all things else: it therefore concerns all men to beware of and avoid injustice.

God is angry with the wicked, and threatens them with the most dreadful torments; not because he hates them, but that they may repent of their sin, and be happy for ever in heaven. Do not they, therefore, deserve the

non minus summus et superbus dominus terra orbis, quam infimus mortalis. Possum, si placet is, divello omnis pars hic pulcher ædificium mundus, et redigo in unus moles indigestus, similis is ex qui primum formo.

Cerno, inquam Eumenes, habitus atque ornamentum dux vester; qui non quisquam hostis impono ego, nam hic forem solatium ego; tu facio ego ex imperator captivus. Unus oro, ut volo ego morior inter tu; nam neque interest Antigonus, quemadmodum aut ubi cado. Si hic impetro, solvo tu jusjurandum.

Probitas nocco nemo; sed improbitas, etsi videor prosum homo, sum perniciosus existimatio homo, qui omnis sapiens æstimat plus quam pecunia; sed sæpe sum perniciosus homo res et vita, qui stultus facio plus quam alius omnis: refert igitur omnis caveo et vitio injullitia.

Deus irascitur impius, et minor ille dirus supplicium; non quod odi, sed ut panitet is peccatum, et sum felix in æternum in cælum. Nonne, igitur, mereor pœna æternus mors, qui æstimo

punishment of eternal death, who value eternal life and happiness as nothing?

You are weary of the patrician, and we of the plebeian magistrates. What do you mean, I beseech you? You desired tribunes of the commons, we granted them; you desired the *decemvirs*, we suffered them to be made; you were weary of the *decemvirs*, we forced them to lay down their power.

Wicked men provoke God daily; but he is very merciful; therefore he pities them, and is ready to forgive them their sins, if they repent of them, and are ashamed of their folly, and be willing to obey those precepts which are prescribed to us in the gospel.

King Darius's mother, who till that day had not been weary of her life, when she heard that Alexander was dead, laid violent hands upon herself; not that she preferred an enemy before a son, but because she had experienced the duty of a son in him whom she had feared as an enemy.

Julian was a man of great eloquence, of a quick and most tenacious memory, liberal to his friends, as became so great a prince to be; he was greedy of glory; and not unlike Marcus Antoninus, whom he made it his business to imitate: he made war upon the Parthians, in which expedition I was likewise present.

æternus vita et felicitas nihilum? —

Tædet tu patricius, ego plebeius magistratus. Quis volo, obsecro tu? Concupio tribunus plebs, ego concedo; desidero decemviri, ego patior creo; tædet tu decemviri, cogo is abdicō magistratus.

Improbis laceſſo Deus quotidie; ſed ſum clemens; itaque miſeret is ille, et paratus ſum condono is peccatum, ſi pœnitet is ille, et pudet is ſtultitia, et volo obtempero lex qui condo ego in evangelium.

Rex Darius mater, qui in is dies non tædet vita, cum audio Alexander morior, infero manus ſui ipſe; non quod præfero hoſtis filius, ſed quod experior pietas filius in is qui timeo ut hoſtis.

Julianus ſum vir ingens facundia, promptus et tenax memoria, liberalis in amicus, ut decet tantus princeps ſum; ſum avidus gloria, et non abſimilis Marcus Antoninus, qui æmulor ſtudeo: infero bellum Parthi, qui expeditio ego quoque interſum.

We are allowed from reason and scripture to conclude, that part of the pleasure which happy minds will enjoy in a future state, will arise from an enlarged contemplation of the divine wisdom in the government of the world; and from a discovery of the secret and amazing steps of Providence, from the beginning to the end of time.

It concerns subjects to obey the laws; and it is of great importance to the public, that all should follow peace, practise justice, and discharge their duty in that station of civil life which they hold in society.

Thou owest thy food, thy cloathing, thy habitation, and every comfort and pleasure of life, to the labour of others; it concerns thee therefore to be a friend to mankind, as it is thy interest that men should be friendly to thee.

Ceres was ashamed of her fault, and greatly lamented the loss of her honour. She retired into the dark recesses of a cave, where she lay so concealed, that none of the gods knew where she was, till Pan, the god of the woods, discovered her.

Robert Bruce addressed Sir William Wallace thus: What madness hath seized you? King Edward, against whom you carry on war, is a most powerful monarch; and though you should overcome him, the Scots will never deliver up the government to you. Wallace answered thus: You use me ill, when you say that I aspire to the kingdom. I am not desirous of royal power; the honours of a kingdom neither agree to my fortune nor to my mind. It belongs to the nobles, to defend their country. When I saw that our nobles had neglected their duty, I pitied my wretched countrymen, who are destitute of governors, and exposed to the cruelty of barbarous enemies. Our nobles prefer most scandalous slavery to honourable liberty. War is a terror to our nobles. Let them enjoy that fortune which they value so much. I will defend my country.

It becomes us to be kind and courteous to strangers, for we know not to what part of the world we ourselves may go.

If you would have God to hear your prayers, it behoves you to hear the petitions of the poor.

A P P E N D I X.

42. **P**ASSIVE VERBS **V**ERBA PAS-
 take after them **SIVA** *post se*
 an ablative of the a- *habent ablativum a-*
 gent or doer, with the *gentis aut facientis,*
 preposition *a, ab, or cum præpositione a,*
abs. ab, vel abs.

The world is governed by God. *Mundus gubernatur a Deo.*
 Virtue is praised by all. *Virtus laudatur ab omnibus.*
 I am glad that my conduct is approved by you. *Gaudeo meum factum ab te probari.*

Note 1. The preposition is sometimes suppressed; as, Ovid, *Deferor conjuge*. Id. *Colitur linigera turba*. Senec. *Contra Stertinium quo premebatur*.

Note 2. Passive verbs, instead of the ablative with the preposition, sometimes take the dative; as, Virg. *Næque cernitur ulli*. Ter. *Meditata mihi sunt incommoda*. Ovid, *Nulla laudetur mihi*.

Note 3. A great many other verbs take also the ablative with *a* or *ab*; such as,

1. Verbs of RECEIVING; as, *accipio, capio, sumo, mutuo*; also, *adipiscor, consequor, impetro*, &c.; as, Cic. *A majoribus morem accepimus*.

2. Verbs of DISTANCE, DIFFERENCE, and DISSENSION; as, *dislo, differo, dissentio, diffideo, diserepo, discordo*; as, Cic. *Vides quantum distet a veritate*.

3. Verbs of DESIRING, INTREATING, and INQUIRING; as, *peto, expeto, pascor, percontor, scitor, sciscitor, rogo, oro, obsecro, precor, postulo, flagito, contendo, exigo*, &c.; as, Cic. *A te opem petimus*.

4. Verbs of CESSATION; as, *cesso, desisto, quiesco, requiesco, tempero*; as, Liv. *A præliis cessare*.

5. Verbs of EXPECTING; as, *expecto, spero*; as, Buchan. *Ab uno expectes quod a multis sperare nequeas*.

6. Verbs of TAKING AWAY and REMOVING; as, *aufero, rapio, surripio, furor, tollo*; *removeo, arceo, prohibeo, pello, repello, propulso, revoco*; also, *contineo, cobibeo, refreno*; also, *defendo, munio, tego, tueor*; also, *deficio, descisco, degenero*, &c. To these add verbs compounded with *a* or *ab*; as, *abigo, abstineo, amoveo, abduco, abrado, amitto, avello, avoco*, &c.; Ter. *Minas triginta ab illo abstuli*.

7. Verbs of DISMISSING, BANISHING, and DISJOINING; as, *dimitto, relego, disjungo, divello, segrego, separo*, &c.; as, Cæsar. *Eum ab se dimittit*.

8. Verbs of BUYING; as, *emo, mercor, faneror, conduco*; as, V. Max. *A piscatoribus factum emerat*.

9. Many other verbs of different significations; as, *caveo, declino, defleto*; *discedo, recedo*; *affero, do, reddo, fero, reporto*; *incipio, ordior*; *seruo, custodio, vindico*; *timeo, metuo, formido*, &c.; as, Cic. *Regem monuerunt, a veneno ut caveret*.

Note 4. Verbs of STRIVING; as, *contendo, certo, bello, pugno*; and JOINING TOGETHER; as, *junge, conjungo, concumbo, cæo, misceo*, take the ablative with *cum*; as, Ovid, *Mecum certasse feretur*. Id. *Contendite mecum*. Cic. *Bellare cum Diis*. Id. *Salutem meam cum communi salute conjungere decrevi*. Tac. *Consilia cum illo non miscuerant*.

Note 5. The verbs *mereor, facio, sit, erit, futurum est*, take the ablative with *de*; as, *Bene vel male de aliquo mereri*. Cic. *Indicium de fide ejus fecisti*. Ter. *Quid de me fiet?* &c.

Note 6. Verbs of PERCEIVING and KNOWING ; as, *intelligo, sentio, cognosco, conjicio, disco, percipio, colligo, audio*, take the ablative with *e* or *ex* ; as, *Cic. Ex gestu tuo intelligo quid velis. Id. Ex tuis literis statum rerum cognovi. Id. Hoc ex illo audiui, &c.*

Note 7. Passive IMPERSONALS are either put absolutely ; as, *Quid agitur ? statur.* *Cic. Ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur.* Or they take after them the case of their PERSONALS ; as, *Cic. Ut majoribus natu assurgatur, ut supplicum misereatur.* *Ovid, Nec mihi pareatur.* *Virg. Itur in sylvam.* *Liv. Pestilentia laboratum est.*

Note 8. These six verbs, *potes, capit, incipit, definit, debet, and solet*, when joined with impersonal verbs, become impersonal themselves ; as, *Quint. Perueniri ad summa nisi ex principiis non potest.* *Just. Pigere eum facti capit.* *Cic. Singulis a Deo consuli et provideri solet.* *Id. Negat jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur.*

He is miserable, who neither loves any one, nor is himself beloved by any one.

The affairs of a good man are never neglected by God.

Do not trust to a man by whom thou hast been once deceived.

Carthage was destroyed by the famous captain Scipio Africanus.

Learning and virtue are sought by few, pleasure by many.

We are so formed by nature, that we do not seem made for sport and jest.

¶ For these achievements Codomannus is set over Armenia ; and, after the death of King Ochus, is made king by the people for his former bravery. He waged war with Alexander the Great : at last, however, he was conquered by Alexander ; and being slain by his own relations, he ended his life, together with the empire of the Persians.

Miser sum, qui neque diligo quisquam, nec ipse diligo ab ullus.

Res bonus vir nunquam negligo a Deus.

Ne fido homo a qui semel decipio.

Carthago deleo a celeberrimus Scipio Africanus.

Doctrina et virtus appeto a pauci, voluptas a plurimus.

Ita genero a natura, ut non videor factus ad ludus jocusque.

Ob hic decus Codomannus præficio Armenia ; et, post mors rex Ochus, constituo rex a populus propter pristinus virtus. Gero bellum cum Alexander magnus : postremo, tamen, vinco ab Alexander ; et occisus a suus, finio vita, pariter cum imperium Persæ.

Whilst these things are doing, he is acquainted that a plot was laid for him by Alexander the son-in-law of Antipater, who had been set over Macedonia; for which reason, fearing lest, if he should be slain, some tumult should arise in Macedonia, he kept him in chains. After this he goes to the city Gordium, which is situated betwixt the greater and lesser Phrygia.

Whilst the Gauls plundered the ships, they are cut in pieces by the rowers and a part of the army, which had fled thither with their wives and children; and so great was the slaughter of the Gauls, that the fame of this victory procured Antigonus a peace, not only from the Gauls, but from all his neighbours.

Queen Theffalonice, the lady of Cassander, was slain by her son Antipater, though she begged her life by his mother's breasts: the reason of which parricide was, that after the death of her husband, in the division of the kingdom betwixt her brothers, she seemed to have been more favourable to Alexander.

Pluto desired of Jupiter, that Proserpine might be given to him in marriage, by him and his mother Ceres. Jupiter denied that Ceres would suffer her daughter to live in hell; but he bids him steal her, whilst she gathered flowers upon mount

Dum hic ago, fio certior insidiæ paro sui ab Alexander gener Antipater, qui præpono Macedonia; ob qui causa, timens ne, si interficio, quis motus orior in Macedonia, habeo i. in vinculum. Post hic peto urbs Gordium, qui positus sum inter magnus et parvus Phrygia.

Dum Galli diripio navis, trucido remex et pars exercitus, qui confugio eo cum conjux et liberi: et tantus sum cædes Galli, ut opinio hic victoria præsto Antigonus pax, non tantum a Galli, sed ab omnis finitimus.

Regina Theffalonice, uxor Cassander, occido a filius Antipater, cum deprecor vita per uber maternus: causa qui parricidium sum, quod post mors maritus, in diviso regnum inter frater, videor propensus Alexander.

Pluto peto a Jupiter, ut Proserpina do sui in matrimonium, ab ille et mater Ceres. Jupiter nego Ceres patior filia suus vivo in tartarus; sed jubeo is rapio is, dum lego flos in mons Ætna, qui sum in Sicilia.

Ætna, which is in Sicily. Afterwards Ceres obtained of Jupiter, that she should be with her sometimes.

Perdiccas pretends to desire the daughter of Antipater in marriage, that he might the more easily obtain of him recruits out of Macedonia; but Antipater perceived his cunning, and baulked his hopes. After this a war broke out between Antigonus and Perdiccas, in which Perdiccas was worsted by Antigonus.

Postea Ceres impetro a Jupiter, ut sum suicum aliquando.

Perdiccas simulo peto filia Antipater in matrimonium, ut facile obtineo ab is supplementum ex Macedonia; sed Antipater presentio dolus, et fallo spes is. Post hic bellum orior inter Antigonus et Perdiccas, in qui Perdiccas supero ab Antigonus.

The poets say that the first woman was made by Vulcan, and that every god gave her some present, whence she was called Pandora; Pallas gave her wisdom, Apollo the art of Music, Mercury the art of eloquence, and Venus gave her beauty.

Acrisius, King of the Argives, shut up his daughter Danae in a strong tower, and suffered none to enter into it; because he had heard from the Oracle, that he should be killed by his grandson. Jupiter turned himself into a shower of gold, and entered into the tower through the tiles. Thus Danae was got with child by the god. When Acrisius heard that his daughter had brought forth a son, he ordered her and the child to be put in a chest, and thrown into the sea. The chest was found by a fisherman, and given by him to Pilumnus, king of the Rutilians, who married Danae. When Perseus, the son of Danae, was grown up, he slew his grandfather Acrisius, and so fulfilled the oracle.

§ 3. *The government of the infinitive, participles, gerunds and supines.*

§ 3. *Regimen infinitivi, participiorum, gerundiorum et supinorum.*

RULE IX.

43. **O**NE verb governs another in the infinitive.

REG. IX.

UNUM verbum regit aliud in infinitivo.

I desire to learn.

Thou art glad to be taught.

Mercury is said to have invented the harp.

Cupio discere.

Gaudes doceri.

Mercurius dicitur invenisse lyram.

Note 1. The infinitive is frequently governed by adjectives or participles; as, *Dignus legi, cupidus mori, indocilis pauperiem pati, avidi committere pugnam, audax omnia perpeti; cupiens cognoscere, metuens pollui, meritus relinqui, fruges consumere nati.* And sometimes by substantives; as, *Tempus abire, occasio scribere, signa dedi venisse Deum.*

Note 2. The governing word is sometimes suppressed; as, *Ter. Omnes mihi invidere; sc. caperunt.* *Virg. Mene incepto desistere? sc. decet, or par est.* And to the phrases, *videre est, animadvertere est, reperire est, &c.* we may understand *facultas, potestas, copia, or the like.*

Note 3. The infinitive itself is sometimes suppressed; as, *Cic. Socratem fidebus docuit; sc. canere.* *Sall. Ei provinciam Numidiam populus iussit; sc. dari.*

Note 4. The infinitive is a kind of substantive noun, has adjectives sometimes joined with it, and occurs in all cases. In the nominative as, *Perf. Scire tuum nihil est, for scientia tua.* *Cic. Adulterare turpe est, for adulterium.* *Gen. Virg. Soli cantare periti, for cantandi or cantus.* *Dat. Sall. Servire parati, for servituti.* *Acc. Hor. Da mihi fallere, for artem fallendi.* *Voc. O vivere nostrum, for vita nostra.* *Abl. Quinct. Hac demonstrasse contentus, for eorum demonstratione facta.*

I desire to know, thou art afraid to tell, he despises to be taught, we are forbid to prate, ye ought to study, they are ordered to write.

I will take care to avoid intemperance, thou oughtest to seek wisdom, he endeavours to perform his promise, we have resolved to hear the lesson, ye design to make verses, they seem to have done an injury, learn thou to lay aside pride.

Money cannot change nature, a soldier always rejoices to recount his dangers, a sailor often uses to relate his losses, Egnatius before this had resolved to kill Cæsar, the general ordered his men carefully to keep rank.

Cupio scio, vereor dico, sperno doceo, veto garrio, debeo studeo, jubeo scribo.

Curo vito intemperantia, debeo expeto sapientia, conor praesto promissum, statuo audio praecedio, volo compono versus, video facio injuria, disco depono supercilium.

Pecunia nescio muto natura, miles semper gaudeo memoro periculum, nauta saepe soleo refero damnum, Egnatius antea statuo interim Caesar, dux jubeo miles sedulo servo ordo.

¶ He then recites his own services; how he had revenged the revolt of their allies, and quelled the Thessalians; how he had not only defended, but advanced the dignity of the Macedonians; for which if they were sorry, he said he laid down his authority, and restored them their present; they might seek aking whom they could govern.

There were besides a great many accomplices of this design, whom the hope of power encouraged, more than want or any necessity. Most of the youth, but especially of the nobility, favoured the designs of Catiline; they chose war rather than peace, who might have lived in peace quietly and splendidly.

Deinde commemoro suus beneficium; ut vindico defectio socius, et compesco Thessali; ut non tantum defendo, verum augeo dignitas Macedo; qui si is pernitet, dico sui depono imperium, et reddo ille munus suus; ipse quero rex qui impero.

Sum præterea complures particeps huius consilium, qui spes dominatio hortor, magis quam inopia aut alius necessitudo. Plerique juvenis, sed præsertim nobilis, favco inceptum Catilina; malo bellum quam pax. qui licet tunc in otium mollior et magnifice.

The minuteft plant or animal, if attentively examined, affords a thousand wonders, and obliges us to admire and adore that omnipotent hand which created ourselves as well as the object we admire.

So great was the impudence of the giants, that they strove to turn Jupiter out of heaven; and when they began to fight against the gods, they heaped up mountains upon mountains, and from thence darted trees set on fire. They hurled also massy stones and solid rocks; some of which, falling upon the earth again, became mountains; others fell into the sea, and became islands.

GERUNDS.

44. **T**HE gerund in **DUM** of the nominative case, with the verb *est*, governs the dative.

M

GERUNDIA.

1. **G**ERUNDI-**UM** in **DUM** nominativi casus, cum verbo *est*, regit dativum.

I must live well.
All must die.

Vivendum est mihi recte.
Moriendum est omnibus.

Note 1. This gerund always imports necessity or obligation, and the dative after it is the person on whom the necessity or obligation lies.

Note 2. The dative is often suppressed; as, *Si pereundum sit*; sc. *mibi, tibi, illi, nobis, vobis, illis, &c.*

Note 3. This gerund, when it comes after the verb in the same clause, passes into the accusative, and, with the infinitive *esse* expressed or understood, governs the dative; as, Cic. *Quotidie meditare resistendum esse iracundiæ.* Cæf. *Quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum (esse) putabat.*

45. The gerund in DI is governed by substantives or adjectives.

2. *Gerundium in DI regitur a substantivis vel adjectivis.*

Time of reading.
Desirous to learn.

Tempus legendi.
Cupidus discendi.

The substantives are such as *amor, causa, gratia, studium, tempus, occasio, ars, facultas, oilum, cupido, voluntas, consuetudo, &c.*

The adjectives are such as *peritus, imperitus, cupidus, infuctus, certus, rudis*, and others belonging to No. 14.

Note 1. The infinitive is sometimes used for the gerund in DI, especially by the poets; as, *Tempus abire, occasio scribere, peritus cantare*; instead of *abeundi, scribendi, cantandi.*

Note 2. The governing substantive is sometimes suppressed; as, Cic. *Cum haberem in animo navigandi*, sc. *propositum.* Plaut. *Huic ducendi interea abscesserit*, sc. *voluntas.*

46. The gerund in DO of the dative case is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness.

3. *Gerundium in DO dativi casus regitur ab adjectivis utilitatem vel aptitudinem significantibus.*

Paper useful for writing.
Iron fit for beating.

Charta utilis scribendo.
Ferrum habile tundendo.

These adjectives are such as *utilis, inutilis, aptus, ineptus, par, habilis, idoneus, accommodatus, bonus, communis, &c.*

Note 1. The adjective is sometimes suppressed; as, Cic. *Cum solvendo civitates non essent*, sc. *pares vel habiles*. Plin. *Alexandrinæ ficus non sunt vescendo*, sc. *idoneæ vel utiles*.

Note 2. This gerund is sometimes governed by a verb; as, Plaut. *Epidicum querendo operam dabo*. Cic. *Cum omnes scribendo adessent*. Liv. *Is censendo finis factus est*.

47. The gerund in **DUM** of the accusative case is governed by the prepositions *ad* or *inter*, and sometimes by *ante*, *circa*, or *ob*.

4. Gerundium in **DUM** accusativi casus regitur a præpositionibus *ad* vel *inter*, et interdum *ab ante*, *circa*, vel *ob*.

Ready to hear.

Attentive in time of teaching.

A reward for teaching.

Promptus ad audiendum.

Attentus inter docendum.

Merces ob docendum.

Note 1. This gerund is sometimes governed by the verb *habeo*; as, Plin. *Quum enitendum haberemus*.

Note 2. It frequently supplies the place of the accusative before the infinitive *esse* or *fuisse*, as was already observed in Note 3. on No. 44.

48. The gerund in **DO** of the ablative case is governed by the prepositions, *a, ab, de, e, ex*, or *in*; but if the cause or manner of a thing be signified, the preposition is generally suppressed.

5. Gerundium in **DO** ablativi casus regitur a præpositionibus, *a, ab, de, e, ex*, vel *in*; si vero rei causa vel modus significetur, præpositione omittitur.

Punishment frightens from sinning.

Pleasure is found in learning.

Pœna a peccando absterret.

Voluptas capitur ex discendo.

am weary with walking.
A wife by obeying governs.

Defessus sum ambulando.
Uxor parendo imperat.

Note 1. This gerund is sometimes, though rarely, governed by *pro* or *cum*; as, Plaut. *Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam.* Quint. *Ratio recte scribendi juncta cum loquendo est.*

Note 2. Gerunds are substantive nouns, and consequently subject to the same rules of construction with them.

49. Gerunds of verbs governing the accusative, are elegantly turned into the gerundives, or participles in *DUS*, which agree with their substantives in gender, number and case.

6 *Gerundia verborum accusativum regentium, vertuntur eleganter in gerundiva, seu participia in DUS, quæ cum suis substantivis in genere, numero, et casu, concordant.*

The affair must be managed.

{ *Curandum est rem.*
{ *Curanda est res.*

The time of managing the affair.

{ *Tempus curandi rem.*
{ *Tempus curandæ rei.*

Fit for managing the affair.

{ *Idoneus curando rem.*
{ *Idoneus curandæ rei.*

To manage the affair.

{ *Ad curandum rem.*
{ *Ad curandam rem.*

In managing the affair.

{ *In curando rem.*
{ *In curanda re.*

To these may be added the gerunds of *utor*, *abutor*, *fruo*, *fungo*, and *potior*: as, Cic. *Ad vitam utendam.* Plin. *In fruendis voluptatibus.* Cic. *In munere fungendo.* Sall. *Ubi potiunde cupias eum invasis.*

Note 1. The meaning of the rule is, that the gerunds of active verbs govern the accusative, as will be more fully taught in No. 54. following; but the same sense is more usually and more elegantly expressed by the gerundive joined with the substantive which the gerund governs. And here observe, that the gerundive, with its substantive, are always put in the case of the gerund.

Note 2. In the plural we likewise say *curandæ sunt res*, *idoneus curandis rebus*, *ad curandas res*, and in *curandis rebus*, rather than *curandum est res*, *idoneus curando res*, *ad curandum res*, in *curando res*; but *tempus curandarum rerum* in the genitive, on account of its harsh sound, is seldom used; *tempus curandi res*, is more usual, and more ornate.

Note 3. Though the gerunds of active verbs have generally an active signification; yet sometimes they seem to be used in a passive sense; as, Just. *Athenas erudiendi gratia missus*, i. e. *ut erudiretur*. Sall. *Cum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur*, i. e. *ut ipse imperaretur*. Vell. *Ut cives ad censendum in Italiam revocaverint*, i. e. *ut censeretur*, &c.

S U P I N E S.

*50. THE supine in
T U M is put
after a verb of motion.

He hath gone to walk.
They come to see.

S U P I N A.

1. SUPINUM in
S U M ponitur
post verbum motus.

Abiit deambulatum.
Spectatum veniunt.

Note 1. This supine is sometimes put after a participle; as, Hor. *Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici?*

Note 2. The supine in UM is a substantive noun in the accusative of the fourth declension, and governed by *ad* or *in* understood, or sometimes expressed; as, Var. *Non omnis tempestas apes ad possum prodire longius patitur*. Lucr. *In commutatum veniunt*.

Note 3. This supine, with the verb *iri*, constitutes the future of the infinitive passive, and the supine being a substantive noun never varies its termination; for we do not say, *illos occisos iri*, but *illos occisum iri*.

Note 4. An expression by this supine may be varied several ways: Thus, instead of *Venit oratum opem* we may say, 1. *Venit ut oret opem*, 2. *Venit opis orandæ causa*. 3. *Venit ad orandam opem*. 4. *Venit opem oraturus*. 5. *Venit opem orandi causa*. 6. *Venit ad orandum opem*. 7. *Venit opi orandæ*. 8. *Venit qui opem oret*. 9. *Venit opem orare*. But of these varieties the first four are usual and elegant, the next four less ornate, more rare, and the last seldom used but by poets.

*51. The supine in U 2. Supinum in U
is put after an adjective ponitur post nomen ad-
noun. jectivum.

am weary with walking.
A wife by obeying governs.

Defessus sum ambulando.
Uxor parendo imperat.

Note 1. This gerund is sometimes, though rarely, governed by *pro* or *cum*; as, Plaut. *Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam.* Quint. *Ratio recte scribendi juncta cum loquendo est.*

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Note 1. This supine is sometimes put after a participle; as, Hor. *Spectatum admissi, r'sum tenetis amici?*

Note 2. The supine in UM is a substantive noun in the accusative of the fourth declension, and governed by *ad* or *in* understood, or sometimes expressed; as, Var. *Non omnis tempestas apes ad postum prodire longius patitur*. Lucr. *In commutatum veniunt*.

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*51. The supine in U
is put after an adjective
noun.

2. Supinum in U
ponitur post nomen ad-
jectivum.

Easy to tell, or to be told.
Dreadful to be mentioned.

Facile dictu.
Horrendum relatu.

Note 1. It is also put after these substantives, *fas, nefas, opus*; as, Cic. *Fas dictu.* Id. *Nefas dictu.* Id. *Quod scitu opus est.* It is put also after verbs signifying motion from a place; as, Plaut. *Nunc obsonatu redeo.* Cato. *Primus cubitu surgat.*

Note 2. This supine is a substantive noun in the ablative of the fourth declension, and governed by *in, e, or ex* understood, or sometimes expressed; as, Quint. *In receptu difficilis.* Virg. *E pastu vitulus ad tecta reducit.*

Note 3. An expression by this supine may be varied several ways. Thus, instead of *Utile cognitu*, we may say, 1. *Cognosci utile.* 2. *Ad cognoscendum utile.* 3. *Cognitione utile.*

44. I must ride, but you must walk.

We must fight stoutly with our vices,

You ought to beware, lest you fall into a distemper.

He must fly, but they must fight, that they may be safe.

45. The lust of governing is more violent than all the other passions.

The gods have given you riches, and the art of enjoying them.

In a new kind of war new methods of carrying on the war are necessary.

Dionysius obliged the physicians to give his father a sleepy dose, lest Dion should have an opportunity of tampering with him.

This man is courageous in danger, prudent in his conduct, and skilled in carrying on a war.

He acknowledges himself to

Equitandum sum ego, sed ambulandum sum tu.

Pugnandum sum ego fortiter cum vitium nostris.

Cavendum sum tu, ne incido in morbus.

Fugiendum sum is, at dimicandum sum ille, ut sum salvus.

Cupido dominandum sum flagrans cunctis aliis affectus.

Deus do tu divitiarum, arsequere fruendam.

In novus genus bellum novus ratio bellandum sum necessarius.

Dionysius cogo medicos do pater sopor, ne Dion sum potestas agendum cum is.

Hic vir sum fortis ad periculum, prudens ad consilium, et peritus belligendum.

Fateor sui sum rudis

be unskilled in pleading, but not unacquainted with war.

A great many young men take pleasure in horses and dogs, and are fond of hunting.

46. Bituminous and nitrous water is good to be drunk.

Nature hath given the frogs legs fit for swimming.

This is common to studying and writing, that good health contributes a great deal to both.

47. Wisdom provides things to us for living happily.

The Parthians are more disposed to act than to speak.

As we walk we will talk together about the great works of God.

No body ought to receive a reward for accusing.

48. Lazy boys are soon discouraged from learning.

No question is now made about living well.

Greater glory is acquired by defending than by accusing.

The spirit of the Cantabrians was obstinate in rebelling.

The dog by barking discovered the thieves.

Scipio reformed the soldiers by exercising rather than by punishing.

Cæsar, by giving, by relieving, and forgiving, acquired great glory.

59. Friends ought to be ad-

dicendum, at non ignarus bellum.

Plurimus adolescens gaudeo equus et canis, et sum studiosus venandum.

Bituminatus et nitrosus aqua sum utilis bibendum.

Natura do rana cruris aptus natandum.

Ille sum communis ediscendum scribendumque, quod bonus valetudo consero plurimum uterque.

Sapientia comparo res ego ad beate vivendum.

Parthi sum promptus ad faciendum quam ad dicendum.

Inter ambulandum confabulor de magnis opus Deus.

Nemo debeo accipio præmium ob accusandum.

Ignarus puer cito deterreo a discendum.

Nullus quaestio jam moveo de bene vivendum.

Ubi gloria comparo ex defendendum quam ex accusandum.

Animus Cantabri sum pertinax in rebellandum.

Canis latrandum prode fur.

Scipio corrigo miles exercendum magis quam puniendum.

Cæsar, dandum, sublevandum, et ignoscendum, magnus gloria adipiscor.

Amicus sum monendus et

monished and chid, and that ought to be taken kindly which is done with a good intention.

Why do you hesitate? says he; or what place of trying our courage do you expect? This day shall determine concerning our disputes.

Old oil is said to be good for clearing ivory from rottenness.

Claudius was a modest man, tenacious of what was just, and fit for managing the commonwealth.

The boy is fit for bearing the burden; but this place is proper for spreading the nets.

All the cities of Greece contributed money for equipping a fleet and raising an army.

Men use care in purchasing a horse, and are negligent in chusing friends.

50. This man came to Cæsar to intreat that he would pardon him.

Mæcenas went to diversion: I and Virgil went to bed.

51. A true friend is a thing hard to be found.

Let nothing filthy to be spoken or to be seen touch those doors, within which there is a child.

¶ A general must endeavour to accustom his soldiers to observe the tricks, plots and stratagems of the enemy, and what is proper to pursue and what to avoid.

After a long series of ages,

objurgandus, et is sum accipiendus amice qui benevole fit.

Quid dubito? inquam; aut quis locus probandus virtus expecto? Hic dies judico de nostro controversia.

Vetus oleum dico sum utilis vindicandus ebur a caries.

Claudius sum vir modestus, tenax justum, et idoneus gerendus respublica.

Puer sum par ferendus onus; sed hic locus sum habilis pandendus rete.

Omnis civitas Græcia do pecunia ad ædificandus classis et comparandus exercitus.

Homo adhibeo cura in parandus equus, et sum negligens in deligendus amicus.

Hic homo venio ad Cæsar oratum ut igno, co sui.

Mæcenas eo lusum, ego Virgiliusque eo dormitum.

Verus amicus sum res difficilis inventu.

Nil fœdus dictu visuve tango hic limen intra qui puer sum.

Laborandum sum dux ut consuefacio miles cognosco dolus, insidiæ, et artificium hostis, et quis convenit sequor quisque vito.

Post longus ambitus se-

the bird Phœnix came into Egypt, and furnished an occasion to the most learned of the natives and Greeks of making speculations on that prodigy.

In that battle the general was wounded; who, when he saw his men slaughtered, demanded by a crier the bodies of the slain for burial; for this among the Greeks is a sign of the victory's being yielded up: with which confession the Thebans being content, gave the signal of giving quarter.

Whilst each of the states of Greece are ambitious of domineering, they were all ruined; for Philip king of Macedonia plotted against their common liberty; he fomented the quarrels of the states, gave assistance to the weaker, and at last reduced all, the conquerors and conquered alike, under his power.

The Carthaginians attempted to renew the war, and excited the Sardinians, who by an article of the peace were obliged to be subject to the Romans, to rebel: an embassy, however, of the Carthaginians came to Rome, and obtained peace.

How desperately the fight was maintained, the event shewed; none of the enemy survived the battle. The place that every one had received in fighting, that he covered with his body. Catiline was found a great way from his men amongst the carcases of the enemies.

culum, avis Phœnix venio in Ægyptus, præleoque materies doctus indigena et Græcus differendum super is miraculum.

In is prælium dux vulnero; qui, cum video suos cædo, posco per præco corpus interfectus ad sepultura; hic enim apud Græci sum signum victoria traditus: qui confessio Thebanus contentus, do signum parcendum.

Dum singulus civitas Græcia sum cupidus dominandam, omnis pereco; nam, Philippus rex Macedonia insidior communis libertas; alo contentio civitas, fero auxilium inferus, et tandem redigo omnis, victor et victus pariter, sub suis potestas.

Carthageniensis tento reparo bellum, et impello Sardinienfes, qui ex conditio pax debeo pareo Romani, ad rebellandum: legatio, tamen, Carthaginiensis ad Roma venio, et pax impetro.

Quam atrociter dimico, exitus doceo; nemo hostis supersum bellum. Qui locus quis in pugnandum capio, is corpus tego. Catilina longe a suis inter hostis cadaver referio.

Eumenes being thus received by the Argyraspides, by degrees assumes the command; first by admonishing, and then by gently correcting, he brought it to pass, that nothing could be done in the camp without him.

Clearchus thought the disagreement of the people an opportunity of seizing the government; wherefore he confers first with Mithridates, the enemy of his countrymen, and promises to betray the city to him; but afterwards he turned the plot, which he had formed against his countrymen, upon Mithridates himself. But faith ought to be kept.

All the sons of Hanno, not only those that appeared fit for assuming the government, but the rest also, and all his relations, are delivered up to punishment; that no one of so wicked a family might be left, either to imitate his villany, or to revenge his death.

The Phocensians fly to arms; but there was neither leisure to prepare for war, nor time to get together auxiliaries; they are slaughtered, therefore, every where, and carried off. The miserable people had one comfort, that, as Philip had cheated his allies of their part of the plunder, they saw none of their goods in the hands of their enemies.

When he came to the admi-

Eumenes ita receptus ab Argyraspide, paulatim usurpo imperium; primum monendum, mox blande corrigendum, efficio, ut nihil possum ago in castra sine ille.

Clearchus existimo dissensio populus occasio invadendus tyrannis; itaque colloquor primo cum Mithridates, civis suus hostis, et promitto prodo urbs is; postea autem verto insidiæ qui civis paro, in ipse Mithridates. Sed fides sum servandus.

Omnis filius Hanno, non tantum is qui video habilis capeffendus respublica, sed cæter quoque, omnisque cognatu, trado supplicium; ne quisquam ex tam nefarius domus supersum, aut ad imitandus scelus, aut ad ulciscendus mors.

Phocenses ad arma confugio; sed neque sum spatium instruendus bellum, neque tempus ad contrahendus auxilium; cædo, igitur, passim, rapioque. Unus solatium miser sum, quod, cum Phillippus fraudo socius portio præda, video nihil res suus apud inimicus.

Cum venio ad admini-

nistration of the government, he did not think so much of governing as of encreasing his kingdom: wherefore he subdued the Scythians, till that time invincible, who had cut off Sopyrion, a general of Alexander the Great, and had slain Cyrus, king of the Persians, with two hundred thousand.

Lysander, when he found by his scouts, that the Athenians were gone ashore to plunder, and that the ships were left almost empty, did not let slip the opportunity of doing his business, and so put an end to the whole war.

Whilst these things are doing in Egypt, king Dejotarus comes to Demetrius, to entreat that he should not suffer the lesser Armenia, his kingdom, to be laid waste by Pharnaces.

Among the ancient Romans, some matron of approved and well-known morals was made choice of, to whom was committed all the children of the family, in whose presence it was neither allowable to speak what appeared shameful to be said, nor to do what was indecent to be done.

When the enemies saw Alexander alone, they flock together from all quarters; nor did he less courageously resist, and alone fight against so many thousands. It is incredible to be said, that not the multitude of the enemies,

stratio regnum, non tam cogito de regendum, quam de augendus regnum: itaque perdomo Scythæ, usque ad id tempus invictus, qui deleo Sopyrio, dux Alexander Magnus, et trucidō Cyrus, rex Persæ, cum ducenti mille.

Lysander, cum per speculator comperio, Atheniensis ex eo prædatum, navisque relictus sum pene inanis, tempus gerendus res non dimitto, atque ita totus bellum deleo.

Dum hic in Egyptus gero, rex Dejotarus ad Demetrius venio, oratum ne patior Armenia minor, regnum suus, vasto a Pharnaces.

Apud vetus Romanus aliquis matrona probatus spectatusque 6 mos eligo, qui committo omnis soboles familia, coram qui neque fas sum dico qui video turpi dictu, neque facio qui sum inhonestus factu.

Cum hostis conspicio Alexander solus, undique concurro; nec minus constanter resisto, et unus prælior adversus tot mille. Sum incredibilis, dictu, ut non multitudo hostis, non

nor the vast number of weapons, nor so great a shout of those that attacked him, should fright him, that he alone should slaughter and put to flight so many thousands.

*vis magnus telum, non
tantus clamor laceffens ter-
reo, ut solus cædo ac fugo
tot mille.*

The last and dreadful day will soon approach, when we must all appear before our judge. What consternation will then seize the wicked! That mighty hand, which once opened the windows of heaven, and broke up the fountains of the great deep, will then unlock all the magazines of fire, and pour a second deluge on the earth. The everlasting mountains will then melt like the snow which covers their summits, and all nature will be laid in ashes.

Ceres is the goddess of fruits; she first taught the art of ploughing and sowing. Before her time the earth lay rough and uncultivated, covered with briars and full of weeds, and the people lived on acorns.

How wonderful are the birds! A passage through the air, which has been denied to other animals, is open to them. They are capable of soaring up to the clouds; they suspend their bodies, and continue motionless in an element lighter than themselves. They remount, and then precipitate themselves to the earth like a descending stone.

Virgil describes the seasons, and gives the signs of the weather proper for sowing, planting, grafting and reaping.

When men are freed from the business and cares of life, they are generally more inclined to hear and to learn; but they mistake, when they consider the knowledge of abstruse and strange things as necessary to living happily.

When Ceres was weary with travelling, and thirsty, she came to a cottage, and begged a little water of an old woman that lived there. The old woman not only gave her water, but also barley broth; which, when the goddess supped up greedily, the woman's son Stellio, a saucy boy, mocked her. Ceres being thus provoked, threw some of the broth into the boy's face, and metamorphosed him into an evel.

A good man enjoyeth the tranquillity of his own breast, and rejoiceth in the happiness and prosperity of his neighbour. He openeth not his ear unto slander; the faults and failings of men give a pain to his heart. His desire is to do good; and, in removing the oppression of others, he relieveth himself.

Here is the place whither we are come to bathe; you may walk along the side of the river; I, with my maid, will repair to the grove, to enjoy the cool shade.

The poets tell many stories hard to be believed: they say, that when Prometheus stole fire from heaven, Jupiter was incensed, and sent Pandora to Prometheus with a sealed box; but Prometheus would not receive it. Jupiter sent her again with the same box to the wife of Epimetheus, the brother of Prometheus; and she being curious, as is natural to her sex, opened it; whereupon all sorts of diseases and evils with which it was filled, flew out amongst mankind, and have infested them ever since.

RULE X.

52. PARTICIPLES, gerunds, and supines, govern the case of their own verbs.

Loving virtue.

Wanting guile.

Having got riches.

Having forgot your own affairs.

About to write a letter.

Going to accuse him of theft.

Fond of reading books.

We must improve time.

They came to complain of injuries.

I shall go to serve the Grecian dames.

REG. X.

PARTICIPIA, gerundia, et supina, regunt casum suorum verborum.

Amans virtutem.

Carens fraude.

Nactus divitias.

Oblitus rerum tuarum.

Scripturus literas.

Accusaturus eam furti.

Cupidus legendi libros.

Utendum est ætate.

Venerunt questum injurias.

Gravis servitum matribus ibo.

Note 1. The participle in DUS governs the dative by No. 17. And the supine in U has no case after it.

Note 2. Participles, gerunds, and supines, partake both of the nature of a noun and of a verb, and accordingly admit of a twofold construction. In the first respect, participles are construed as other adjectives, and the gerunds and supines, like other substantive nouns; but as they partake of the nature of a verb, they govern the case of the verbs from whence they come.

Note 3. VERBAL nouns, as well substantives as adjectives, sometimes govern the case of their verb; as, Cic. *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus.* Sall. *Infinitæ consuli non procedebant.* Ovid. *Ignis aqua peritæ.* Jull. *Gratulabundus patriæ.* Gell. *Populabundus agros.* Liv. *Vitabundus castra hostium.*

Note 4. *Exosus*, *perosus*, always, and *pertosus* often govern the accusative; as, Ovid. *Tædas exosa jugales.* Liv. *Plebs consulum nomen perosa.* Suet. *Pertosus ignaviam suam.* But *pertosus* sometimes takes the genitive; as, Tac. *Lentitudinis eorum pertosa.*

Note 5. The gerund in DI, in imitation of substantive nouns, instead of the accusative, sometimes govern the genitive plural; as, Plaut. *Nominandi istorum erit copia.* Cic. *Facultas agrorum condonandi.*

Note 6. The verbs *do*, *reddo*, *volo*, *curo*, *facio*, *habeo*, with a participle perfect in the accusative, are often used by way of circumlocution, instead of the verb of the participle; as, Ter. *Effictum dabo, i. e. efficiam.* Id.

Inventas reddam. i. e. eas inveniam. Id. Vos orates volo, i. e. vos oro. Id. Me missum face, i. e. me mitte.

Note 7. The verbs *curo, habeo, mando, loco, conduco, do, tribuo, accipio, mitto, relinquo*, and some others, instead of the infinitive or subjunctive, are elegantly construed with the participle in *DUS*, joined with the substantive; as, *Cic. Funus ei amplum faciendum suravi*; instead of *feri, or ut fieret. Id. Demus nos philosophiæ excolendos, &c.*

The Asiatics, remembering the dignity of Berenice's father, and pitying her hard fortune, sent aid.

Perseus, forgetting his father's fortune, bid his soldiers remember the old glory of Alexander.

Junius Silanus being asked his opinion concerning those that were detained in prison, voted that punishment ought to be inflicted.

Pausanias too, the other general of the Lacedæmonians, being accused of treachery, went into banishment.

Good magistrates, promoting the public interest, observing the laws, and favouring virtue, are worthy of honour.

Alexander, king of Egypt, dreading the cruelty of his mother, and preferring a secure and a safe life before a kingdom, left her.

Darius went about encouraging his men, and putting them in mind of the ancient glory of the Persians, and of the perpetual possession of empire given him by the gods

Having got Egypt without any contest, he goes into Libya, designing to visit the temple of

Asiatici recordans 4 dignitas pater Berenice, et miseratus is indignus fortuna, mitto auxilium.

Perseus, oblitus pater fortuna, jubro suos miles reminiscor vetus gloria Alexander.

Junius Silanus, rogatus sententia de his qui in custodia tenentur, decerno supplicium sum sumendus.

Pausanias quoque, alter dux Lacedæmonii. accusatus proditione, ab eo in exilium.

Bonus magistratus, serviens communis utilitas, parens lex, et favens virtus, sum dignus honor.

Alexander, rex Egyptus, timens crudelitas mater, et anteponens securus et tutus vita regnum, relinquo is.

Darius circumeo hortans suos, et admonens is vetus gloria Persæ, et perpetuus possessio imperium datus sui a deus.

Potius Egyptus sine certamen, pergo in Libya, visurus templum Jupiter

Jupiter Hammon, and consult him concerning the event of the war.

Boys are not to be gluttoned with meat; for we cannot use our reason well, being filled with much meat and drink.

Manymen abounding in gold, and flowing in wealth, cannot deliver their minds from cares; no possession therefore is to be valued more than virtue.

Tiberius seldom used the Greek language, and abstained from it chiefly in the senate, insomuch that being about to mention the word *monopolium*, he asked pardon, because he was obliged to make use of a foreign word.

Sylla for a long time so behaved himself, that he seemed to have no thought of setting up for the consulship.

There will be no other more seasonable time of delivering ourselves from the dread of the Carthaginians than now, whilst they are weak and needy.

After this the Carthaginians sent generals into Sicily, to prosecute the remains of the war, with whom Agathocles made a peace.

It would be tedious to recount what Annibal has done against us and our armies, by plundering our cities, and killing our fellow-soldiers.

The Bituriges sent deputies to Cæsar to complain of injuries,

Hammon, et consulturus is de eventus bellum.

Puer non sum implendus cibo; non enim possum utor mens recte, completus multis cibis et potio.

Multus homo abundans aurum et circumfluens divitiæ, non possum libero animus cura; nullus possessio igitur sum plus æstimandus quam virtus.

Tiberius raro utor Græcus sermo, abstinereque maxime in senatus, adeo quidem ut, nominaturus vox monopolium, postulo venia, quod sui utendum sum verbum peregrinus.

Sylla diu ita sui gero, ut videor habeo nullus cogitatio petendum consulatus.

Non sum alius opportunus tempus liberandum ego metus Carthaginienfis quam nunc, dum sum infirmus et egenus.

Post hic Pæni mitto dux in Sicilia ad persequendum reliquæ bellum, cum quæ Agathocles pax facio.

Longus sum recenseo qui Annibal patro in ego exercitusque noster, populandum urbs, et interficiendum commilito.

Bituriges mitto legatus ad Cæsar quesum de in-

and to beg assistance against the Carnutes.

Timoleon took Mamercus, the Italian general, a warlike man and of great power, who had come into Sicily to assist the tyrants.

¶ All the soldiers of Alexander, forgetting their wives and children, looked upon the Persian gold, and the riches of all the east, as their plunder; nor did they talk of wars and dangers, but the riches which they hoped to obtain.

Lyfimachus being wont to hear Callisthenes, and receive precepts of virtue from him, pitying so great a man suffering the punishment not of any crime, but his freedom, gave him poison for a remedy of his misery; which Alexander took so ill, that he ordered him to be delivered to a very fierce lion.

The conditions of peace offered to Antiochus, king of Asia, were these: That Asia, should be the Romans; that he should have the kingdom of Syria; that he should deliver up all his ships, prisoners, and deserters, and restore the Romans the whole charge of the war.

God, though angry with sin, invites sinners to repentance: he offers them eternal happiness in heaven; but they despise his mercy, and hearken to the devil, who endeavours to tempt them to wickedness. They re-

juria, et petitum auxilium contra Carnutes.

Timoleon capio Mamercus, Italicus dux, homo bellicosus et potens, qui venio in Sicilia adjutum tyrannus.

Omnis miles Alexander, oblitus conjux et liberi, ducō Persicus aurum, et opes totus oriens, ut suus præda; nec memini bellum et periculum, sed divitiæ qui spero obtineo.

Lyfimachus solitus audio Calisthenes, et accipio præceptum virtus ab is, misertus tantus vir pendens pæna, non culpa, sed libertas, do is venenum in remedium calamitas; qui Alexander fero tam agre, ut jubeo is tradō ferox leo.

Conditio pax oblatas Antiochus, rex Asia, sum hic; Ut Asia sum Romani; ut ille habeo regnum Syria; ut tradō universus navis, captivus, et transfuga, et restituo totus sumptus bellum Romanus.

Deus, licet iratus peccatum, invito peccator ad pœnitentia: offero ille æternus felicitas in cœlum; sed contemno is misericordia, et pareo diabolus, qui conor pellicio is ad scelus. Pœni-

pent of their sins when it is too late, and their repentance cannot profit them, that is, when they suffer the punishment due to their folly.

Antoninus was a man of an illustrious family, but not very ancient, and who deservedly may be compared with Numa; he was cruel to nobody, kind to all, seeking out the most just men to manage the government, giving honour to the good, detesting the wicked, no less venerable than terrible to kings; he was called pious on account of his clemency.

It was a thing worth the sight, to see Xerxes lurking in a small vessel, whom a little before the whole sea hardly contained; wanting likewise the attendance of servants, whose army, by reason of their number, were burthen some to the earth.

Epaminondas was modest, prudent, steady, wisely using the times, skilled in war, of a great spirit, a lover of truth, merciful, not only bearing with the injuries of the people, but his friends too; he was exercised very much in running and wrestling, and employed a great deal of his application in arms.

Philip sends deputies to Atheas, king of the Scythians, desiring a part of the expence of the siege. Atheas, blaming the rigour of the climate, and the barrenness of the land, which did not enrich the Scythians with wealth,

tet is peccatum quando sum fero, et penitentia suus non possum prosum is, is sum, cum do pœna debitus stultitia suus.

Antoninus sum vir clarus 6 genus, sed non admodum vetus, et qui merito confero Numa; sum acerbus nullus, benignus cunctis, quærens justus ad administrandus respublica, habens honor bonus, detestans improbus, non minus venerabilis quam terribilis rex; pius propter clementia dico.

Sum res dignus spectaculum, video Xerxes latens in exiguis navigium, qui paulo ante vix omnis æquor capio; carens etiam ministerium servus, qui exercitus, propter multitudo, sum gravis terra.

Epaminondas sum modestus, prudens, gravis, sapienter utens tempus, peritus bellum, magnus 6 animus, diligens veritas, clemens, non solum ferens injuria populus, sed etiam amicus; exerceo plurimum currendum et luctandum, et consumo plurimum studium in arma.

Philippus mitto legatus ad Atheas, rex Scythæ, petens portio impensa obsidio. Atheas, causatus inclementia calum, et sterilitas terra, qui non ditto Scythæ patrimonium, respon-

replied, That he had no riches wherewith he might satisfy so great a king, and that he thought it more scandalous to do but a little, than to refuse the whole.

Alexander, fond of high titles, ordered himself to be adored. The most violent among the recusants was Callisthenes, which thing brought ruin on him, and on many of the great men of Macedonia; for they were all put to death, under pretence of a plot. Nevertheless, the custom of saluting their king was retained by the Macedonians.

Many cities of Greece came to complain of the injuries of Philip, king of Macedonia; but such a dispute arose in the senate, betwixt Demetrius, Philip's son, whom his father had sent to satisfy the senate, and the deputies of the cities, that to sooth their minds, and to compose their differences, there was need of threats.

They do not believe there are any gods, and he thinks they are to be saved, to avoid the odium of gods and men. But I think the gods have reduced the Carthaginians to this condition, that they may suffer the punishment of their impiety; who, by breaking the treaties made with us in Sicily, Spain, Italy, and Africa, have brought upon us the heaviest calamities.

When both the prayers and the threats of the deputies were

deo, Nullus sui opes sum, qui expleo tantus rex, et puto turpis defungor parvus, quam abnuo totus.

Alexander, gaudens magnus titulus, jubeo sui adoro. Acer inter recusans sum Callisthenes, qui sum exitium ille, et nullus princeps Macedonia; nam omnis interficio, sub species insidiæ. Tamen mos salutandum rex retineo a Macedones.

Multa civitas Græcia venio questum de injuria Philippus, rex Macedonia; sed tantus disceptatio orior in senatus inter Demetrius, Philippus filius, qui pater mitto ad satisfaciendum senatus, et legatus civitas, ut ad mitigandus animas, et ad componendus lis, opus sum minæ.

Non credo sum Deus, et ille cenſeo is sum servandus, ad vitandus invidia deus homoque. At ego puto deus redigo Pœni in hic status, ut tuo pœna impietas; qui, violandum fœdus istus ego-cum in Sicilia, Hispania, Italia, et Africa, infero ego gravis calamitas.

Cum et precis et minæ legatus sperno, armatus ad

slighted, they came armed to the city, there they call gods and men to witness, that they came not to force, but to recover their country; and would shew their countrymen, that not their courage, but fortune, had failed them in the former war.

The Helvetii by this time had carried their forces through the freights and the territories of the Sequani, and had come into the dominions of the Ædui, and were ravaging their country; the Ædui, as they were not able to defend themselves and their possessions against them, sent deputies to Cæsar to beg assistance.

*urbs venio, ibi deus homo-
que testor, sui venio non ex-
pugnatum, sed recuperatum
patria; ostensurusque civis
suus, non virtus, sed for-
tuna, desum sui in prior
bellum.*

*Helvetii jam transduco
suus copiae per angustia et
finis Sequani, et pervenio
in finis Ædui, populoque
is ager; Ædui, quum non
possum defendo sui suusque
ab hic, mitto legatus ad
Cæsar rogatum auxilium.*

Demetrius compares prosperity to the indulgence of a fond mother, which often ruins the child; but he compares the affection of the divine Being to that of a wise father, who would have his sons to labour, to feel disappointment and pain, that they may gather strength, and improve their fortitude. There is not on earth, says he, a spectacle more worthy the regard of a Creator intent on his works, than a brave man superior to his sufferings: it must be a pleasure to Jupiter himself, to look down from heaven, and to see Cato amidst the ruins of his country, preserving his integrity.

Bacchus is said to have taught the art of planting the vine, of making honey, and tilling the ground; but the ass of Nauplia also deserves praise, who used to gnaw the vines, and so taught men the art of pruning them.

§ 4. *The construction of CIR-
CUMSTANCES.*

I. *The CAUSE, MANNER, and
INSTRUMENT.*

RULE XI.

* 53. **T**HE cause,
manner, and

§ 4. *Constructio CIR-
CUMSTANTIARUM.*

I. CAUSA, MODUS et
INSTRUMENTUM.

REG. XI.

CAUSA, modus,
et instrumen-

instrument, are put in *tum, ponuntur in ab-*
the ablative. *lativo.*

I am pale for fear.

Palleo metu.

He did it after his own way.

Fecit suo more.

I write with a pen.

Scribo calamo.

Note 1. The CAUSE is known by the question *CUR?* or *QUARE?* *Why? Wherefore?* the MANNER by the question *QUOMODO?* *How?* and the INSTRUMENT by the question *QUOCUM?* *Wherewith?*

Note 2. The cause sometimes takes the prepositions *per, propter, or de, e, ex, præ;* as, Cic. *Legibus propter metum parat.* Id. *Cum e via languerem.* Id. *Nec loqui præ morore potuit.*

Note 3. The manner frequently admits the preposition *cum,* and sometimes *de, e, ex, or per;* as, Cic. *Semper magno cum metu dicere incipio.* Virg. *Solito matrum de more locuta est.* Cic. *Quod adeptus est per scelus, id per luxuriam effundit.*

Note 4. The instrument seldom or never admits the preposition *cum,* but it is expressed sometimes with *a* or *ab* by the poets; as, Ovid, *Hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamo.* But here observe, that *cum* is generally expressed with the ablative of concomitancy, which signifies something to be in company with another thing; as, *Ingressus est cum gladio,* He entered with a sword, *i. e.* having a sword with him, or about him. In like manner, Cic. *Desinant obsidere cum gladiis curiam.* Id. *Ut Vettius in foro cum pugione comprehenderetur.*

Note 5. To the cause may be referred the matter of which any thing is made; as, Liv. *Capitolium jaxo quadrato substructum.* Virg. *Ære cavo clypeus.* But the preposition is more frequently expressed; as, Cic. *Pecula ex auro.* Virg. *Templum de marmore.* Cæs. *Naves factæ ex robore.* Cic. *Candelabrum factum e gemmis.*

Note 6. To the manner may be referred the means by which; as, Cic. *Amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retinuit.* Sall. *Huic quia bonæ artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit;* and the respect wherein; as, Cic. *Floruit cum acumine ingenii, tum admirabili quodam lepore dicendi.* Id. *Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat.* Cæs. *Fama nobiles potentisque bello.* These also sometimes have the preposition expressed.

1. Cæsar was esteemed great for his favours and generosity, Cato for the integrity of his life.
*Cæsar habeo magnus bene-
nesciam, ac munificentia,
Cato integritas vita.*

Clay hardens and wax softens by one and the same fire.

*Linus duresco et cera li-
quesco unus idemque ignis.*

Wrong no body for thy own

Nemo violo tuus commo-

interest's sake; men were born for the sake of men.

2. Pausanias feasted, after the manner of the Persians, more luxuriously than they that were with him could endure.

Xerxes was conquered more by the contrivance of Themistocles, than the arms of Greece.

Syria was desolated by an earthquake, wherein a hundred and seventy thousand men and many cities perished.

Mithridates was a man very brisk in war, extraordinary for courage; a general for conduct, a soldier in action, a Hannibal for spite against the Romans.

4. Alexander stabbed his most dear friend Clitus with a sword.

They cut down the wood, which hung over the way, with hatchets.

Nero fished with golden nets, which he drew with cords of purple silk.

The Metapontini shew, in the temple of Minerva, the iron tools with which Epeus made the Trojan horse.

Antonius fills the houses nigh the walls with the bravest of the soldiers, who forced away the defenders with trees, cudgels, tiles, and torches.

Fulvius surrounded the lurking places of the enemy with fire; Posthumius so disarmed them, that he scarce left them iron wherewith the ground might be tilled.

dum gratia; homo homo causa genero.

Pausanias epulor, mos Persæ, luxuriose quam qui adsum possum perperior.

Xerxes vinco magis consilium Themistocles, quam arma Græcia.

Syria vasto terra motus, qui centum septuaginta mille homo et multus urbs pereō.

Mithridates sum vir acer bellum, eximius virtus, dux consilium, miles manus, Hannibal odium in Romanus.

Alexander transodiotarus suus amicus Clitus gladius.

Excido sylva, qui immineo via, securis.

Nero piscor aureus rete, qui extraho blattæus funis.

Metapontini ostento in templum Minerva, ferramentum qui Epeus fabrico Trojanus equus.

Antonius compleo tectum propinquus murus fortis miles, qui deturbo propugnator trabs, fustis, tegula, et fax.

Fulvius sepio latebra hostis ignis, Posthumius ita exarmo, ut vix relinquo ferrum qui terra colo.

¶ The contest was dubious till his army broke into the town. In that battle, being wounded under the breast, he began to faint through loss of blood, yet fought upon his knees, till he killed him by whom he had been wounded. The dressing of the wound was more painful than the wound itself.

The Lacedemonians, as they observed the excellent conduct of Alcibiades in all things, were afraid, lest tempted by the love of his country, he should revolt from them, and return to a good understanding with his countrymen; wherefore they resolved to seek an opportunity of cutting him off.

The shepherd, wearied by his wife's intreaties, returned into the wood, and found a bitch by the infant, giving her dugs to the little one, and defending it from the wild beasts and birds; and being moved with pity, with which he saw the bitch moved, he carried it to his cottage, whilst the same bitch followed.

After this Alexander goes for India, that he might bound his empire with the ocean; to which glory, that the ornaments of his army might agree, he covers the horses trappings and his soldiers arms with silver, and called his army, from their silver shields, *Argyraspides*.

When Alexander was come to the Cuphites, where the

*Certamen sum anceps
donec exercitus irrumpo in
oppidum. In is praelium,
trajectus sum mamma,
capi deficio fluxus sanguis,
tamen praelior genu donec
occido is a qui vulnero.
Curatio vulnus sum gravis
ipse vulnus.*

*Lacedemonii, quum cog-
nosco prestans prudentia.
Alcibiades in omnis res,
pertimesco, ne ductus amor
patria, descisco ab ipse, et
redeo in gratia cum suis;
itaque instituo quaro tem-
pus interficiendus is.*

*Pastor, fatigatus precis
uxor, revertor in sylva, et
invenio canis femina juxta
infans, præbens uber par-
vulus, et defendens a fera
aleisque; et motus miseri-
cordia qui video canis
motus, defero ad stabulum,
dum idem canis prosequor.*

*Post hic Alexander ad
India pergo, ut finio impe-
rium oceanus; qui gloria
ut ornamentum exercitus
convenio, induco equus pha-
leræ et miles arma argen-
tum, et voco exercitus juus,
ab argenteu, clypeus, Ar-
gyraspides.*

*Cum Alexander venio
ad Cuphites, ubi hostis op-*

enemy waited his coming with two hundred thousand horse, the whole army being wearied; no less with the number of their victories, than the fatigue of the war, intreats him with tears, that he would make an end of the war, remember his country, and regard the years of his soldiers.

Annibal got Marcellus's ring, together with his body. Crispinus fearing some trick would be played with it by the Carthaginian, sent messengers about the neighbouring cities, that his colleague was slain, and the enemy had got his ring; that they should not believe any letters writ in the name of Marcellus.

After Seleucus was called into Asia by the new commotions, Arsaces settles the kingdom of the Parthians, raises soldiers, fortifies castles, and strengthens the towns; he builds likewise a city, by the name Dera, upon a mountain which is called Zapaortenon, of which place the nature is such, that nothing can be stronger or more pleasant than that mountain.

He has shown above, that avarice is worse than ambition, because among ambitious men are found some good and some bad; for almost all men are desirous of praise, glory, and power; but seem to differ in this, that the good man attains to honour by the true way of

perior is adventus cum ducenti mille eques, omnis exercitus fessus, non minus numerus victoria, quam labor bellum, deprecor is lachryma, ut facio finis bellum, memini patria, et respicio annus miles.

Annibal potior annulus Marcellus, simul cum corpus. Crispinus metuens ne quid dolus nectō a Pœnus, mitto nuncius circa proximus civitas, collega occido, et hostis potior annulus is; ne qui litera credo compositus nomen Marcellus.

Postquam Seleucus revoco in Asia novus motus, Arsaces formo regnum Parthicus, lego miles, munio castellum, et firmo civitas; condo quoque urbs, nomen Dera, in mons qui appello Zapaortenon, qui locus conditio sum is, ut nihil possum sum munitus aut amœnus is mons.

Ostendo superius, avaritia sum deterior ambitio, propterea quod inter ambitiosus tam bonus quam malus invenio: nam omnis ferme sum cupidus laus, gloria, et imperium; tamen video in hic differo, quod bonus accedo ad bonor

virtue, but the bad by deceit and fraud.

Philip said, that he saw a cloud of terrible and bloody war rising in Italy, that he saw the storm roaring and thundering from the west, which, into whatever part of the earth the tempest of victory should drive it, would stain all places with a vast shower of blood.

After Alexander had received the cup at the feast to which Medius Thessalus invited him, he groaned in the middle of his draught, as if stabbed with a dart; and being carried out of the feast half alive, he was racked with so much pain, that he called for his sword to kill himself with.

Whilst the rest flattered Alexander, one, of the old men, Clitus by name, in confidence of the king's friendship, of which he held the first place, defended the memory of Philip, and commended his exploits; but he so displeased the king, that he slew him in the entertainment with a spear, which he took from a lifeguard-man.

Gallæcia is very fruitful in brass and lead, and very rich in gold too, so that often with the plough they tear up golden fods. On the confines of this nation there is a sacred mountain, which it is reckoned a heinous crime to open with an iron tool; but if at any time the earth is rent

verus via virtus, malus autem dolus et fraus.

Philippus, dico, sui video nubes trux et cruentus bellum confurgens in Italia, video procella tonans ac fulminans ab occasus, qui, in quicunque pars terra tempestas victoria deferro, sedaturus omnis magnus imber cruor.

Postquam Alexander accipio poculum in convivium ad qui Medius Thessalus voco is, ingemo in medius potio, velut confixus telum; elatusque e convivium semianimis, crucio tantus dolor, ut posco ferrum qui sui interficio.

Dum ceteri adulator Alexander, unus ex senex, Clitus nomen, fiducia rex amicitia, qui primus locus teneo, tueor memoria Philippus, et laudo is re gestus; sed adeo displiceo rex, ut trucido is in convivium telum, qui aufero satellites.

Gallæcia sum uber as ac plumbum, dives quoque aurum, adeo ut frequenter aratrum exscindo aureus gleba. In finis hic gens sum sacer mons, qui habeo nefas violo ferrum; sed si quando terra proscindo fulgor, permitto colligo

with lightning, it is allowed to pick up the gold thus uncovered as a present from the god.

The glory of Cynægirus too, an Athenian soldier, is celebrated by mighty commendations of historians, who, after innumerable slaughters, when he had driven the flying enemy to their ships, seized a loaded ship with his right hand, nor did he let it go till he lost his hand; then too he took hold of the ship with his left; which when he had likewise lost, he seized the ship with his teeth.

Chabrias being surrounded by a concourse of the enemy, fought very bravely; but his ship being struck with a rostrum, began to sink. Though he might have escaped by swimming, if he would have thrown himself into the sea, because the fleet of the Athenians was at hand, he chose rather to perish than quit the ship in which he had sailed; wherefore he was slain by the enemies weapons fighting hand to hand.

aurum sic detectus velut deus munus.

Gloria Cynægirus quoque, Atheniensis miles, celeberrimo magnus laus scriptor, qui post innumeros cædes, cum ago fugiens hostis ad navis, teneo onustus navis dexter manus, nec dimitto priusquam amitto manus; tum quoque comprehendo navis sinister: qui cum etiam amitto, detineo navis morsus.

Chabrias circumfusus concursus hostis, fortiter pugno; sed navis percussus rostrum, cæci fido. Cum possum refugio nandum, si dejicio sui in mare, quod classis Athenienses subsum, malo pereo quam relinquo navis in qui vebo; itaque interficio hostis telum cominus pugnans.

O

When Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, came to visit Judea, she found Jerusalem, and the country about, in a forlorn, ruinous condition; but being animated with a noble zeal of adorning the theatre of the world's redemption, she caused, with a great deal of cost and labour, the place where our Saviour had suffered to be cleared of rubbish, and a magnificent church to be built, which should inclose as many of the scenes of his sufferings as possible; which stately edifice is still standing, and is kept in good repair by the generous offerings of a constant concourse of pilgrims, who annually resort to it. The walls of it are of stone, the roof of cedar. The east end incloses Mount Calvary, and the west the holy sepulchre.

To God, who is supreme, most wise and beneficent, and to him alone,

belong worship, adoration, thanksgiving, and praise? who hath stretched forth the heavens with his hand, who setteth bounds to the ocean that it cannot pass, and saith unto the stormy winds, Be still; who shaketh the earth, and the nations tremble; who darteth his lightnings, and the wicked are dismayed; who calleth forth worlds by the word of his mouth, who smiteth with his arm, and they sink into nothing.

2. PLACE.

2. LOCUS.

RULE XII.

REG. XII.

* 54. **T**HE name of a town of the first and second declension, and singular number, is put in the genitive, when the question is made by *UBI? WHERE?*

1. **N**OMEN *oppidi primæ aut secundæ declinationis, et singularis numeri, ponitur in genitivo, cum quæstio fit per Ubi?*

He lived at Rome.
He died at London.

*Vixit Romæ.
Mortuus est Londini.*

Note 1. When the name of a town is put in the genitive, *in urbe*, or *in oppido* is understood; and therefore we cannot say, *Natus est Romæ urbis celeberrimæ*, but *Romæ celeberrimæ urbe*, or, *in Romæ celeberrimæ urbe*, or, *in Romæ celeberrimæ urbe*.

Note 2. *Humi, militiæ, and belli*, are also construed in the genitive when the question is made by *ubi?* as, Ovid, *Procumbit humi*, sup. *in terra vel solo*. Id. *Prosternite humi juvenem*, sc. *ad terram*. Cic. *Cujus laudem domi defenderis*, sc. *in ædibus*. Ter. *Domi militiæque una fuimus*. And Sall. *Belli domique agitabatur* sc. *in loco*.

Note 3. The names of the towns belonging to this rule, are some times, though rarely, expressed in the ablative; as, Vitruv. *Hujus exemplar Romæ nullum habemus*, for *Romæ*. Just. *Rex Tyro decedit*, for *Tyri*.

* 55. The name of a town of the third declension, or of the plural number, is expressed in the

2. *Nomen oppidi tertie declinationis, aut pluralis numeri, in ablativo effertur,*

ablative, when the question is made by *UBI*? *cum quaestio fit per UBI?*

He dwells at Carthage.

Habitat Carthagine.

He studied at Athens.

Studuit Athenis.

The oracles are silent at Delphi.

Delphis oracula cessant.

Note. Some names of towns of the third declension seem to be put in the dative; as, Plaut. *In Græcia et Carthagini.* Cic. *Convento Antonio Tiburi.* Nep. *Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua,* &c. But these are old ablatives, instead of *Carthagine, Tibure, Lacedæmone.* To which add *ruri* for *rure.*

* 56. When the question is made by *QUO?* [*Whither?*] the name of a town is governed in the accusative.

3. *Cum quaestio fit per QUO? nomen oppidi in accusativo regitur.*

I will send a letter to Syracuse.

Epistolam Syracusas mittam.

He went to Corinth.

Profectus est Corinthum.

He returned to Babylon.

Rediit Babylonem.

Note. We sometimes, though rarely, find the names of towns in the dative, instead of the accusative; as, Hor. *Carthagini nuncios mittam superbos.*

57. If the question is made by *UNDE?* [*Whence?*] or *QUA?* [*By or Through what place?*] the name of a town is put in the ablative.

4. *Si quaeratur per UNDE? vel QUA? nomen oppidi ponitur in ablativo.*

He departed from Athens.

Discessit Athenis.

He came from Corinth.

Venit Corintho.

I was passing through Laodicea.

Iter Laodicea faciebam.

Note 1. When the question is made by *QUA*: the preposition *per*, to prevent ambiguity, is generally added; as, Cor. *Cum iter per Thebas faceret.*

Note 2. These rules concerning names of towns may be thus expressed: The name of a town after *IN* or *AT* is put in the genitive; unless it be of the third declension, or of the plural number, and then it is expressed in the ablative. The name of a town after *TO* or *UNTO* is put in the accusative; after *FROM* or *THROUGH*, in the ablative.

* 58. *Domus* and *rus* are construed the same way as names of towns.

5. *Domus et ruseodem modo quo oppidorum nomina construntur.*

He stays at home.

He returns home.

I am called from home.

He lives in the country.

He hath gone to the country.

He returns from the country.

Manet domi.

Domum revertitur.

Domo accersitus sum.

Vivit rure vel ruri.

Abiit rus.

Redit rure.

Note 1. The preposition is frequently expressed with *domus* and *rus*; as, Ter. *In domo.* Sall. *In domum Bruti perducit.* Ascon in Cic. *Ex rure in urbem revertebatur.*

Note 2. *Demos*, with the pronouns *meas*, *tuas*, &c. often occur in the accusative plural without a preposition; as, Sall. *Alius alium domos suas invitant.* But *rura* has the preposition always expressed; as, Varro. *Quæ inducuntur in rura.*

59. To the names of countries, provinces, and other places not mentioned, the preposition is generally added.

6. *Nominibus regionum, provinciarum, et aliorum locorum non dictis, præpositio fere additur.*

He married a wife in Lemnos.

He came into Epiré.

From Asia he went over to Europe.

I pass through Greece to Italy.

In Lemno uxorem duxit.

Venit in Epirum.

Ex Asia transiit in Europam.

Iter per Græciam in Italiam facio.

Note 1. The preposition is frequently added to names of towns; as, Suet. *In Stymphalo mortuus est Terentius.* Sall. *Dum apud Zamam sic certatur.* Cic. *Profectus sum ad Capuam.* Id. *A Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat.* And sometimes omitted to names of countries, &c. which in this case are construed as names of towns; as, V. Max. *Filios Ægypti occisos cognovit.* Cic. *Sardiniam cum classe venit.* Liv. *Literæ Macedonia ablatae.* Cic. *Nunc tota Asia vagatur.* Hor. *Ibam forte via sacra.* Liv. *Seu terra seu mari obvium eundem hosti foret.*

Note 2. With respect to names of towns, observe more particularly, 1. If an appellative, or adjective, be added, the preposition is generally expressed; as, Plin. *In Hispali oppido.* Propert. *Ad doctas proficisci Athenas.* Mart. *Hæc de vitifera venisse Vienna.* 2. When nigh to or about a place, is signified, the preposition *ad* or *apud* are always added; as, Virg. *Bellum quod ad Trojam gesserat.* Cic. *Nos apud Aliziam unum diem commorati sumus.*

Note 3. *Peto*, when it signifies, *to go*, governs the name of any place in the accusative without a preposition; as, Ovid, *Lacedæmona classe petebat.* Curt. *Ægyptum petere decrevit.*

Note 4. The adverb *versus*, when used, is always put after the names of places, sometimes with, but oftener without the preposition *ad* or *in*; as, Cic. *In Italiam versus navigaturus.* Id. *Amazum versus profecti.*

Note 5. The adverb *usque* is often joined to names of places, the prepositions *ad*, *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, *de*, being sometimes expressed, and sometimes understood; as, Cic. *Usque ad Numantiam.* Id. *Usque Ennam profecti.* Plaut. *Usque e Persia.* Cic. *Usque Timole petiit.* Instead of *usque ad*, *usque ab*, the poets sometimes say *adusque*, *abusque*; as, Virg. *Adusque columnas, abusque Pachyno.*

A N N O T A T I O.

* 60. The distance of one place from another is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative. *Distantia unius loci ab alio ponitur in accusativo, interdum et in ablativo.*

The farm is distant from the city one day's journey. *Villa distat ab urbe iter unius diei.*

The tower is twenty furlongs on this side the river. *Turris est viginti stadia citra fluvium.*

I will not stir a foot from you. *A te pedem non discedam.*

He is at the distance of two days journey. *Bidui spatio abest.*

The king's army is thirty miles distant from ours *Regis copiae a nostris millibus passuum triginta absunt.*

Note 1. One of the substantives expressing the distance is sometimes suppressed; as, Cic. *Castra aberant bidui*, sc. *spatium, iter, viam*; or, *spatio, itinere, via*.

Note 2. When the place where a thing is done is signified, the word denoting the distance is either expressed in the ablative; as, Cæf. *Millibus passuum duobus ultra tum castra fecit*: Or in the accusative with *ad*; as, Cic. *Ad tertium milliarium confedit*. Nep. *Sepultus est ad quintum lapiem*.

Note 3. The EXCESS of measure or distance is always put in the ablative; as, *Hoc lignum excedit illud digito*. *Britanniae longitudo ejus latitudinem quadraginta milliariis superat*.

Note 4. The word of distance is governed in the accusative by *ad* or *ex* understood, and in the ablative by *a* or *ab*.

54. My brother was born at London, studied at Geneva, and died at Marseilles.

Meus frater nascor Londinum, studeo Geneva, et morior Massilia.

55. Old age was no where more honoured than at Lacedæmon, and servants were no where better treated than at Athens.

Senectus nusquam sum honoratus quam Lacedæmon et servus nusquam bene habeo quam Athenæ.

Pyrrhus was slain at Delphi, and Philip was slain at Agæ, as he was going to see the public games.

Pyrrhus occido Delphi, et Philippus interficio Agæ, cum eo spectatum ludus publicus.

56. He led his army to Corinth, and immediately after to Megara, and from thence to Athens.

Duco exercitus Corinthus, ac protinus Megara, et inde Athenæ.

Annibal sent three bushels of gold rings to Carthage, which he had taken from the hands of the Romans slain at Cannæ.

Annibal mitto tres modius aureus annulus Carthago, qui detrabo e manus Romanus occisus Cannæ.

57. Cæsar setting out from Rome, came to Geneva, and Quintius going from Corinth me to Philippi.

Cæsar profectus Roma, venio Geneva, et Quintius profectus Corinthus, venio Philippi.

Dionysius sent for Plato from

Dionysius arcesso Plato

Athens, and at the same time brought back Philistus the historian to Syracuse.

58. I use to be frequently in the country, but I was at home yesterday, and I will go home again to-morrow.

All whom disgrace or villany had chased from home, had flocked to Rome, as to a common sewer.

The old fellow just now came out of the country, I will drive him into the country again.

59. Hannibal sent one army into Africa, left another in Spain, and carried a third along with him into Italy.

Cæsar gave up the kingdom of Egypt to Cleopatra, and from Alexandria he passed over to Syria, and from thence to Pontus.

Cato returning from Africa, brought the poet Ennius from Sardinia to Rome, whom we value very much.

Then Pyrrhus came into Campania, and encamped at the river Allia; but, being soon forced to retire from Italy, he went into Sicily.

The Athenians taking this thing ill, removed the money, that had been contributed by all Greece for the expence of the Persian war, from Delos to Athens.

60. The Persian gulf is distant a hundred and fifteen miles from the Red sea,

Athenæ, simulque reduco Philistus historicus Syracusæ.

Soleo sum rus crebro, sed sum domus heri, et revertor domus cras.

Omnis qui flagitium aut facinus expello domus, Roma, sicut in sentina, confuso.

Senex modo redeo rus, rus abigo is denuo.

Hannibal mitto unus exercitus in Africa, relinquo alter in Hispania, et duco tertius suicum in Italia.

Cæsar regnum Ægyptus Cleopatra permitto, et ab Alexandria transeo in Syria, et inde in Pontus.

Cato rediens ex Africa, deduco poeta Ennius ex Sardinia Roma, qui plurimum æstimo.

Tum Pyrrhus venio in Campania, et confideo ad flumen Allia; sed, mox coactus recedo ex Italia, proficiscor in Sicilia.

Athenienses graviter hic res ferens, transfero pecunia, qui confero ab universis Græcia in stipendium Persicus bellum, a Delos Athenæ.

Sinus Persicus disto centum et quindecim mille passus a mare Ruber.

Cæsar was patient of fatigue beyond belief, he made very long journies with incredible expedition, a hundred miles generally every day.

He pitched his camp six miles from the enemy, and he was at that time three days journey from Tarentum.

¶ Cæsar divided his army into five parts, and left one at Brundisium, another at Hydruntum, and another at Tarentum: Q. Valerius, being sent with another, seized Sardinia, very fruitful in corn; by his order Asinius Pollio went for Sicily, which Cato governed.

Whilst these things are done, it is told at Lacedæmon, that a new war was broke out at Athens. King Pausanias is sent thither; who, being moved with pity of the exiled people, restored their country to the miserable citizens, and ordered the ten tyrants to remove to Eleusis.

It is reported that a remarkable thing happened at Gomphi: That twenty old noblemen were found in a Physician's house, lying on the ground with cups in their hands, without any wound, like men drunk, and one as a physician, sitting in a chair, administering physic to the rest.

After that the ambassadors came to Marseilles, where they found that the affections of the Gauls had been already gained

Cæsar sum patiens labor ultra fides, conficio longus via incredibilis celeritas, centeni mille passu fere in singulus dies.

Pono castra sex mille passus ab hostis, et cum absum 6 via triduum a Tarentum.

Cæsar divido copie in quinque pars, et relinquo unus Brundisium, alius Hydruntum, alius Tarentum: Q. Valerius, missus cum alius, occupo Sardinia, ferax frumentum; is jussu Asinius Pollio peto Sicilia, qui Cato præsum.

Dum hic ago, nuncio Lacedæmon, novus bellum exardeo Athenæ. Rex Pausanias eo mitto; qui, permotus misericordia exul populus, restituo patria miser civis, et jubeo decem tyrannus migro Eleusis.

Fero quidam memorabilis accido Gomphi: Viginti senex nobilis reperio in ædes medicus, jacens humus cum calix in manus, sine vulnus, similis ebrius, et unus seu medicus, sedens in sella, porrigens potio reliquus.

Deinde legatus venio Massilia, ubi cognosco animus Galli jam præoccupo ab Annibal; sed vix fu-

by Annibal, but that they would hardly be very faithful to him, their temper was so wild and savage, unless the affections of the great men were secured now and then by gold, of which the nation was very greedy.

Whilst these things are doing, ambassadors came from Darius, king of the Persians, to Carthage, bringing an edict, by which the Carthaginians were forbid to offer human sacrifices, and eat dogs flesh; and were commanded to burn the bodies of the dead, rather than bury them in the earth; begging, at the same time, assistance against Greece, upon which Darius was about to make war.

Before this engagement at sea, Xerxes had sent four thousand armed men to Delphi, to plunder the temple of Apollo, as if he carried on the war, not with the Greeks only, but also with the immortal gods; which detachment was all destroyed with rains and thunder, that he might understand how vain the strength of men is against the gods.

The Athenians, as they had first revolted, so did they first begin to repent, turning their contempt of the enemy into admiration, and extolling the youth of Alexander above the conduct of old generals. Then he turns his army toward Thebes, intending to use the same kindness, if he had found the same repentance;

turus sum satis fidus, ingenium sum adeo ferox et indomitus, ni animus princeps concilio subinde aurum, qui gens sum avidus.

Dum hic ago, legatus venio a Darius, rex Persæ, Carthago, offerens edictum, qui Pæni prohibeo immolo humanus hostia, et vescor caninus; jubeoque cremo corpus mortuus, potius quam obruo terra: petens simul auxilium adversus Græcia qui Darius bellum infero.

Ante navalis prælum, Xerxes mitto quatuor mille armatus Delphi, ad templum Apollo diripiendus, quasi gero bellum, non cum Græci tantum sed et cum deus immortalis; qui manus totus deleo imber et fulmen ut intelligo quam nullus vives homo sum adversus deus.

Athenienses, sicut primus deficio, ita primus pœnitet capî, vertens contemptus hostis in admiratio, extollensque pueritia Alexander supra virtus vetus dux. Inde converto exercitus Thebæ, usus idem indulgentia, si invenio par pœnitentia; sed Thebani

but the Thebans made use of arms, not prayers nor intreaty.

The first field of the civil war was Italy, the first signal founded from Ariminum; then Libo was forced from Etruria, Thermus from Umbria, Domitius from Corfinium; and the war had been ended without bloodshed, if he could have mastered Pompey at Brundisium; but he got off through the barricade of the besieged harbour; scandalous to be said!

But at Carthage, as so many commanders were dangerous to a free state, an hundred judges are chosen out of the number of the senators, who, upon the return of the generals from the war, should demand an account of things transacted; that, upon this awe, they might so consider their command in the war, as to have a regard to the judicatures and laws at home.

The king of Persia's commanders sent messengers to Athens to complain, that Chabrias made war with the Egyptians against the king. The Athenians fixed Chabrias a certain day, before which, if he did not return home, they declared they would condemn him to die. Upon this he returned to Athens.

They brought Cornelius, our consul, deceived by an oath, to their general, as it were for the sake of seeing him, who was at that time sick, and presently af-

utor arma, non precis nec deprecatio.

Primus arena civilis bellum Italia sum, primus signum Ariminum cano; tum Libo pello Etruria, thermus Umbria, Domitius Corfinium; et bellum perago sine sanguis, si possum opprimo Pompeius Brundisium; sed ille evado per claustrum obfessus portus: turpis dictu!

Carthago autem, cum tot imperator sum gravis liber civitas, centum iudex deligo ex numerus senator, qui reversus e bellum dux exigo ratio res gestus; ut, hic metus, ita cogito imperium in bellum, ut iudicium lexque domus respicio.

Præfatus rex Persia mitto legatus Athenæ questum, quod Chabrias gero bellum cum Ægyptius adversus rex. Athenienses præstituo Chabrias certus dies, ante qui, nisi redeo domus, denuncio sui condemnno ille caput. Tum ille Athenæ redeo.

Adduco Cornelius, consul noster, deceptus iussurandum, ad dux suus, quasi gratia visendum is, qui tum ægrotto, et mox

ter carried him away prisoner out of Sicily into Africa with twenty ships. They put our general Regulus likewise to death.

When these things were told Marcellus, he sent ambassadors immediately to Syracuse, to complain of the violation of the treaty; the ambassadors said, that there would never be wanting an occasion of war, unless Hippocrates and Epicydes were banished, not only from Syracuse, but far from Sicily. Upon this Epicydes persuades the Leontini to revolt from the Syracusans.

Darius, that he might reduce Greece under his authority, fitted out a fleet of five hundred ships, and set Datis and Artaphernes over it; who came to Attica, and drew out their troops into the plain of Marathon, that is distant about ten miles from the city Athens. The Athenians, being very much startled at this alarm, sought for assistance no where but from the Lacedemonians: but at home ten officers were chosen to command the army.

After Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa by a daughter, took upon him the government; he fought against the Latins, added Mount Aventine and Janiculum to the city; he built the city Ostia upon the sea, at the

abduco captivus e Sicilia in Africa, cum viginti navis. Interimo quoque dux noster Regulus.

Quum hic nuncio Marcellus, mitto legatus ex templo Syracusæ, qui expostulo de violatio fœdus: legatus dico, nunquam desum causa bellum, nisi Hippocrates atque Epicydes ablego, non modo ab Syracusæ, sed procul a Sicilia. Deinde Epicydes persuadeo Leontini defecio a Syracusani.

Darius, ut redigò Græcia in suus potestas, comparo classis quingentinavis, præficioque is Datis et Artaphernes; qui ad Attica accedo, ac deduco suus copiæ in campus Marathon: is absum ab oppidum Athenæ circiter decem mille passus, Atheniensis, permotus hic tumultus, peto auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedemonii: domus autem decem prætor creo qui præsum exercitus.

Post Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, nepos Numa ex filia, suscipio imperium; contra Latini dimico, adjicio mons Aventinus et Janiculus civitas; condo civitas Ostia supra mare, sextus deci-

sixteenth mile from the city *mus 6 milliarium ab urbs*
Rome. *Roma.*

Diana had a most magnificent temple at Ephesus. It was supported by 127 pillars, which were built by 127 kings. Each of the pillars was 60 feet high. The statue of the goddess was of ebony.

The father of Pomponius was a lover of learning, and taught his son every thing that a boy could be taught at Rome. Afterwards Pomponius went to Athens. The most noble university of the world was at Athens. Young noblemen and the sons of kings were sent from all parts to Athens.

Cicero, the greatest of the Roman orators, was born at Arpinum. Cicero removed from Arpinum to Rome. The excellent endowments of his mind soon made him famous at Rome. After he had discharged several other offices of the Roman republic, at last he was made consul. Cicero discharged the consulship with so great watchfulness and industry, that he was called the father of his country. The honour was given to none before Cicero.

The nation of the Suevi is the greatest and most warlike of all the Germans. The Suevi are said to have an hundred cantons, from which they bring forth many thousands of armed men yearly to fight. The rest stay at home. They live upon milk and flesh, and exercise themselves in hunting.

When Arion, the Lyric poet, was sailing from Lesbos to Italy, the sailors resolved to throw him into the sea, that they might get his money; but Arion intreated, that they would suffer him first to play a tune upon his harp; which was granted. Upon this Arion tuned his harp, and played so artfully, that, by the sweetness of his music, he drew the Dolphins round the ship, who when he was cast into the sea, received him on their back, and carried him to Tenedos.

They say that the famous oracle of Apollo at Delphi in Bæotia became dumb, when Christ our Saviour came into the world; and that when Augustus, who was a great votary of Apollo, desired to know the reason of its silence, the oracle answered him, That in Judea a child was born, who was the supreme God, and had commanded him to depart, and return no more answers.

Mount Vesuvius is distant about seven miles from Naples, rising in the middle of a large plain, above four miles off the sea; from which it is seen gradually to increase in height, till it is half a mile perpendicular above the level of the sea; when it becomes almost circular, being about five miles diameter. This is the basis of the mountain; out of which arises a smaller mount, called Monte Vecchio, four hundred paces high, and at top of near two miles circumference.

3. TIME.

RULE XIII.

*61. **T**IME is put in the ablative, when the question is made by *QUANDO?* *When?*

He died in the twentieth year of his age.

In what period did he live?

Many years ago.

3. TEMPUS.

REG. XIII.

1 **T**EMPUS ponitur in ablativo, cum quæstio fit per *QUANDO?*

Vigesimo anno ætatis obiit.

Quo tempore vivit?

Multis abhinc annis.

Note 1. To this rule belong *mane, diluculo, sero, raro, noctu, quotannis*, which are commonly esteemed adverbs; as also the old ablatives *luci, tempori, vesperi*, used instead of *luce, tempore, vespere*.

Note 2. The phrases *id temporis, isthuc ætatis, hoc ætatis, illud boræ*, and the like, have *circa* or *ad* understood, and are put for *eo tempore, isthac ætate, hac ætate, illa boræ*.

* 62. When the question is made by *QUAMDIU?* *How long?* time is put in the accusative or ablative, but oftener in the accusative.

2. *Cum quæstio fit per QUAMDIU? tempus ponitur in accusativo vel ablativo, sed sæpius accusativo.*

Ennius lived seventy years.

Annos septuaginta vixit Ennius.

Pluto's gate is open night and day.

Noctes atque dies patet janua Ditis.

Caligula reigned three years, ten months, and eight days.

Caligula imperavit triennio, decem mensibus, diebus octo.

These two rules may be thus expressed :

Time WHEN is put in the ablative ; *Time HOW LONG*, or *CONTINUANCE of time*, is put sometimes in the ablative, but oftener in the accusative.

Note 1. Both *time WHEN*, and *time HOW LONG*, are governed by a preposition expressed. 1. *Time WHEN* ; as, Ter. *In tempore ad eam veni.* Hor. *Surgunt de nocte latrones.* Cic. *Præsto fuit ad horam.* Id. *Te penitus rogo, ne te tam longæ viæ per hyemem committas.* Liv. *Consul intra paucos dies moritur.* 2. *Time HOW LONG* ; as, Cic. *Sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos.* Id. *Bestiæ ex se natos amant ad quoddam tempus.* Id. *Habebit senatus in hunc annum quem sequatur.* Cæsar. *Qui intra annos quatuordecim teetum non subierint.* Cic. *Quæ inter decem annos facta sunt.*

Note 2. The way of supplying the following and like expressions ought carefully to be studied ; Cic. *Annos natus unum et viginti, sup. ante.* Curt. *Tyrus septimo mense, quam oppugnari capta erat, capta est, i. e. postquam.* Cic. *Septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, sc. quam per.* Nep. *Minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est, sup. quam in.*

61. Hannibal returned to Africa the third year after he had fled from home.

Tiberius died in the seventieth and eighth year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign.

Constantius died in Britain at York, in the thirteenth year of his reign.

Bocchus, at the beginning of the war, had sent ambassadors to Rome to desire a league and alliance.

Aulus called out his soldiers in the month of January, from winter quarters, upon an expedition.

The usurer calls in all his money on the Ides, and seeks to lay it out on the Kalends.

In the same year there was an earthquake betwixt the islands of Thera and Pherasia, and on a sudden an island rose out of the deep.

Hannibal ad Africa redeo tertius annus postquam persugio domus.

Tiberius oboeo septuagesimus et octavus annus ætas, et vigesimus tertius imperium.

Constantius oboeo in Britannia Eboracum, tertius decimus annus principatus.

Bocchus, initium bellam, mitto legatus Roma petitem fœdus et amicitia.

Aulus evoco miles mensis Januarius, ex hyberna, in expeditio.

Fœnerator relego omnis pecunia Idus, et quæro Kalendæ pono.

Idem annus sum terra motus inter insula Thera et Pherasia, et repente insula emergo ex profundum.

In Asia too, the same day, the same earthquake shattered Rhodes, and many other cities.

62. Homer and Hesiod lived about an hundred and fifty years before the building of Rome.

Mithridates reigned sixty years, lived seventy two, and had a war with the Romans forty years.

Pythagoras, after he had lived twenty years at Crotona, removed to Metapontum, and there died.

Caligula lived twenty-nine years; he reigned three years, ten months, and eight days.

Agamemnon with much ado took one city in ten years. Epaminondas in one day delivered all Greece.

The labours of many months and years may perish in a moment of time.

¶ When this was told to the senate, immediately the consul set out with an army, and took a place for his camp, three miles from the enemy. About the fourth watch he marched out of the camp, and the work was carried on so fast, that the Volsci found themselves surrounded by a strong entrenchment at sun rise.

Whilst the works go on more diligently in the day than they are guarded in the night, a great

In Asia quoque, idem dies, idem motus terra concutio Rhodus, multusque alius civitas.

Homerus et Hesiodus vivo circiter centum et quinquaginta annus ante Roma conditus.

Mithridates regno sexaginta annus, vivo septuaginta duo, et habeo bellum contra Romanus quadraginta annus.

Pythagoras, cum annus viginti Crotona ego, Metapontum migro, ibique cecido.

Caligula vivo 6 annus viginti novem, impero 6 triennium, decem 6 mensis, 6 diesque octo.

Agamemnon vix capio unus urbs decem 6 annus: Epaminondas unus 6 dies libero totus Græcia.

Labor multus mensis et annus intereo possum 6 punctum tempus.

Cum hic nuncio senatus, extemplo consul profisciscor cum exercitus, et capio locus castra, tres mille passus ab hostis. Quartus vigilia egrédior e castra, et opus adeo appropero, ut Volsci video sui circumvallatus firmus munimentum sol ortus.

Dum opus fito diligenter dies, quam custodio nox, magnus multitudo egressus

multitude coming out of the town, armed chiefly with torches, threw fire about, and in a minute of time, the fire consumed the mole and the vineæ, a work of so long a time; and a great many men, bringing aid in vain, perished by fire and sword.

Datames took Thyus alive, a man of a huge body, and a terrible countenance, because he was black, of long hair, and a long beard; whom the day after he clothed in a fine robe, which the king's viceroys used to wear; he dressed him up likewise in a collar, and bracelets of gold, and other royal apparel, and brought him to the king of Persia.

In the wings likewise two young men, of an extraordinary bigness, were seen to fight, nor did they appear any longer than the battle lasted. The incredible swiftness of fame increased this admiration; for the same day that the battle was fought in Italy, the news of the victory was told in Corinth, Athens, and Lacedæmon.

In that battle Astyages is taken, from whom Cyrus took nothing else but his kingdom, and acted the grandson towards him, rather than the conqueror, and set him over the great nation of the Hyrcanians. This was the end of the empire of the Medes; they enjoyed the empire three hundred and fifty years.

ex urbs, armatus præcipue fax, conjicio ignis, et momentum hora, incendium haurio agger et vineæ, opus tam longus tempus; et multus mortalis, ferens opis frustra, absumo ignis ferrumque.

Datames capio Thyus vivus, homo magnus corpus, terribilisque 6 facies, quod sum niger, longus 6 capillus, 6 barbaque promissus; qui posterus dies bonus vestis tego, qui satrapa rex gero consuesco; orno etiam torquis, et armilla aureus, cæterque regius cultus, et ad rex Persia adduco.

In cornu quoque duo juvenis, eximius 6 magnitudo, videor pugno, nec ultra appareo quam pugnatur. Incredibilis velocitas fama augeo hic admiratio; nam idem dies qui in Italia pugnatur, nuncio victoria Corinthus, Athenæ, et Lacedæmon.

In is prælium Astyages capio, qui Cyrus adimo nihil aliud quam regnum, et ago nepos in is, magis quam victor, et præpono is magnus gens Hyrcani. Hic sum finis imperium Medi; potior imperium trecenti et quinquaginta annus.

About the same time there was an earthquake in the parts of the Hellespont and the Chersonese, by which the city Lyfimachia, built two and twenty years before by Lyfimachus, was ruined, which foreboded dreadful things to Lyfimachus and his family, and the ruin of his kingdom, with the desolation of the harassed provinces.

The Phœnicians built Carthage in Africa, fifty years before the taking of Troy. The founders of it were Xorus and Charcedon; but as the Romans, and Carthaginians themselves, believe, Dido, a woman who had come from Tyre into those parts, whose husband, Pygmalion, who ruled at Tyre, had slain.

The Spartans at that time had so far degenerated from their ancestors, that whereas the bravery of the citizens had been for several ages a wall to the city, the citizens then thought they could not be secure, unless they lay lurking within walls. But much about the same time the troubled state of Macedonia recalled home Cassander from Greece.

Hiero, being born of a maid-servant, was exposed by his father, as the disgrace of his family; but bees for several days fed the infant, destitute of human assistance, with honey. For which reason, the father, being encouraged to it by the answer of the Haruspices, takes home

Idem fere tempus sum terra motus in regio Hellespontus et Chersonesus, qui urbs Lyfimachia, conditus duo et viginti annus ante a Lyfimachus, everto, qui portendo dirus Lyfimachus et stirps is, et ruina regnum, cum clades regio vexatus.

Phœnices condo Carthago in Africa. quinquaginta annus ante captus Ilium. Conditor sum Xorus et Charcedon; sed, ut Romani, et Carthaginenses ipse, e istimo, Dido, mulier qui venio Tyrus in is locus, qui maritus, Pygmalion, qui potior res Tyrus, interficio.

Spartani is tempus tantum degenero a majores, ut cum virtus civis multus 6 seculum sum murus urbs, civis tunc e istimo sui non forem saluus, nisi intra murus lateo. Sed idem fere tempus turbatus status Macedonia revoco domus Cassander a Græcia.

Hiero, ex ancilla natus, a pater expono, velut debonestamentum genu; sed apis multus 6 dies alo parvulus humanus opis e-gens, mel. Ob qui res pater, admonitus responsum Aruspex, recolligo parvulus, omnisque studium instituo

the child, and with the utmost care educates him for the hopes of the majesty that was promised.

Prodigies in the heavens had foretold the future greatness of Mithridates: for both the year he was born, and that wherein he first began to reign, a comet both times shone so for seventy days together, that all the heavens seemed to be on fire; for it took up a fourth part of the heavens by its bulk, and with its brightness outshone the splendor of the sun, and whilst it was rising and setting took up the space of four hours.

ad spes majestas qui promitto.

*Cælestis ostentum prædico
futurus magnitudo Mithri-
dates: nam et is annus
qui gigno, et is qui primum
cæpi regno, cometes per
uterque tempus ita luceo
septuaginta 6 dies, ut cælum
omnis flagro video; nam
magnitudo suus quartus
pars cælum occupo, et fulgor
sui nitor sol vinco, et cum
rior occumboque consumo
spatium quatuor hora.*

Virgil died at Brundisium in the fifty-first year of his age, and was buried at Naples eighteen years before the Christian æra.

Whilst Sir William Wallace was besieging the castle of Couper in Fife, he was informed that the English were advancing to cross the river Forth; wherefore he led his army from Couper to Stirling. There was a wooden bridge over the Forth at Stirling. When Cressingham, general of the English, had passed the Forth with the greater part of his army, the bridge broke, and the passage of the rest was stopt. Wallace attacked those who had passed the river, made great slaughter, killed Cressingham their general, and drove the rest back into the river. So great was the overthrow, that all the English were either slain, or swallowed up by the river. This signal victory was gained by Wallace in the year 1297.

Circe, the daughter of Sol, was the most skilful of all the sorceresses. This proud woman poisoned her husband, King of the Sarmatæ, that she herself might reign alone. For this heinous crime being shut out of her kingdom by her subjects, she fled into Italy, and there fixed her seat in a certain promontory in Etruria. There she changed Scylla the daughter of Phorcus, into a sea monster. Ulysses returning from Troy, was driven by violence of storms to the promontory of Circe; who entertained him at her house twelve months, and restored to their former shapes his companions, whom she had formerly metamorphosed into hogs, bears, and wolves.

The industrious woman is up with the sun; she awaketh at the crowing of the cock, and walketh abroad to taste the sweetness of the morning. Her garment sweepeth the dew-drop from the new stubble and the green grass. Her house is elegant, and plenty smileth at her table. Her work is done at the evening, but the work of the slothful is put off till to-morrow.

Of the ABLATIVE of PRICE.

De ABLATIVO PRETII.

RULE XIV.

REG. XIV.

* 63. THE price of a thing is put in the ablative.

PRETIUM rei in ablativo ponitur.

I bought a book for two shillings.
This man sold his country for gold.

*Emi librum duobus assibus.
Vendidit hic auro patriam.*

Demosthenes taught for a talent.

Demosthenes docuit talento.

Note 1. The ablative of PRICE is found often annexed to verbs of buying and selling; such as, *emo, mercor, vendo, veneo, flo, consto, liceor, licitor, addico, &c.* But is not confined to these: For it is subjoined to any sort of verb; as, *Cic. Triginta millibus dixi/sis eum habitare. Ter. Vix drachmis est obsonatum decem.* And to adjectives; as, *Senec. Quod non opus est, asse carum est. Plaut. Vile est viginti minis. Propert. Auro venalia jura.* This ablative, however, depends neither on the verb nor adjective, but is governed by the preposition *pro* understood; which too is sometimes, though more rarely, expressed; as, *Liv. Dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret. Lucil. Vendunt, quod pro minore emptum.* To the genitives *tanti, quanti, &c.* in No. 64, following, we may understand *pro aëris pretio, seu pondere*; or, *pro pretii, vel ponderis aëre.*

Note 2. To the verb *valeo* is sometimes subjoined an accusative of price, the preposition *ad* being understood; as, *Varr. Denarii dicti quod denos aëris valebant.*

Note 3. These ablatives, *magno, permagno, parvo, paululo, minimo, plurimo*, often occur without any substantive; as, *Senec. Parvo fames constat, magno fastidium. Cic. Permagno decumas vendidisti.*

* 64. These genitives, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*, are excepted.

Excipiuntur hi genitivi, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris.

How much cost it?
A shilling and more.

*Quanti constitit?
Asse et pluris.*

Note 1. To these adjectives add their compounds, *quanticunque, quanti-quanti, tantidem*; as, *Senec. Non concupisces ad libertatem quanticunque per-*

venire. Cic. *Quantiquanti, bene emitur quod necesse est. Id. Ibi tantidem frumentum emeret, quanti domi vendidisset.* To which add *majoris*; as, Phæd. *Multo majoris alaphæ mecum veneunt.*

Note 2. If the substantive be expressed, these genitives are turned into the ablative; as, Cic. *Authetpsa illa, quam tanto pretio mercatus est.* Juv. *Quanto melioris pretio?* Gell. *Mercatur libros minore pretio.* Liv. *Nec majore pretio redimi possumus.*

63. Isocrates sold one oration for twenty talents.

Nothing costs dearer than that which is bought with prayers.

That victory cost the Carthaginians much blood and wounds.

Despise pleasure, pleasure hurts when bought with pain.

A great many posts are sold for gold, but wise men do not buy hope at a great price.

Fish-ponds are built at a great expence, filled at a great expence, and maintained at a great expence.

64. Merchants used to sell their goods at as high a rate as they can.

Those things please more, which are bought at a dearer rate.

The fisher may be bought sometimes for less than his fish.

Nothing shall cost a father less than his son; but Demosthenes taught no body for less than a talent.

¶ I have Virgil, with *notæ variorum*, which cost me five shillings; besides Horace, with notes for the use of the Dauphin, which cost me five shillings and sixpence; I have likewise Cicero's select orations,

Isocrates vendo unus oratio viginti talentum.

Nullus res care consto, quam qui preces emo.

Is victoria sto Pæni multus sanguis ac vulnus.

Sperno voluptas, voluptas emptus dolor noceo.

Plurimus honor veneo aurum, sed sapiens non emo spes magnus pretium.

Piscina ædifico magnum, impleo magnum, et alo magnum.

Mercator soleo vendo res suas tantum quantum possum.

Magis ille juvo qui plus emo.

Piscator interdum possum emo minus quam piscis.

Res nullus minus consto pater quam filius: sed Demosthenes doceo nemo minus talentum.

Sum ego Virgilius, cum nota varius, qui consto ego quinque solidus; præterea Horatius, cum nota in usus Delphinus, qui consto ego quinque solidus et sex as; habeo etiam Cicero selectus

with notes for the use of the Dauphin, which I bought for four shillings.

Whilst these things are doing, one of Alexander's friends, whose name was Ephæstion, died; he was very dear to Alexander, who lamented his death above measure, and made him a monument that cost ten thousand talents, and ordered him to be worshipped as a god after his death.

Lycurgus, the brother of Eumomus who reigned at Lacedæmon, was a famous lawgiver. He ordered every thing to be purchased, not with money, but with exchanges of merchandise. He abolished the use of gold and silver, as the occasion of all wickedness. He divided the administration of the commonwealth among the states; to the king he granted the power of war, to the senate the guard of the laws,

Whilst Alexander, the following year, enters upon the Persian war, that had been begun by his father, he is informed, that the Thebans and Athenians had revolted from him to the Persians, and that the author of that revolt was Demosthenes the orator, having been bribed by the Persians with a great sum of gold, namely, with two hundred talents and more.

The Gauls, when the country that had produced them

oratio, cum nota in usus Delphinus, qui emo quatuor solidus.

Dum hic ago, unus amicus Alexander, qui nomen sum Ephæstion, decedo; sum percarus Alexander, qui lugeo is mors supra modus, et facio is monumentum, qui consto, decem talentum, et jubeo is colo ut deus post mors.

Lycurgus, frater Eumomus qui regno Lacedæmon, sum inclutus legislator. Jubeo singuli emo, non pecunia, sed compensatio merx. Tollo usus aurum argentumque, velut materia omnis scelus. Divido administratio respublica per ordo; rex potestas bellum permitto, senatus custodia lex.

Dum Alexander, posterus annus, aggredior Persicus bellum, inchoatus a pater, certior fio, Thebani et Athenienses deficio a sui ad Persæ, auctorque is defectio existo Demosthenes orator, corruptus a Persæ magnus pondus aurum, nempe, ducenti talentum et plus.

Galli, cum terra qui gigno is non capio, mitto,

could not contain them, sent out, in the beginning of summer, three hundred thousand men, to seek new habitations; who passed the insuperable summits of the Alps; and such was the terror of the Gallic name, that kings not attacked did of their own accord purchase peace with a large sum.

Parmenio, ignorant of Alexander's illness, had writ to him, to beware of his physician, that he was corrupted by Darius with a great sum of money; Alexander, however, thought it safer to trust the doubtful faith of the physician than perish; he therefore took the cup, delivered the letter to the doctor, and, as he drank, he fixed his eyes on his countenance as he read.

initium æstas, trecenti mille homo, ad quærendus novus sedes; que transcendendo invictus jugum Alpes; tantusque sum terror Gallicus nomen, ut rex non laceſſitus ultro mercor pax ingens pecunia.

Parmenio, ignarus Alexander infirmitas, scribo ad is, ut caveo a medicus, ille corrumpto a Darius ingens pecunia; Alexander tamen reor tutus credo dubius fides medicus quam pereor; accipio igitur peculum, trado epistola medicus, et inter bibendum, intendo oculus in vultus legens.

In the island of Rhodes Apollo had a statue, called Colossus, 70 cubits high; which was erected at the mouth of the harbour. One man could scarce grasp its thumb. The distance between its legs was 15 or 20 cubits at least; for a large ship, with tall masts, could easily pass betwixt its shanks. This statue cost 300 talents and more.

Sarah, Abraham's wife, died at Kirjatharba in the land of Canaan, being 127 years old. As Abraham at this time was a stranger in that country, he applied to Ephron the Hittite, begging that he would allow him a piece of ground for a burial place. Ephron answered Abraham, saying, The cave of Machpelah, and the field wherein it is, are mine; I compliment you both with the field and the cave, bury thy dead. Abraham bowed down himself before Ephron, returned him thanks, and said, I rather chuse to purchase the field for as much as it is worth; I pray thee, accept of a price. Ephron replied, The field is worth 400 shekels of silver, but what is that betwixt me and thee? Abraham paid down the money to Ephron, and then buried Sarah his wife,

Of the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. DE ABLATIVO ABSOLUTO.

R U L E X V.

* 65. **A** SUBSTANTIVE, with a participle, whose case depends upon no other word, are put in the ablative absolute.

R E G. X V.

S U B S T A N T I V U M, cum participio, quorum casus a nulla alia dictione pendet, ponuntur in ablativo absoluto.

The sun rising [or, while the sun riseth] darkness flies away.

Sole oriente fugiunt tenebræ.

Our work being finished [or, when our work is finished] we will play.

Opere peracto ludemus.

Note 1. *Whilst, when, after, having, being,* or a word ending in *ing*, are the usual signs of this ablative; which generally takes place when two parts of a sentence respect different persons or things; as, Ovid, *Me duce, carpe viam.* Id. *Et fugiunt, freno non remorante, dies.* Where the persons *ego* and *tu*, and the things *dies* and *frenum* are different.

Note 2. The participle *existente* is frequently understood; as, Plaut. *Me suatore hoc factum, i. e. me existente suatore.* Liv. *Sylvam vendas, nobis consulibus, sc. existentibus.* Virg. *Rege Latino.* Hor. *Jove equo.* In like manner, *Fatis auctoribus, Deo duce, comite fortuna, invita Minerva, me ignaro, celo sereno, aspera hyeme, me puero, Saturno rege, civitate nondum libera, cæteris paribus, &c.*

Note 3. Sometimes the participle only is expressed; in which case *negotio* is understood, or the sentence supplies the place of the substantive; as, Hor. *Excepto quod non simul lesset, ætus.* Liv. *Nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent.*

Note 4. The participles meant in this rule are chiefly the participle present, and the participle perfect of passive verbs. Some few examples indeed occur of the future in *RUS*; as, Mart. *Cæsare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem.* But the future in *SUS* is seldom or never thus used.

Note 5. In using the participle perfect, the learner ought carefully to observe, whether it be passive or deponent; for we say, *Jacobus his dictis abiit*, but we say, *Jacobus hæc locutus abiit.*

Note 6. This ablative may be resolved into the nominative, with *cum, dum, quando, postquam, si, quoniam*, or the like; as, Cic. *Pythagoras, Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit. i. e. cum, dum, vel quando Superbus regnabat.*

Note 7. This ablative, though it be called *absolute*, is however governed by *sub, cum, a*, or *ab*, understood; which sometimes seem to be expressed; as, Virg. *Sole sub ardenti.* Cato, *Cum diis volentibus.* Lucan. *Positis repetitis ab armis.*

Note 8. In some old authors we meet with *nobis præsente, absente nobis, præsente testibus*, instead of *nobis præsentibus*, &c.

Whilst our cavalry were coming up, the enemy all on a sudden shewed their foot, which they had planted in ambuscade.

When these things were told at Rome, the senate gave the command of the Achaian war to the consul.

The enemy, after they knew of his coming, having raised great forces, attacked our army in their march.

Lævinus, after having recovered all Sicily, after having humbled Macedonia, returned with great glory to Rome.

This matter being proposed to a council, when he found they all thought the same thing, he appoints the next day for the battle.

Drawing out his forces about break of day, and having formed them into two lines, he waited to see what measures the enemy would take.

Nero committed many parricides; after putting to death his brother, wife, and mother, he fired the city Rome.

In the room of Æneas, Ascanius his son succeeded; who, leaving Lavinium, built Long Alba, which was the metropolis of the kingdom for three hundred years.

*Noster equitatus adven-
tans, hostis subito ostendo
pedestris copia, qui colloco
in insidiæ.*

*Hic res nunciatus Ro-
ma, senatus decerno summa
Achaicus bellum consul.*

*Hostis, cognitus is ad-
ventus, coactus magnus co-
piæ, adior noster agmen
in iter.*

*Lævinus, omnis Sicilia
receptus, Macedonia frac-
tus, cum ingens gloria Ro-
ma regredior.*

*Hic res delatus ad con-
cilium, cum cognosco om-
nis sentio idem, constituo
proximus dies pugna.*

*Productus copiæ primus
lux, et duplex acies institu-
tus, expecto quid consilium
hostis capio.*

*Nero multus parricidium
committo; frater, uxor, et
mater interfectus, urbs Ro-
ma incendio.*

*In locus Æneas, Asca-
nius filius succedo; qui,
relictus Lavinium, condo
Alba Longa, qui sum caput
regnum trecenti 6 annus.*

¶ Alexander, when he had over-run India, came to a rock of wonderful ruggedness and height, into which many people had fled; and when he understood that Hercules had been restrained by an earthquake from the taking of that rock, being seized with a desire of outdoing the actions of Hercules, he made himself master of the rock with the utmost fatigue and danger.

The Roman people, after Cæsar and Pompey were slain, seemed to have returned to their former state of liberty; and they would have returned, had not Pompey left children, or Cæsar an heir, or which was more fatal than either, had not Antony, the rival of Cæsar's power, the incendiary and firebrand of the following age, survived.

Hannibal being called home to defend his country, was desirous to make an end of the war by treaty, the wealth of his country being now exhausted; but the articles were not agreed to. A few days after this he engaged with Scipio at Zama, and being routed, (incredible to be said,) in two days and two nights he came to Adrumetum, which is about three hundred miles distant from Zama.

Galba having fought some successful skirmishes, and having taken several of their forts, deputiestoo being sent to him from all parts, and a peace concluded

Q

Alexander, peragratus India, pervenio ad saxum mirus asperitas et altitudo, in qui multus populus confugio; et ubi cognosco Hercules prohibitus terra motus ab expugnatio idem saxum, captus cupido superandum factum Hercules, potior saxum cum summus labor ac periculum.

Populus Romanus, Cæsar et Pompeius trucidatus, videor redeo in pristinus status libertas; et redeo, nisi Pompeius relinquo liberi, aut Cæsar hæres, vel, qui sum perniciosus uterque, si non Antonius, æmulus Cæsarianus potentia, fax et turbo sequens seculum, supersum.

Hannibal revocatus defensum patria, cupio compono bellum, facultas patria jam exhaustus; sed conditio non convenio. Pauci dies post is configo cum Scipio apud Zama, et pulsus, (incredibilis dictu,) 6 hiddum et duo 6 nox Adrumetum pervenio, qui absun circiter trecenti mille passus a Zama.

Galba, secundus aliquot prælium factus, expugnatusque complures is castellum, legatus quoque missus ad is undique, et pax factus,

resolves to quarter two cohorts among the Nantuates, and to winter himself with the other cohorts of that legion, in a village of the Veragri, which is called Octodurus; and as it was divided in two parts by a torrent, one part of the village he assigned to the Gauls, the other he allotted for the cohorts to winter in.

The state of the Juhones in alliance with us was afflicted with a sudden calamity; for fires issuing from the earth every where seized their towns, farms, and dwellings, nor could they be extinguished. During the same year too, the tree Ruminalis, that, eight hundred and forty years ago, had sheltered the infancy of Remus and Romulus, was broken down, its branches being dead, and its trunk withered.

Alexander died three and thirty years and a month old, a man endowed with a greatness of soul above human power. Some omens of his future greatness appeared at his birth; for the day on which he was born, two eagles sat all day upon the top of his father's house; the same day too his father received the news of two victories. After the time of his boyship was over, he grew up under Aristotle, the famous teacher of all the philosophers. Upon his coming to the kingdom, he ordered himself to be called the king of all the earth

constituo colloco duo cohorts in Nantuates, et hiemo ipse cum reliquis i legio cohorts, in vicus Veragri, qui appello Octodurus; et quum in hic duo pars flumen divido, alter pars is vicus Galli concedo, alter cohorts ad hiemandum attribuo.

Civitas Juhones socius ego affligo improvisus malum; nam ignis terra editus passim corripio villa, arvum, et vicus, neque extinguo possum. Idem quoque annus, arbor Ruminalis, qui, octingenti et quadraginta annus ante, tego infantia Remus Romulusque, diminuo, mortuus ramale, et arescens truncus.

Alexander decedo tres et triginta annus et unus mensis natus, vir præditus magnitudo animus supra humanus potentia. Nonnullus prodigium futurus magnitudo in ipse ortus appareo; nam is dies qui nascor, duo aquila sedeo totus 6 dies supra culmen domus pater is, idem quoque dies pater accipio nuntius duo victoria. Exactus pueritia, cresco sub Aristoteles, inclutus doctor omnis philosophus. Acceptus imperium, jubeo sui appello rex omnis

and the world. When he was present, his soldiers feared the arms of no enemy.

The Carthaginians, upon hearing this answer, sent for Hannibal home. He, as soon as he returned, was made prætor, in the two and twentieth year after he had been king. For at Carthage every year two kings were made, as consuls are at Rome. The year after his prætorship, when M. Claudius and L. Furius were consuls, ambassadors came from Rome to Carthage; and Hannibal supposing they were sent on account of demanding him, goes aboard a ship, and fled into Syria to Antiochus.

The Gauls did so abound with numbers of people, that they filled all Asia as it were with a swarm; at last they resolved to turn their arms against Antiochus; upon information whereof, he redeems himself from them with gold, as from robbers, and claps up an alliance with his hirelings.

terra ac mundus. Ille præsens, miles timeo arma nullus hostis.

Carthaginienses, hic responsum cognitum, revoco Hannibal domus. Hic, ut redeo, prætor fû, annus secundus et vicesimus postquam rex sum. Carthago enim quotannis binus rex creco, ut consul Roma. Annus post prætura, M. Claudius L. Furius consul, legatus - Roma Carthago venio; et Hannibal, hic sui exposcendus gratia missus ratus, conscendo navis, atque profugio in Syria, ad Antiochus.

Galli adeo abundo multitudo, ut impleo omnis Asia veluti examen; tandem statuo verto arma in Antiochus; qui cognitum, redimo sui ab hic aurum, velut a prædo; societasque cum mercenarius suus jungo.

Cyrus having subdued the Lesser Asia, as likewise Syria and Arabia, entered Assyria, and bent his march towards Babylon. The siege of this important place was no easy enterprise. The walls were of a prodigious height, the number of men to defend them very great, and the city stored with all sorts of provisions for twenty years. However, these difficulties did not discourage Cyrus from prosecuting his design; who, after spending two entire years before the place, became master of it by a stratagem. Upon a festival night, which the Babylonians were accustomed to spend in drinking and debauchery, he ordered the bank of the canal, above the city, leading to the great lake, that had been lately dug by Nitocris, to be broken down; and having thus diverted the course of the river, by turning the whole current into the lake, he caused his troops to march in by the bed of the river, who now penetrated into the

heart of the city without opposition, surprised the guards of the palace, and cut them to pieces. The taking of Babylon put an end to the Babylonian empire, and fulfilled the predictions which the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Daniel, had uttered against that proud metropolis.

III. *The construction of words indeclinable.*

I. OF ADVERBS.

† 66. **SOME** adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive.

In the mean time.
At that time.
Where in the world?
To what nation?
Abundance of power.
Enough of words.

III. *Constructio vocum indeclinabilium.*

I. ADVERBIORUM.

1. **A** *DVERBIA* *quædam temporis, loci, et quantitatis, regunt genitivum.*

Interea loci.
Tunc temporis.
Ubi terrarum?
Quo gentium?
Abunde potentiæ.
Satis verborum.

1. The adverbs of time are, *interea, postea, inde, tunc.*
2. The adverbs of place are, *ubi* and *quo*, with their compounds, *ubique, ubicunque, ubiubi, ubinam, ubivis, alibi, alibi, quocunque, quovis, aliquo*; also, *eo, hic, buccine unde, usquam, nusquam, longe, ibidem.*

3. The adverbs of quantity are, *abunde, affatim, largiter, nimis, quod, satis, parum, minime.*

The words *ergo, for the sake, instar, and partim*, usually added here, are real substantives.

Note 1. *Pridie* and *postridie* govern the genitive or the accusative; as, Cic. *Pridie ejus diei.* Cæsar. *Postridie ejus diei.* Cic. *Pridie quatuor.* Id. *Postridie ludos Apollinares.* Thus, *pridie, postridie, Kalendas, Nonas, Idus*, seldom *Kalendarum*, &c.

Note 2. The adverbs *en, ecce*, take the nominative or the accusative; as, Cic. *En causa, cur dominum servus accuset.* Seneca. *En Paridis hostem.* Cic. *Ecce multo major dissensio.* Plaut. *Ecce rem.*

Note 3. To these constructions the word *negotium*, *res*, *locus*, *tempus*, or the like, with some preposition, is understood. Thus, *Interea loci*, i. e. *inter ea negotia loci*. *Ubi terrarum*, i. e. *ubi in negotio terrarum*. *Quo gentium*, i. e. *cui negotio vel loco gentium*. *Abunde potentia*, i. e. *abunde de re potentia*. And *pridie ejus diei*, i. e. *pridie ante tempus ejus diei*. To *en* and *ecce* some verb is understood; as, *En Priamus*, sc. *adeſt*. *Ecce duas artes*, sc. *videtis*.

* 67. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives.

2. *Quædam adverbia derivata regunt casum primitivorum.*

Most elegantly of all.

Elegantissimus omnium.

Agreeably to nature.

Congruenter naturæ.

A foot high.

Alte pedem.

Beyond expectation.

Amplius opinione.

Note. These adverbs require the same supplies to compleat the construction, as the adjectives from which they are formed.

66. 1. Whilst I wandering about am deprived of my country, you in the mean time have made yourself rich.

Dum ego errans patria careo, tu interea locus tu locupletor.

After this the consul, now unquestionably conqueror, came to the town of Cirta.

Postea locus consul, haud dubie jam victor, pervenio in oppidum Cirta.

The strength of the Athenians at that time was small, their fleet being sent into Egypt.

Vires Athenienses tunc tempus sum parvus, classis in Egyptus missus.

2. What you were doing or where in the world you were, I could not so much as guess.

Quis ago, aut ubi terræ sum, ne suspicor quidem.

He came to that height of madness, that what I should do, or to what part of the world I should fly, I knew not.

Eo vecordia procedo, ut quis ago, aut quo gens fugio, nesc.

Where in the world are we? Are we come to this pass? Are we come to this pitch of misery?

Ubinam gens sum? Huc cine res venio? Eone miseriæ venit?

I can find my brother nowhere; but in whatever part of

Frater nusquam gens invenio; sed ubicunque

the world he may be, he will be beloved by good men.

Let him go to any part of the world, the affair will be in the same condition: virtue every where will find friends.

3. Cæsar said that he had got abundance of power and glory, and plenty of wealth.

Let him have plenty of old wine, that he may drink day and night.

Too much artifice seems to have been used for charming the ears; he that behaves right will have plenty of applauders.

Will he become an excellent poet, who has no courage to dash the words that have little beauty? By no means.

67. The lynx is said to see the most clearly of all quadrupeds.

I do not ask what he says, but what he can say agreeably to reason.

The Sulmonenses opened the gates, and all went out to meet Antony.

The ground being covered with dung a foot thick, must be formed into beds before you begin to sow.

The Numidians possess the other parts as far as Mauritania, the Mauri are next to Spain.

The beauty of Glycera, shining more bright than Parian marble, consumes me.

Thus speaks Neptune, and swifter than speech he smooths

terra sum, diligo a bonus vir.

Abeo quovis gens, res ibidem locus sum: virtus ubique locus invenio amicus.

Cæsar dico sui adipiscor potentia gloriaque abunde, et divitiæ affatim.

Habeo vetus vinum largiter, ut dies noxque poto.

Nimis insidiæ ad capiendus auris adhibeo videor, qui recte facio habeo satis laudator.

Fione ille egregius poeta, qui non audeo expungo verbum qui parum splendor habeo? Minime gens.

Lynx dico cerno clare-omnis quadrupes.

Non quero quis dico, sed quis possum dico convenienter ratio.

Sulmonenses porta aperio, et omnis obviam Antonius exeo.

Terra stercoretus pes alle, in pulvinus redigendus sum antequam sero incipio.

Numidæ teneo ceter locus usque ad Mauritania, proxime Hispania Mauri sum.

Nitor Glycera, splendens pure Parius marmor, uro ego.

Sic aio Neptunus, et dictum cito placo tumidus

the swelling seas, disperses the collected clouds, and brings back the day. *a quor, fugo collectus nubes, solque reduco.*

¶ Astyages, being frightened at this answer, gave his daughter in marriage neither to a famous man, nor to one of that country, but to Cambyzes, a mean man of the nation of the Persians, at that time obscure. And the fear of the dream not being laid aside even thus, he sends for his daughter big with child, that the infant might be slain under the eye of his grandfather.

The Lacedemonians, having consulted the oracle at Delphos concerning the event of the war, are ordered to seek a general from the Athenians: but the Athenians, when they understood the answer, in contempt of the Spartans, sent Tyrtæus, a poet, lame of a foot; who being routed in three battles, reduced the Spartans to that despair, that they manumitted their slaves for the recruiting of their army.

I know not whether it would not have been better for the Roman people to have been content with Sicily and Africa, or even to have wanted these, than to grow to that bigness as to be destroyed by their own strength: for what thing else produced intestine distractions, than excessive good fortune? and whence came that desire of superiority and domineering, but from excessive wealth?

Astyages, exterritus hic responsum, trado filia in matrimonium neque clarus vir, neque civis, sed Cambyzes, mediocris vir ex gens Persæ, tunc tempus obscurus. Ac ne sic quidem somnium metus depositus, arcesso filia gravidus, ut sub avus oculus partus neco.

Lacedæmonii, oraculum Delphi consultus de bellum eventus, jubeo peto dux ab Atheniensis; porro Atheniensis, cum cognosco responsum, in contemptus Spartani, mitto Tyrtæus, poeta claudus pes: qui tres prælium fusus, eo desperatio Spartani adduco, ut manumitto servus ad supplementum exercitus.

Nescio an satius sum populus Romanus sum contentus Sicilia et Africa, aut etiam hic careo, quam eo magnitudo cresco, ut vires suus conficio: quis enim res alius furor civilis pario, quam nimius felicitas? et unde venio ille cupidus principatus et dominandum, nisi ex nimius opes?

Cyrus, the day following, forsook his camp; but left plenty of wine, and those things that were necessary for a feast. The queen sends her son with a third part of her forces to pursue Cyrus. When they were come to Cyrus's camp, the young man, ignorant of military affairs, as if he was come to a feast, not to a battle, letting the enemy alone, suffers the barbarians to load themselves with wine; and the Scythians are conquered by drunkenness.

He is an orator, who, on every question, can speak finely and ornately, and in a manner fit for persuading: but in these times of ours, neither sufficient pains is bestowed in reading authors, nor in searching into antiquity, nor upon the knowledge either of things or of men, or of the times.

Diomedon came to Thebes with a vast quantity of gold, and drew over Miccythus, a young man, by five talents, to his lure. Miccythus went to Epaminondas, and tells him the occasion of Diomedon's coming: but he, in the presence of Diomedon, said, There is no need of money; for if the king desire those things that are expedient for the Thebans, I am ready to do them for nothing; but if the contrary, he has not gold and silver enough.

Next day Cæsar, before the enemy could recover themselves from their consternation and

Cyrus, dies posterus, desero castra; at relinquo vinum affatim, et is qui epulum necessarius sum. Regina mitto filius cum tertius pars copię ad insequendus Cyrus. Cum venit ad Cyrus castra, adolescens, ignarus res militaris, veluti ad epulę, non ad prælium venio, omissus hostis, patior barbarus onero sui vinum; et Scythę ebrietas vinco.

Is sum orator, qui, de omnis quęstio, possum dico pulchre et ornate, et apte ad persuadendum: sed hic noster tempus nec satis opera infumo in cognoscendus auctor, nec in evolvendus antiquitas, nec in notitia vel res, vel homo, vel tempus.

Diomedon venio Thebę cum magnus pondus aurum, et perduco Miccythus, adolescentulus, quinque talentum, ad suę voluntas. Miccythus Epaminondas convenio, et ostendo causa Diomedon adventus: at ille, Diomedon coram, inquam, Nihil opus sum pecunia; nam si rex is volo qui Thebani sum utilis, gratis facio sum paratus; sin autem contrarius, non habeo aurum atque argentum satis.

Postridie is dies Cæsar, priusquam hostis recipio sui ex terror ac fuga, duco

flight, led his army into the country of the Sueffiones, who are next to the Remi; and, having performed a great march, he came to the city of Noviodunum. After fortifying his camp, having reared the vineæ, having cast up a mount, and erected turrets, he began to storm the town.

Micipsa, as Jugurtha was fond of military glory, resolves to expose him to dangers, hoping he would fall either in making a shew of his bravery, or by the fury of the enemy. But that matter fell out quite otherwise than he imagined; for Jugurtha, as he was of an enterprising and penetrating genius, after he came to know the general's temper, by much pains and much diligence, and by often exposing himself to dangers, came in a short time to so great reputation, that he was a very great terror to the enemy.

Lycurgus suffered the young men to use no more than one coat in a whole year, nor any one to go finer than another, nor fare more sumptuously. He ordered young women to be married without fortunes, that wives might be chosen, not money. He ordered the greatest respect should belong, not to the rich and powerful, but to old men, according to the degree of their age; nor indeed has old age any where on earth a more respectful habitation than at Lacedæmon.

exercitus in finis Sueffiones, qui sum proximus Remi; et, magnus iter confectus, ad oppidum Noviodunum pervenio. Castra munitus, vineæ actus, agger jactus, turrisque constitutus, oppidum obpugno cæpi.

Micipsa, quod Jugurtha sum appetens gloria militaris, statuo objecto is periculum, sperans occasurus, vel ostentandum virtus, vel sævitia hostis. Sed is res longe aliter evenio ac reor; nam Jugurtha, ut sum impiger atque acris & ingenium. ubi cognosco natura imperator, multus labor multusque cura, et scedendum obviam periculum, brevi pervenio in tantus claritudo, ut sum magnus terror hostis.

Lycurgus permitto juvenis utor non ample unus vestis totus & annus, nec quisquam progredior cultu quam alter, nec epulor opulenter. Jubeo virgo nubo sine dos, ut uxor eligo, non pecunia. Volo magnus honor sum, non dives et potens, sed senex, pro gradus ætas; nec sane usquam terra senectus locus honoratus habeo quam Lacedæmon.

Cotta being asked his opinion, spoke to this purpose: It is the part of wise men to do nothing rashly. I do not think that we ought to remove from our winter-quarters without the order of Cæsar. Our winter-quarters being fortified, we shall easily withstand the forces of the Germans. You see, that we have bravely withstood the first assault of our enemies. Our enemies, after receiving many wounds have desisted from the siege. We have enough of corn. Cæsar will not forget his faithful soldiers. What is more foolish, what is more disgraceful, than to listen to the advice of an enemy in so important an affair? It becomes us to remember that we are Romans.

The Tyrians sent ambassadors to meet Alexander, with presents for himself, and provisions for his army. But when he desired to enter the city under pretence of offering sacrifice to Hercules, they refused him admittance; which provoked Alexander, now flushed with so many victories, to such a degree of resentment, that he resolved to storm the city, and enter it by force. The city then stood on an island half a mile distant from the shore, was surrounded with a strong wall 150 feet high, the inhabitants had plenty of provisions, and were stored with all sorts of warlike provisions. Alexander, however, by carrying a mole or causey 200 feet broad, from the continent to the island, transported his army, and after a siege of seven months battered down the walls, took the city by storm, and fully executed upon that wealthy and wicked city, the judgments long before denounced by the prophets.

2. *Of* PREPOSITIONS.

68. **T**HE prepositions
ad, apud, ante,
&c. govern the accusa-
tive.

To the father.

PRÆPOSITIONUM.

PRÆP O S I-
T I O N E S
ad, apud, ante, &c.
accusativum regunt.

Ad patrem.

Note. To the prepositions governing the accusative, some add *circiter, prope, usque, and versus*; but these are real adverbs, having the preposition *ad* understood; which, with the last three, is sometimes expressed.

69. The prepositions
a, ab, abs, &c. govern
the ablative.

From the father.

2. *Præpositiones a,*
ab, abs, &c. regunt
ablativum.

A patre.

Note 1. To the prepositions governing the ablative, some add *procul*; but this is an adverb, having *a* or *ab* understood, or sometimes expressed; as, Virg. *Procul a patria*.

Note 2. *Tenus* is put after its case, and, when the noun is plural, usually governs the genitive; as, Virg. *Crurum tenus, a mento palearia pendent*. Cic. *Lumborum tenus*. But sometimes the ablative; as, Ovid, *Pectoribus tenus*.

Note 3. That *a* and *e* are put before consonants, *ab* and *ex* before vowels or consonants, *abs* before *q* and *t*; as, *a patre*; *e regione*; *ab initio*, *ab rege*; *ex urbe*, *ex parte*; *abs quovis homine*, *abs te*.

70. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified.

3. *Præpositiones in*, *sub*, *super*, *et subter*, *regunt accusativum, cum motus ad locum significatur.*

I go into the school.
He shall go under the earth.
It fell upon the troops.
He brings him under the roof.

Eo in scholam.
Ibit sub terras.
Incidit super agmina.
Ducit subter fastigia.

71. But if motion or rest in a place be signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative; *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

At si motus vel quies in loco significetur, in et sub regunt ablativum; super et subter vel accusativum vel ablativum.

I run or sit in the school.
I lie or walk under the shade.

Discurro vel sedeo in schola.
Ambulo vel recubo sub umbra.

He pitched his camp beyond the river.

Posuit castra super amnem.

He sits upon the grass.

Sedet super fronde.

The veins are dispersed under the skin

Venæ subter cutem disperguntur.

They continue under the target-fence.

Subter testudine manent.

Note 1. In signifying *to, into, toward, against, until, over, after, for, upon, by, or between*, governs the accusative; but when it signifies *in, or among*, it generally takes the ablative.

Note 2. *Sub* signifying *at or about such a time*, generally governs the accusative. But when it signifies *nigh to, or near a place*, it commonly takes the ablative.

Note 3. *Super* signifying *beyond, above, besides, upon, at, or in time of*, governs the accusative; but when it signifies *about, concerning, for, or because of*, it takes the ablative.

Note 4. *Subter* takes very rarely the ablative, and only among poets.

GENERAL NOTES.

1. The word governed by the preposition is sometimes suppressed; as, *ad Opis, ad Dianæ*; supply *ædem*. *A Vestræ*, supply *æde*.

2. The preposition itself is frequently suppressed; as, *Cæs. Circiter meridiem. Cic. Prope muros. Curt. Usque pedes. Plin. Orientem versus. Virg. Devenere locus. Cic. Magnam partem ex Iambis constat oratio, sup. ad. Ter. Nunc id prodeo, ire inscias, suppetias, exsequias, sup. ob or propter. Virg. Maria aspera juro; sup. per. Liv. Procul seditione, sup. a. Cæs. Se loco movere, sup. e. Hor. Vina promens dolio, sup. ex. Ter. Quid illo facias, sup. de. Vitruv. Aliud alius loco nascitur, sup. in. Juv. Fallit nos vitium specie virtutis, sup. sub.*

72. A preposition often governs the same case in composition that it does without it.

4. *Præpositio in compositione eundem sæpe casum regit quem extra.*

Let us go to the school.

He speaks to his brother.

He carried the army over the river.

They go out of the church.

He departed from the city.

They engage in battle.

They come up to the walls.

He excells all

He is carried round the fort,

Adeamus scholam.

Alloquitur fratrem.

Exercitum fluvium transduxit.

Exeunt templo.

Decessit urbe.

Ineunt prælium.

Subeunt muros.

Supereminet omnes.

Circumvehitur arcem.

Note 1. This rule takes place only when the preposition may be dissolved from the verb, and put before the case by itself; as, *Virg. Alloquer patrem, i. e. loquor ad patrem. Liv. Circumvehitur arcem, i. e. vehitur circum arcem.*

Note 2. The preposition is frequently repeated; as, Cic. *Ad nos adeunt.* Cæf. *Exire e finibus suis.* Cic. *In rempublicam invasit.*

Note 3. Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex* govern the ablative or the accusative, *extra* being understood; as, Virg. *Exire septis.* Stat. *Exire campum,* sc. *extra campum.* Ovid. *Portibus egredior.* Plin. *Egredi veritatem,* sc. *extra veritatem.* Virg. *Excedere terra.* Lucan. *Excedere muros,* sc. *extra muros.* Virg. *Erumpunt portis.* Id. *Erumpere nubem,* sc. *extra nubem.* In like manner, *Præbebi litus,* *prælabi mania,* sc. *præter litus,* *præter mania.*

68. After they came to a conference, peace was concluded between them.

The swallows come before summer, they take pleasure to fly through the air.

The boy practises piety towards God, reverence towards men.

The general drew up his army on this side the Alps, no body ever fought more stoutly against an enemy.

He takes the towns about Capua, he rewards the soldiers according to their bravery.

The moon drives her chariot beneath the sun, the heaven is stretched out above the clouds.

69. The boy is praised by us, he is approved by you, he is blamed by others without reason.

Friends are changed with fortune, hatred is often repaid for favour, a tree is known by its fruit.

After the battle, the general began to treat about a peace without delay.

Whilst he was sailing across the river, the boat began to sink, he is wet up to the chin.

Postquam venio ad colloquium, pax ordino inter is.

Hirundo venio ante æstas, gaudeo volito per aura.

Puer exerceo pietas adversus Deus, reverentia erga homo.

Dux instruo acies cis Alpes, nemo unquam pugno fortiter contra hostis.

Occupo urbs circa Capua, remuneror miles secundum virtus.

Luna ago currus infra sol, cælum porrigo supra nubes.

Puer laudo a ego, præbo abs tu, culpo ab alius absque causa.

Amicus muto cum fortuna, adium sæpe reddo pro gratia, arbor dignosco ex fructus.

Post pugna, dux cæpi ago de pax sine mora.

Dum vebo trans fluvius, cymba cæpi fido, madefactum mentum tenuis.

70. Showers are poured down into the valleys, whilst snow falls upon the hills.

*Imber fundo in vallis,
dum nix cado super mons.*

The shepherds came under the mountains with their flocks, at length they were forced by the rain to drive them into folds under the ground.

*Pastor venio sub mons
cum grex, tandem cogo ab
imber ago is in septum sub-
ter terra.*

71. Whilst Peter was sitting in the parlour, the boys were playing in the porch, the girls were dancing under a tree.

*Dum Petrus sedeo in
cœnaculum, puer colludo in
vestibulum, puella salto sub
arbor.*

The soldiers sat down upon the grass, nigh the shore, where they dined in presence of their general.

*Miles discumbo super
gramen, subter littus, ubi
prandeo coram dux.*

Phaeton, for fear, fell from heaven into the Po in Italy; his sisters bewailed his death, till they were all changed into poplar trees.

*Phaeton, præ timor, ca-
do de cœlum in Padus in
Italia; soror lugeo mors,
donec omnis muto in po-
pulus.*

Whilst the war is carried on in Numidia against Jugurtha, the Romans were defeated by the Gauls nigh the Rhone.

*Dum bellum gero in
Numidia contra Jugurtha,
Romanus vinco a Gallus
juxta Rhodanus.*

Towards the evening the nobility fled out of the city, passed over into Greece, levied war in Epire against Cæsar.

*Sub vespere nobilitas
fugio ex urbs, transeo in
Græcia, paro bellum apud
Epirus contra Cæsar.*

Cæsar is sent into Germany, he marches with his army beyond the Rhine, lays waste the country, returns with glory to winter quarters.

*Cæsar mitto in Germa-
nia, pergo cum exercitus
ultra Rhenus, vasto ager,
revertor cum gloria in hy-
berna.*

72. The shepherd passes by the village, goes to the city, where he stays a long time; he is ordered to depart from the town, to return to his flocks; but he would not desert from his purpose.

*Pastor prætereo villa,
adeo urbs, ubi diu commo-
ror; jubeo decedo oppidum,
redeo ad grex; at nolo ab-
festo inceptum.*

¶ Mardonius accosts Xerxes

Mardonius aggredior

affrighted at his defeat; and doubtful what course to take, he advises him to go away into his kingdom, lest the fame of this unfortunate war should occasion any sedition. His advice being approved, an army is delivered to Mardonius; the king himself prepares to draw back the rest of the troops into his kingdom; but the Greeks, having heard of the king's flight, enter into a design of breaking down the bridge which he had made at Abydos.

Thus, after Atticus had abstained from food for two days, on a sudden his fever went off, and the distemper began to be more easy; he died, however, the fifth day after, the day before the Kalends of April, when Cn. Domitius and C. Sossius were consuls. He was carried to his funeral upon a little couch, as he himself had ordered, without any pomp of funeral, all good people attending him. He was buried near the Appian way, at the fifth milestone, in the monument of Q. Cæcilius his uncle.

In the mean time the Romans, sending the Scipios into Spain, first drove the Carthaginians out of the province; afterwards they carried on terrible wars with the Spaniards themselves; nor would the Spaniards receive the yoke, till Cæsar Augustus, after he had conquered the world, carried his victorious

Xerxes percussus hic clades; et dubius consilium, hortor ut in regnum abeo, ne quid seditio fama adv. jus bellum moveo. Probatus consilium, exercitus trado Mardonius; rex ipse paro reduco reliquas copias in regnum: sed Græci, auditus rex fuga, in eo consilium interrumpendus pons qui ille Abydos facio.

Sic, cum Atticus abstinere cibis biduum, subito febris decedo, morbusque cæpi sum levis; decedo, tamen quintus exinde dies pridie Kalendæ Aprilis, Cn. Domitius, C. Sossius consul. Effero in lecticula, ut ipse præscribo, sine ullus pompa funus, omnis bonus comitans. Sepelio juxta via Appius, ad quintus lapis, in monumentum Q. Cæcilius avunculus suus.

Interea Romani, missus in Hispania Scipio, primo Pæni provincia expello; postea cum ipse Hispani gravis bellum gero; nec prius jugum Hispani accipio volo, quam Cæsar Augustus, perdomitus orbis, victrix ad is arma transfero, populusque barbarus

arms to them. and reduced the barbarous and savage people into the form of a province.

The Dorians consulted the oracle about the event of the contest; answer was made them, That they should be superior unless they killed the king of the Athenians. Codrus was king of the Athenians at that time; who having got notice of the answer of the god, changing his royal habit, entered the enemy's camp, he is slain by a soldier, whom he had wounded with a cutting-knife. The king's body being known, the Dorians march off without fighting; and thus the Athenians are delivered from the war, by the bravery of their Prince, offering himself to death for the safety of his country.

A desire of visiting the sacred residence of the god Serapis, whom Egypt, a nation devoted to superstition, adores beyond all other, seized Vespasian, that he might consult him about affairs of the empire; and having entered the temple, and being intent upon the Deity, behind his own back he perceived Basilides, whom he knew to be several days journey from Alexandria. He examines the priests, whether Basilides that day had entered the temple? he asks, whether he had been seen in the city? At last, dispatching horsemen, he learns, that he was at that instant eighty miles from thence.

ac ferus in forma provincia redigo.

Dorienes de eventus praelium oraculum consulo; respondetur, is superior forem, ni rex Athenienses occido. Athenienses is tempus rex Codrus sum; qui responsum deus cognitus, permutatus regius habitus, castra hostis ingredior, interficio a miles, qui falx vulnero. Rex corpus cognitus, Dorienes sine praelium discedo; atque ita Athenienses, virtus dux, pro salus patria, mors sui offerens, bellum libero.

Cupido adeundum sacer sedes deus Serapis, qui Ægyptus, gens deditus superstitio, colo ante omnis alius, capio Vespasianus, ut consulo is super res imperium; atque ingressus templum, intentusque numen, pone tergum suus respicio Basilides, qui nosco plus dies 6 iter absum Alexandria. Percontor sacerdos, num ille dies Basilides templum in eo? percontor, num in urbs video? Denique missus eques, exploro, is ille tempus momentum octoginta 6 mille passus absum.

Neptune, Vulcan, and Minerva, disputed which of them was the most skilful artificer; whereupon Neptune made a bull, Minerva a house, and Vulcan a man; and they chose Momus judge. But Momus chid them all three. He accused Neptune of imprudence, because he had not placed the bull's horns in his forehead betwixt his eyes; for then the bull might give a stronger and surer blow. He accused Minerva of folly, because her house was immoveable, and could not be carried away if it happened to be placed among ill neighbours. But he said Vulcan was the most imprudent of them all, because he had not made a window in the man's breast, that he might see what his thoughts were.

Merchants are of great benefit to the public. They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourse of good offices; they distribute the gifts of nature, find work to the poor, add wealth to the rich, and magnificence to the great. Our fleets of British merchantmen are so many squadrons of floating shops, that vend our wares and manufactures in all the markets of the world; and, with dangerous industry, find out chapmen under both tropics. Our British merchant converts the tin of his own country into gold, and exchanges his wool for rubies. The Mahometans are clothed in our British manufactures, and the inhabitants of the frozen zone are warmed with the fleeces of our sheep.

Robert Bruce, the son of that Robert Bruce, who, in the year 1285, had contended with Baliol about the succession, was crowned king of the Scots at Scoon in the year 1306. He was a man of great bravery in war, and was of great moderation in peace. The strength of his mind in adversity was wonderful. Though his wife was taken prisoner; though his four brothers, all brave men, were cruelly butchered; and though he himself was stripped not only of his paternal estate, but of his kingdom, by Edward king of England, yet his mind was so far from sinking under this load of affliction, that he never lost hopes of recovering his kingdom. Few of the ancients may be compared to Robert Bruce. Cato and Brutus laid violent hands on themselves; Marius, thirsting after revenge, entered into wicked and cruel measures against his country. Robert, after recovering his kingdom, forgot the ill usage of his enemies.

3. *Of INTERJECTIONS.*

3. INTERJECTIONUM.

- * 73. **T**HE interjection *O*, *heu*, and *proh*, govern the nominative or vocative, and sometimes the accusative.
1. **I**NTERJECTIONES, *O*, *heu*, & *proh*, regunt *nominativum*, *aut vocativum*, *interdum* & *accusativum*.

<i>Nom.</i> Oh what a face !	<i>O qualis facies !</i>
Ah ignorant souls !	<i>Heu ignaræ mentes !</i>
O the pain !	<i>Proh dolor !</i>
<i>Voc.</i> O my father !	<i>O mi pater !</i>
Ah wretched boy !	<i>Heu miserande puer !</i>
O awful Jove !	<i>Proh sancte Jupiter !</i>
<i>Acc.</i> O distressed old age !	<i>O calamitosam senectutem !</i>
Ah unhappy creature that I am !	<i>Heu me infelicem !</i>
O the faith of Gods and men !	<i>Proh deum hominumque fidem !</i>

Note 1. *O* before the vocative is often suppressed; as, Virg. *Musa mihi causas memora*; and indeed, strictly speaking, the vocative is always absolute, being governed by no word whatever.

Note 2. These or the like constructions may be thus supplied: *O qualis facies est huic ! Heu mentes ignaræ sunt ! Proh quantus est dolor ! O quam calamitosam senectutem experior ! Heu quam me infelicem sentio ! Proh deum atque hominum fidem implorem vel obtestor.* The word *fidem* is sometimes suppressed.

74. *Hei* and *væ* govern the dative.

2. *Hei* & *væ* regunt dativum.

Ah me !

Hei mihi !

Woe to you !

Væ tibi !

Note 1. *Heus* and *obe* take the vocative only, as, Ter. *Heus Syre !* Mart. *Obe libelle !*

Note 2. *Ab* and *vab* take the accusative or vocative; as, Ter. *Ab me miserum !* Virg. *Ab virgo infelix !* Lucret. *Vab inconstantiam !* Plaut. *Vab salus mea !*

Note 3. *Hem* takes the dative, accusative, or vocative; as, Ter. *Hem tibi !* Id. *Hem astutias !* Id. *Hem Davum tibi !* Cic. *Hem mea lux !*

Note 4. Most of the other interjections, and frequently also these mentioned, are thrown into discourse without any case subjoined to them.

Note 5. The dative is fitly subjoined to interjections, as well as to other parts of speech; the vocative is absolute; and the accusative may be thus supplied: *Ab me miserum sentio ! Vab quam inconstantiam narras ! Hem astutias videte ! Hem Davum obviam tibi vide !*

73. O man valiant and friendly ! O joyful day !

O i vir fortis atque amicus ! O festus i dies !

Ah the piety! Ah the faith of ancient times! Ah the vanity of men!

Oh the pain! Oh the wickedness! Oh the manners! We degenerate from our parents.

O Davus! am I thus despised by you? Ah wretched boy!

Ah fortune! what god is more cruel than you? you always take pleasure to sport with the designs of men.

O awful Jove! what greater thing has been done on earth?

O the times! O the fashions! O the wretched minds of men! O blind souls!

Ah wretch that I am! why am I forced to this?

By the faith of gods and men, the victory is in our hands.

74. Ah me! woe's me! love is curable by no verbs.

¶ When Titus one day recollected, at supper, that he had done nothing for any one that day, he said, O friends! to-day I have lost a day. He was a prince of so much easiness and generosity, that he denied no man any thing; and when he was blamed for it by his friends, he replied, that no man ought to go away sorrowful from an emperor.

To you, says Alexander, O most faithful and most affection-

Heu i pietas! Heu i fides priscus! Heu i vanitas humanus!

Proh i dolor! Proh i scelus! Proh i mos! Degenero a parens noster.

O Davus! itane contemnor abs tu? Heu miserandus puer!

Heu Fortuna! quis deus sum crudelis tu? semper gaudeo illudo res humanus.

Proh sanctus Jupiter! quis res magnus gero in terra?

O 4 tempus! O 4 mos! O miser homo 4 mens! O 4 pectus cæcus!

Heu 4 ego miser! cur cogo hic facio?

Proh deus atque homo 4 fides, victoria ego in manus sum.

Hei ego! vae ego! nullus amor sum medicabilis herba.

Cum Titus quidam dies recorder, in caena, sui nihil quisquam præstolille dies, dico, O amicus! hodie dies perdo. Sum princeps tantus facilitas et liberalitas, ut nullus quisquam nego; et cum ab amicus reprehendo, respondeo, nullus tristis debeo ab imperator discedo.

Tu, inquam Alexander, O fidus piusque civis atque

ate of countrymen and friends! I do give thanks, not only because to-day you have preferred my life to your own, but because, since the beginning of the war, you have omitted no token or expression of kindness towards me.

This was another occasion of making war against Jugurtha; wherefore the following revenge is committed to Albinus: but O shameful! the Numidian so corrupted his army, that he prevailed by the voluntary flight of our men, and took our camp; and a scandalous treaty being added for the purchase of their security, he dismissed the army which he had before bought.

O dreadful assurance in the midst of so much adversity! O the singular courage and spirit of the Roman people! Whilst Annibal was flying over their throat through Campania and Apulia, at the same time they both withstood him, and sent their arms into Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain. O people worthy of the empire of the world! worthy of the favour and admiration of gods and men.

amicus! grates ago, non solum quod hodie salus meus vester præpono, sed quod, a primordium bellum, nullus erga ego benevolentia pignus aut indicium omitto.

Hic sum alter causa bellandum contra Jugurtha; igitur sequens ultio mando Albinus: sed proh dedecus! Numidia ita corrumpto hic exercitus, ut vinco voluntarius fuga noster, castraque potior; et turpis sædus additus in pretium salus, dimitto exercitus qui prius emo.

O horribilis in tot adversus 4 fiducia! O singularis 4 animus ac spiritus populus Romanus! Cum Annibal in jugulum per Campania Apuliaque volito; idem tempus et hic sustineo, et in Sicilia, Sardinia, Hispaniaque arma mitto. O 4 populus dignus orbis imperium! dignus favor et admiratio deus ac homo!

The Lord is just and righteous, and will judge the earth with equity and truth. Think not, O bold man! because thy punishment is delayed, that the arm of the Lord is weakened, neither flatter thyself with hopes that he winketh at thy doings. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, when the soul hath shaken off the cumbrous shackles of this mortal life, shall equally receive from the sentence of God a just and everlasting retribution,

according to their works. Then shall the wicked tremble and be afraid but the heart of the righteous shall rejoice in his judgments.

The thoughtless man bridleth not his tongue; woe be to him, he speaketh at random, and is intangled in the foolishness of his own words. Harken, therefore, O young man, unto the voice of consideration; her words are the words of wisdom, and her paths shall lead thee to safety and truth.

4. Of CONJUNCTIONS.

4. CONJUNCTIONUM.

† 75. **T**HE conjunctions, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *neque*, *aut*, *vel*, and some others, couple like cases and moods.

1. **C**ONJUNCTIONES, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *neque*, *aut*, *vel*, *et quædam aliæ*, *connectunt similes casus et modos*.

Honour your father and mother
He neither writes nor reads.

Honora patrem et matrem.
Nec scribit nec legit.

Note 1. To these add *quam*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *an*; also *nempe*, *licet*, *quomodo*, *quantumvis*, *nedum*, *sed*, *verum*, &c. And adverbs of likeness; as, *ceu*, *tantumquam*, *quasi*, *ut*, *velut*, &c.

Note 2. If the words or clauses in a sentence require or admit of a different construction, this rule does not take place; as, Cic. *Mea et republicæ interest*. Juv. *Sexenti et pluris emptæ*. Boet. *Mulier colore vivido atque inexhausti vigoris*. Sall. *Ubi videt neque per vim, neque insidiis opprimi posse hominem*. Pers. *Tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta suppellex*.

76. *Ut*, *quo*, *licet*, *ne*, *utinam*, and *dummodo*, are for the most part joined with the subjunctive mood.

2. *Ut*, *quo*, *licet*, *ne*, *utinam*, *et dummodo*, *subjunctivo modo fere semper adhærent*.

I read that I may learn. *Lego ut discam.*

I wish you were wise. *Utinam sapires.*

Note 1. To these add all interrogatives, when taken indefinitely, whether they be nouns; as, *quantus, qualis, quotus, quotuplex, uter*; or pronouns; as, *quis, cujus*; or adverbs; as, *ubi, quo, unde, qua, quorsum, quando, quamdiu, quoties, cur, quare, quamobrem, quomodo, qui, &c.* or conjunctions; as *ne, an, anne, annon*. These, when used interrogatively, stand first in a sentence, and take the indicative: but when a word goes before them in the sentence, such as, *scio, nescio, video, intelligo, rogo, peto, cedo, dico, dubito, or incertus, dubius, ignarus*, and the like, they generally become indefinite, and take the subjunctive, as, Hor. *Quæ virtus, et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo, discite.* Cic. *Ut sciam quid agas, ubi, quoque et maxime quando Romæ futurus sis.* Ovid, *Nescit vitane fruatur, an sit apud manes.*

Note 2. *Ne* takes the imperative or subjunctive; as, *ne time, or ne timeas.* After the verb *cave* it is often suppressed; as, *Cave facias.*

Note 3. *Ut*, after these verbs, *volo, nolo, malo, rogo, precor, censeo, suadeo, licet, oportet, necesse est*, and the like; also after these imperatives, *sine, fac, or facito*, is elegantly suppressed; as, Ter. *Ducas volo hodie uxorem.* Id. *Fac te patrem esse sentiat.*

Note 4. *Utinam* is the same as, *ut*, or *uti*, and has *opto* understood; as *Utinam sapires.*

Note 5. *Ut* and *quod* are thus distinguished; *ut* denotes the final cause, and generally respects what is future; or after *adeo, ita, sic, tam, talis, tantus, tot*, and the like, it signifies the manner; but *quod* denotes the motive or efficient cause, and commonly relates to what is past.

Note 6. *Ne* after *timeo, metuo, vereor, parco* is used affirmatively; as, Ter. *Timet ne se deferat.* But *ut* after these verbs, is for *ne* nor, or used negatively; as, Cic. *Videris vereri ut epistolâs illas acceperim, i. e. ne non acceperim.*

75. Riches breed pride and insolence.

Scipio took and destroyed Carthage.

Drunkennes impairs wealth and reputation.

Time consumes iron and stones.

The man does wickedly, he neither fears God nor honours the king.

Covetousness is never satisfied nor satiated.

Divitiæ pario superbia et arrogantia.

Scipio capio ac diruo Carthago

Ebrietas minuo opes atque honor.

Vetustas consumo ferrum lapisque.

Hom. ago improbe, nec timeo Deas nec honores rex.

Cupiditas nunquam expleo neque satia.

A soldier, according to his bravery, is praised or dispraised. *Miles, pro virtus, laudo aut vitupero.*

The poets design either to profit or to please. *Poeta volo vel prosum vel delecto.*

Whether I be silent or speak, he goes on to provoke. *Sive ego taceo sive loquor, ille pergo laceſſo.*

I would more willingly receive than do an injury. *Libenter accipio quam facio injuria.*

When a man fears nothing but a witness and a judge, what will he not do in the dark? *Cum homo timeo nihil nisi testis et judex, quis non facio in tenebrae?*

Nothing can be taken from us except liberty or life. *Nihil possum eripio a ego praeterquam libertas aut vita.*

Avoid idleness as a plague; glory attends virtue as a shadow. *Fugio desidia ceu pestis; gloria sequor virtus tanquam umbra.*

Honour, like the rainbow, flies the pursuer, and pursues the flier. *Honos, ut iris, fugio sequens, et sequor fugiens.*

76. God did not send his Son into the world, that he might condemn the world, but that the world might be saved through him. *Deus non mitto Filius in mundus, ut condemno mundus, sed ut mundus servo per is.*

I did this that I might escape the more quickly; but do you assist me that it may be done the more easily. *Facio hic quo evado celeriter; sed tu adjuto ego quo is fio facile.*

I will discover the theft, tho' he threatens arms and death. *Detego furtum, licet arma morsque minor.*

Be not hasty to speak, take care you do not stammer, take care you do not lose your courage. *Ne festino loquor, caveo ne titubo, caveo ne perdo animus.*

Virtue procures and preserves friendship. I wish you may do your duty carefully. *Virtus concilio et conservo amicitia. Utinam facio officium diligenter.*

I will come to a conference, provided there be a wall betwixt you and me. *Venio ad colloquium, dummodo murus sum inter tu et ego.*

¶ In the five hundred and Quingentesimus et quin-

fifty first year from the building of the city, T. Quintius Flaminus is sent against Philip king of Macedonia; he managed his affairs successfully; a peace was granted to the king upon these terms, that he should not make war upon the cities of Greece which the Romans had defended against him; that he should restore the prisoners and deserters.

Pompey restored the hostages to the Antiocheans, gave some land to the Daphnensians, that the grove there might be made more spacious, being mightily taken with the pleasantness of the place, and the plenty of water. Going from thence to Judea, he took Jerusalem, the metropolis of the nation, in three months, killing twelve thousand of the Jews, the rest being admitted to quarter.

Titus succeeded Vespasian, a man admirable for all sorts of virtues, so that he was called the darling and delight of mankind. He was a man of so much moderation in his government at Rome, that he punished no body at all, and so dismissed those convicted of conspiring against him, that he kept them in the same familiarity as before. He was very eloquent too; he pleaded causes in Latin, he composed poems and tragedies in Greek.

Germanicus, when his end

quagesimus primus annus ab urbs conditus, T. Quintius Flaminus adversus Philippus rex Macedonia mitto: res prospere gero; pax rex do hic lex, ne Græcia civitas qui Romanus contra is defendo bellum infero; ut captivus et transfuga reddo.

Pompeius Antiocheneses obses reddo, aliquantum ager Daphnenses do, quo lucus ibi spatiosus fio, delectatus amœnitas locus et aqua abundantia. Inde ad Judæa transgressus, Hierosolyma, caput gens, tertius mensis, capio, duodecim mille Judæi occisus, cæter in fides acceptus,

Vespasianus Titus succedo, vir omnis virtus genus mirabilis, adeo ut amor et deliciæ humanus genus dico. Sum vir tantus civilitas in imperium Roma, ut nullus omnino punio, atque convictus adversum suisui conjuratio ita dimitto, ut in idem familiaritas qui antea habeo. Sum etiam facundus; causa Latine ago, poema et tragædia Græce compono.

Germanicus, ubi finis

approached, turning to his wife, besought her by the memory of himself, by their common children, that she would lay aside her haughty spirit, that she would submit her mind to fortune; and not long after, he expires. Foreign nations and kings lamented him, strangers bewailed Germanicus; his funeral without images was grand by the praises and memory of his virtues.

One of the Magi warned Alexander, as he was hastening to Babylon, not to enter the city, declaring that this place would be fatal to him; for this reason, waving Babylon, he went to Borsippa, a city beyond the Euphrates: There he was engaged again by Anaxarchus the philosopher, to slight the predictions of the Magi, as false and uncertain; wherefore he returned to Babylon.

All nations in the west and the south being conquered, the Scythians and Sarmatians sent ambassadors to Rome, begging an alliance; the Seres, and the Indians, that live under the sun, with jewels and pearls, brought elephants too amongst their presents: the length of their journey was so great, that they scarce finished it in four years. Thus every where there was peace, insomuch that Cæsar Augustus at last ventured, in the seven hundredth year from the

S

adsum, ad uxorem versus, per memoria sui, per communis liberi oro, ut exuo ferocia, ut fortuna submitto animus; neque multo post extinguo. Indoleo exterius natio rexque, Germanicus ignotus fleo; funus sine imago per laus et memoria virtus celebris sum.

Alexander Babylon festinans, quidam ex Magis prædico, ne urbs introeo, testatus hic locus is fatalis forem; ob hic causa, omissus Babylon, in Borsippa, urbs trans Euphrates, concedo: ibi ab Anaxarchus philosophus compellor rursus Magnus prædictum contemno, ut falsus et incertus; revertor igitur Babylon.

Omnia ad occasum et meridies pacatus gens. Scythæ et Sarmatæ mitto Roma legatus, amicitia petens; Seres, habitansque sub ipse sol Indi, cum gemma et margarita, elephas quoque inter munus traho: longinquitas via tantus sum, ut vix 6 quadriennium impleo. Sic ubique pax sum, adeo ut Cæsar Augustus audeo tandem, septingentesimus ab urbe conditus annus, Janus geminus

building of the city, to shut the *claudo. Augustus, ob fac-*
double-faced Janus. Augustus, *tum ingens, PATER PA-*
for his great actions, was called *TRIA dico.*
the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

By a virtuous emulation, the spirit of a man is exalted within him; he panteth after fame, and rejoiceth as a racer to run his course. He riseth like the palm-tree, in spite of oppression, and, as an eagle in the firmament of heaven, he soareth aloft, and fixeth his eye upon the glories of the sun. The examples of eminent men are in his visions by night; and his delight is to follow them all the day long.

A famous critic, having gathered all the faults of an eminent poet, made a present of them to Apollo; who received them very graciously, and resolved to make the author a suitable return for the trouble he had been at in collecting them. In order to this, he set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been threshed out of the sheaf. He then bid him pick out the chaff from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. The critic applied himself to the task with great industry and pleasure; and, after having made the due separation, was presented by Apollo with the chaff for his pains.

Mankind seem to be no less accountable for the ill use of their dominion over creatures of the lower rank, than for the exercise of tyranny over their own species. The more intirely the inferior creation is submitted to our power, the more tenderly ought we to use it. It is certainly the part of a good man, to take care of his horses and dogs, not only in expectation of their labour, while they are foals and whelps, but even when their old age has made them incapable of service. There is a passage in the book of Jonas, when God declares his aversion to destroy Nineveh, where that compassion of the Creator, which extends to the meanest rank of his creatures, is expressed with wonderful tenderness: Should I not spare Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons, and also much cattle? And, in the book of Deuteronomy, we have a precept to this purpose, with a blessing annexed to it, in these words: If thou shalt find a bird's nest in the way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young, but thou shalt in any wise let the dam go; that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days.

THE END OF THE INTRODUCTION.

ANCIENT HISTORY

EPITOMIZED:

OR,

A Short View of the Principal Transactions and Events that occur in HISTORY, from the Creation of the World to the Birth of Christ.

Digested Chronologically, and adapted to the method of the *Introduction to Latin Syntax*, the English being in one column, and the Latin words in another.

Intended as a proper mean to initiate Boys in the useful study of HISTORY, at the same time that it serves to improve them in the knowledge of the LATIN TONGUE.

To which is added,

A proper Collection of HISTORICAL and CHRONOLOGICAL QUESTIONS: With a copious INDEX.

ANCIENT HISTORY

EPITOMIZED.

CHAP. I.

*From the Creation to the Deluge, which includes
1656 Years.*

IN the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and curiously finished them in the space of six days. To Adam, the first of the human race, he gave command over all the other creatures. Adam, by his wife Eve, begat Cain and Abel; the former of whom was a tiller of the ground, and the latter a shepherd. But wickedness soon breaking out in his family, Cain slew Abel. Cain's posterity invented music, the working of iron, and other arts. The descendents of Seth, who was born to Adam after the murder of Abel, proved virtuous; those of Cain vicious. The world was created 4004 years before the Christian æra.

2. Enoch, the fifth in descent from Seth, about a thousand years after the creation of the world, was taken up from the society and converse of men,

PRINCIP IUM
creo Deus cælum
et terra, idemque sex
dies exorno spatium.
Adamus, humanus genus
princeps, creatura cæteri
præpono. Adamus, ex ux-
or Eva Cainus et Abel
gigno; qui ille agricola,
hic pastor sum. Sed cito
domesticus malum subortus,
Abel Cainus interficio.
Cainus posteris, musica,
ferraria, aliisque ars in-
venio. Impius Cainus;
pius Sethus, qui post in-
reptus Abel Adamus nas-
cor, progenies existo. Creo
mundus annus ante æra
Christianus 4004.

Enochus, Sethus trine-
pos, annus post mundus con-
ditus prope millesimus, ob
summus Deus familiaritas
divinitus sum ex homo

into heaven, on account of his intimate familiarity with God. His son Methuselah died a natural death, after he had lived near a thousand years. But men, generally unmindful of death, began to abuse longevity; for most of them lived full 900 years. Moreover, the family of Seth intermarrying with that of Cain, gave birth to a gigantic race of men; and degenerating into heathenish practices, broke through all the restraints of modesty and duty.

3. Wherefore, 1656 years after the world was created, and 2348 before the birth of Christ, God, provoked with the wickedness of men, determines to drown the whole world by a deluge. Forty days the waters increased exceedingly, and rose fifteen cubits above the highest mountains; no living creature any where remained, except those which Noah, a good man, saved by the direction of God in a certain large vessel or ark. After the flood the measure of man's strength and life was lessened. From the three sons of Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth, all the families of the earth have gradually been propagated.

cætus atque oculus raptus. Hic filius Methusales, cum annus fere mille vivo, factum fungor. Vulgo autem mortalis, mors oblitus, vita longitudo (plerique enim annus expleo nongentesimus) abutor cæpi. Sethus porro gens connubium cum Cainus gens junctus, gigas progigno; et in externus lapsus mos, omnis pudor atque officium repagulum perfringo.

Itaque, annus post mundus conditus 1656, et ante natus Christus 2348, Deus, homo nequitia iratus, totus terra orbis diluvium submergo statuo. Aqua 40 dies vebementer inundo, et mons altus 15 cubitus transcendendo; animans nihil uspiam reliquus fio, præter is qui Noes, vir bonus, Deus monitus, in arca, seu navis quidam ingens, asservo. Sub eluvio, vis et vita homo imminuo. A tres Noes filius, Semus, Chamus, et Japhetus, gens omnis tota terra orbis paulatim sum propagatus.

CHAP. II.

From the Deluge to the vocation of Abraham, containing 427 Years.

THE posterity of Noah, about 101 years after the flood, before their dispersion, entered upon a project of building a city and a tower, whose top might reach to heaven. But the divine power checked the insolent attempts of mortals. They all then used the same language, which on a sudden was miraculously divided into a multiplicity of tongues. Accordingly, the intercourse of speech being cut off, the building was laid aside. After this the earth began to be peopled. The city thus begun, from the confusion of languages, was first called Babel, and afterwards Babylon. Nimrod having subdued some neighbouring people by force of arms, reigned in it the first after the flood.

2. About the time of Nimrod, Egypt seems to have been divided into four dynasties, or principalities: Thebes, Thin, Memphis, and Tanis. From this period also, the Egyptians laws and policy take their rise. Already they began to make a figure in the knowledge of astronomy; they first adjusted the year to the annual revolution of

NOES poster, annus post diluvium cititer centesimus primus, ante digressus, in eo consilium extruo urbs et turris, qui fastigium ad cælum pertingo. Cæterum superbus mortalis conatus divinus obsto numen. Repente unus, qui tum utor omnis, lingua in multifarius divinitus dispertio. Sublatus igitur sermo commercium, ædificatio abjicio. Ex is terra orbis frequento cæpi. Urbs sic inchoatus, ex lingua confusio, Babel primum, deinde Babylon appello. In is primus post diluvium imperito Nimbrothus, vicinus quidam gens vis et arma subactus.

Sub tempus Nimbrothus, quatuor in dynastia, seu principatus, Ægyptus divido videor; Thebæ, Thinus, Memphis, Tanisque. Ex is quoque tempus Ægyptius lex politiaque ortus suos duco. Astronomia scientia jam cæpi eniteo; ad cursus sol hic primus annus describo. Hicce re-

the sun. The inhabitants of this country were renowned for their wisdom and learning, even in the earliest times. There Hermes, or Mercury Trismegistus, filled all Egypt with useful inventions. He, according to them, first taught men music, letters, religion, eloquence, statuary, and other arts besides. Most historians say, that Æsculapius, or Tosorthus, king of Memphis, first discovered physic and anatomy. In fine, the ancient Egyptians, as to arts and sciences, and the illustrious monuments of wealth and grandeur, have deservedly obtained the preference among all nations of the world. Every body owns, that Menes was the first mortal who reigned over Egypt. But the most famous amongst their princes was Sesostris; who with amazing rapidity overran and conquered Asia, and, subduing the countries beyond the Ganges, advanced eastward as far as the ocean. At last, losing his sight, he laid violent hands on himself. The kings of that part of Egypt, whereof Tanis was the capital, took all the name of Pharaoh.

3. Belus is said to have reigned at Babylon; whose son Ninus caused his father's image to be worshipped as a god. This is remarked to have been the origin of idols. Ninus, fired with the lust of sovereignty, began to

*gio incola, ob sapientia
literæque, primus etiam
tempus, sum celeber. Her-
mes ipse, vel Mercurius
Trismegistus, bonus ars
Ægyptus totus compleo.
Hic, secundum ille, literæ,
musica, rhetorica, statua-
ria, aliisque præterea ars,
mortalis primus instituo.
Physica ac anatomice auctor,
Æsculapius, vel Tosorthus,
Memphis rex plerique sum
volo. Vetus denique Æ-
gyptius, quoad ars scien-
tiæque ac præclarus opus
magnificentiaque monumen-
tum, apud cunctis terra
orbis gens, palma merito
sum potitus. Menes, mor-
talis primus, Ægyptus
impero, nemo sum qui nego.
Inclitus vero inter ille rex
sum Sesostris, qui mirus
celeritas Asia victor pera-
gro, populusque extra Gan-
ges perdomitus, oriens versus
ad oceanus usque progredior.
Tandem cæcitas laborans,
mors sui conscisco. Rex
iste Ægyptus pars, qui
caput sum Tanis, Pharaon
cognomen cunctis usu po.*

*Belus Babylon regno di-
co; qui filius Ninus parens
suus simulacrum colo jubeo
pro deus. Is idolum origo
noto. Ninus, impero stu-
dium flagrans, imperium
arma propago instituo,*

extend his empire by arms. He reduced Asia under his dominion; made himself master of Bactria, by vanquishing Oxyartes king of the Bactrians, and the inventor of magic. He enlarged the city Nineveh, that had been built by Ashur, and founded the empire of the Assyrians. He himself reigned 54 years.

4. Semiramis, the wife of Ninus, a woman of a masculine spirit, transferred the crown to herself in prejudice of her son, who was yet a minor. By her was Babylon adorned in a most magnificent manner; Asia, Media, Persia, Egypt, over-run with mighty armies; a great part of Lybia and Ethiopia conquered. At last she voluntarily resigned the sceptre, after she had swayed it 42 years. But Justin says she was murdered by her son Ninyas.

5. Ninyas degenerated quite from both his parents, and giving up the management of his kingdom to lieutenants, he shut himself up in his palace, entirely abandoned to his pleasures. He had thirty or more of the Assyrian monarchs that successively followed his worthless example, the following ones being always worse than the former; the last of whom was Sardanapalus, a man more effeminate than a woman. He being defeated by Arbaces, governor of the Medes, betook himself into his palace,

Asia in suus redigo ditio; Oxyartes Bactrianus rex, idemque magica inventor, debellatus, Bactria potior. Idem Nineve urbs ab Ashur conditus amplio; Assyrius imperium constituo. Ipse regno 54 annus.

Semiramis virago, Ninus conjux, elusus filius, ætas minor, regnum ad sui transero. Ab is Babylon magnificenter sum exstructus; Asia, Media, Persia, Ægyptus, ingens cum exercitus peragratus; magnus Libya, Æthiopiaque pars subactus. Tandem imperium sponte suus depono, siquam annus 42 teneo. At Justinus scribo is a filius Ninyas trucidò.

Ninyas ab uterque parens penitus degenero, regnumque administratio præfectus commissus, totus voluptas suus deditus regia sui contineo. Nequitia suus imitator triginta aut plus, deinceps Assyrius rex habeo, alius alius nequam; qui ultimus Sardanapalus sum, vir mulier corruptus. Is ab Arbactus, Medus præfectus, prælium victus, in regia sui recipio, ubi, rogos exstructus, sui, cum conjux, divitiæque suus, concremo.

where, erecting a funeral pile, he burnt himself, his wives, and all his wealth. Thus Arbaces transferred the empire from the Assyrians to the Medes, after it had lasted, as some say, 1300 years. But this whole account of the Assyrian empire is rejected by very good authors, as false and fictitious. The history of this monarchy that appears rational, and agreeable to scripture, is related, chap. vii. 2.

6. Abraham, the father of the Hebrews, by nation a Chaldean, descended from Heber, is called by God, in the year of the flood 428, and before Christ 1920. Whilst he sojourned in Palestine, the seat promised to his posterity, being pinched by a famine, he went down into Egypt. Returning from thence he delivered Lot, his brother's son, who had been carried off prisoner from Sodom. After this he paid tithes to the priest Melchisedeck. Moreover, being now 100 years old, having, at the divine command, circumcised himself and his family, he had by his wife Sarah, Isaac, the son promised him by God. Isaac was not yet born, when Abraham, by his prevailing intercession with God, rescued Lot, together with his wife and children, from the burning of Sodom. But Lot's wife, for looking back, was turned into a pillar of salt. Further, Abra-

Ita imperium, ab Assyriis ad Medos, Arbaces transfere. postquam, ut nonnulli volo, annus 1300 duro. Sed totus hic Assyrius imperium descriptio ab optimis scriptoribus, ut falsus, et fidei rejicio. Historia hic imperium, qui verisimilis, et sacer literæ consentaneus video, caput vii. 2. enarro.

Abrahamus, Hebræus parens, genus Chaldæus, ab Hebræis origo traho, a Deus evoco, annus a diluvium 428, et ante Christum natus 1920. Palestina, sedes posteris suis promissus, cum peragro, annonæ inopia coactus, descendit in Ægyptum. Inde reversus, Lotus, frater filius, Sodoma abductus libero. Deinde Melchisedecus sacerdos decumæ persolvo. Porro, jam centenarius, cum sui ac suus, Deus jussu, præputium circumcido, e Sara conjux, divinitus promissus Isaacus filius gigno. Nondum nascitur Isaacus, cum Abrahamus, Lotus, una cum is uxor ac liberi, (Deus exoratus,) Sodoma incendium eximo. Sed Lotus uxor, quod respicio, in sal sum versus. Abrahamus, porro, fides divinitus tentatus mire eniteo; nam imperans

ham's faith being tried by God, became eminently illustrious; for God commanding him to sacrifice with his own hand his only son Isaac, the sole hope of any progeny, he scrupled not to obey. His readiness to comply was accepted instead of actual performance.

7. About the same time, as Eusebius supposes, lived the Titans in Crete; the eldest of whom was Saturn, who is said to be the father of Jupiter. Jupiter was regarded as a god, on account of his fatherly affection towards his people. His brothers were Neptune and Pluto, the one admiral of the king's fleet, the other inventor of funeral ceremonies in Greece. Which circumstances, amongst the foolish ancients, procured the empire of the sea to the former as a divinity, and to the latter the sovereignty of hell as a god.

Deus, ut Isaacus, unicus filius, spes stirpis, suus manus immolo, pareo non dubito. Conatus pro factum sum.

Idem fere tempus, ut Eusebius videtur, Titan ex-isto in Creta; qui natus maximus Saturnus sum, qui pater perhibeo Jupiter. Jupiter, propter paternus in populus charitas, deus sum habitus. Is frater sum Neptunus et Pluto, alter regius classis præfector, alter funus inventor in Græcia. Qui res ille mare; hic inferi imperium ac numen pario apud stultus antiquitas.

CHAP. III.

From the Vocation of Abraham to the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, comprehending 430 Years.

ISAAC, the son of Abraham, born about the year after the flood 457, had, by his wife Rebecca, Esau and Jacob. Of Leah, Rachel, and his other

ISAACUS, Abrahamus filius, a diluvium annum circiter 457 natus, Esau et Jacobus e Rebecca uxorigigno. Jacobus e Lea,

wives, Jacob begat the patriarchs, the heads of the 12 tribes. He was called Israel by God; hence the Israelites derived their name. Joseph, one of the patriarchs, was sold by his brothers out of envy, and sent into Egypt. Afterwards Joseph forgave his brethren this ill usage, though an opportunity of revenging it offered. He prevails with his father to come down into Egypt with all his family, where in a short time the Israelites multiply in a surprising manner. This removal happened in the year of the world 2298, and before Christ 1706.

2. Almost contemporary with Isaac was Inachus, the first king of the Argives; whose son Phoroneus is recorded to have collected his wandering and scattered people into one body, and to have secured them by cities and laws. But Apollo, Mars, Vulcan, Venus, Minerva, children of Jupiter, the principal deities of Greece, and the great founders of superstition, fell in with the age of the patriarchs; as also Ogyges, the first king of Attica, under whose reign happened that remarkable inundation of Attica, called the deluge of Ogyges. Eusebius places Spartus the son of Phoroneus, who built Sparta, almost contemporary with Joseph. Argus, the grandson of Phoroneus, who on

Rachel, aliusque uxor, patriarcha gigno 12 tribus auctor. Israel a Deo appello; hinc Israelita nomen fio. Josephus, unus e patriarcha, a fratre in Egyptus, per invidia amandatus ac venditus sum. Josephus postea frater injuria, ulciscor oblatus occasio, condono. Pater persuadeo, uti cum stirps universus demigro in Ægyptus, ubi brevi Israelita mirus in modus augeo. Hic demigratio factus sum annus mundus 2298, et ante Christus 1706.

Isaacus fere æqualis Argivus rex primus Inachus existo; qui filius Phoroneus vagus homo ac dispersus in unus cogo locus, ac mœnia lexque sepio memero. At in patriarcha ætas, Apollo, Mars, Vulcanus, Venus, Minerva, Jupiter liberi, præcipuus Græcia numen, et superstitio patriarcha, incido: itemque Ogyges, primus rex Attica, qui regnans, memorabilis ille Attica inundatio, Ogyges diluvium dictus, accido. Josephus pene æqualis, statuo Eusebius Spartus Phoroneus filius, qui Sparta condo. Argus, Phoroneus nepos, qui, ob prudentia incredibilis, cent-

account of his wonderful sagacity, was said to have an hundred eyes, built Argos. Hieronymus too makes Job, so much famed for patience, coeval with Joseph; but others place him much later.

3. About the same time lived Prometheus and Atlas, two eminent astronomers, celebrated in the fabulous poems of the Greeks. Prometheus, the son of Japetus, one of the Titans, is represented by the poets, as having made a man of clay, because he formed men that were ignorant and savage, to a civilized way of living; as chained to Caucasus, because he diligently observed the courses of the stars upon Caucasus, a mountain in Scythia; as having stolen fire from the gods, because he invented the method of striking fire from flint. And his brother Atlas, on account of his great skill in astronomy, is reported to have sustained heaven on his shoulders; and gave name to Atlas, a mountain of Mauritania.

4. Moses the great-grandson of Jacob, born about 60 years after the death of Joseph, and 1571 before Christ, was brought up by Pharaoh's daughter, and well instructed in the Egyptian learning. At eighty years of age, admonished by God, and assisted by his brother Aaron, he attempts to deliver the nation of the Israelites from the

oculus dictus sum, Argos condo. Jobus quoque patientia nobilitatus, Josephus suppar facio Hieronymus; alius tamen multum junior.

Per idem tempus Prometheus et Atlas, egregius astronomus, existo, fabulosus Græcus carmen inclutus. Prometheus, Japetus (is unus e Titan sum) natus, quod ignarus rudisque homo ad humanitas informo, homo e lutum fingo; quod in Caucasus, Scythia mons, sidus cursus observo affidue, Caucasus affixus; quod ignis elicio e flex ratiio invenio, ignis deus surripio, dictus sum a poeta. Atlas autem is frater, propter summis astronomia scientia, cælum humerus sustineo perhibeo; et Atlas Mauritania mons facio nomen.

Moses, Jacobus abnepos, 60 circiter annus post Josephus mors natus et ante Christus 1571 a Pharaos filia educatus sum, literæque excultus Ægyptius. Orogenarius, auctor Deus, adjutor Aaron frater, Israelita gens ab Ægyptius servitus vindico aggredior. Denique Pha-

slavery of the Egyptians. In fine, having struck a mighty terror into Pharaoh, by many very great miracles, he brings forth the Israelites loaded with the spoils of the Egyptians, in the year of the flood 857, and before Christ 1491.

5. The Red sea being divided, the Israelites pass over into the deserts of Arabia; provisions were furnished to them in a miraculous manner; water gushed out of the rocks, and manna descended from heaven. At mount Sinai the law was given to them by Moses, their sacrifices and ceremonies instituted, and Aaron consecrated high priest. After this, in the 40th year of their journeying, their number being taken at Jordan, the sum of those that were able to bear arms, was above 600 thousand; among whom there was not one of those who had come out of Egypt, except Joshua and Caleb; for Moses, after having taken a prospect of the promised settlements from mount Pisgah, died; Joshua being appointed his successor.

6. Much about the same time that Moses delivered to the Hebrews their religious ceremonies, Cecrops too, founder of Athens, introduced images and sacrifices into Greece. In the reign of Cecrops, flourished Mercury, the grandson of Atlas, the son of Jupiter and Maia, and the author of eloquence and

rao plurimus maximusque prodigium percussus, annus post diluvium circiter 857, et ante Christus 1491, Israelita, Ægyptius spoliū onustus, educo.

Ruber mare divisus, in solitudo Arabia Israelita transeo; commeatus is divinitus suppeto: manna de cælum, aqua e saxum, defluo. Ad Sina mons lex is per Moses datus, sacra et ceremonia institutus, Aaron summus sacerdos consecratus. 40 inde peregrinatio annus, ad Jordanis census habitus, summa is qui arma fero possum, amplius 600 mille sum; in qui nemo omnino ex is qui ex Ægyptus venio, præter Josues Calebque; nam Moses, ex Pisga mons promissus sedes cum prospicio, intereo; Josues successor designatus.

Idem fere tempus sacra et ceremonia Moses trado Hebræus, et Cecrops, Athenæ conditor, simulacrum et sacrificium induco in Græcia. Cecrops regnans, Mercurius, Atlas nepos, Jupiter et Maia filius, idemque eloquentia et multas res inventor,

many other discoveries. Deucalion, upon Theffaly's being overflowed by an inundation, faved feveral perfons on the tops of Parnaffus, where he reigned; and, by means of his wife Pyrrha, brought them over from a favage and ruftic life, to an humane and civilized behaviour. Hence rife was given to a number of fables.

7. At the fame time, as if the fire had confpired with the water for the deftruction of men, a mighty conflagration, in the time of Phaeton's reign, broke out in Italy, near the river Po; which proved no fmall matter of fiction to the luxuriant fancy of the poets. Oenotrus too, the fon of Lycaon, having brought over a colony of Arcadians into Italy, fettled near the Tufcan fea, and difpoffeffing the native Umbrians, peopled Italy. Thefe, called at firft Aborigines, from their uncertain extraction, afterwards Italians, from their king Italus, gave name to the country of Italy.

exifto. Deucalion, obrutus eluvio Theffalia, mortalis complures in Parnaffus jugum, ubi impero, conſervo; iſque Pyrrha conjux opera, durus agref-tiſque vita, ad humanus cultus civilisſque traduco. Hinc locus multiplex fabula datus.

Idem tempeſtas, perinde ac ſi ad homo pernicies ignis cum aqua conjuro, Phaeton rex, maximus in Italia ad Eridanus flumen exardeo incendium; qui poeta licentia haud parvus ſingo materies exiſto. Oenotrus porro, Lycaon prognatus, Arcas colonia in Italia deductus, ad mare inferus confido, Umbrique indigenæ repulſus, frequen-to Italia. Hic Aborigines primum, ab incertus origo, inde ab Italus rex, Italus appellatus, regio Italia nomen facio.

CHAP. IV.

From the departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt, to the deſtruction of Troy, containing 307 years.

JOSHUA having miracu-
louſly dried up the river Jor-

JOSUES *Jordanis flu-
men di-vinitus ſiccatus,*

dan, brought over the Israelites. After this he overturns the walls of the city Jericho, by the ark of the covenant carried seven times round it, by the sound of trumpets and the shouts of his army. He utterly destroys the Amorites, the sun and moon standing still at his command for the space of one day, as spectators of the victory. At last, after conquering thirty kings, and all the nations of Palestine, he settled the Israelites in the country promised to their ancestors in the year of the creation 2560, and before Christ 1444.

2. About the same time Danaus, causing his fifty sons-in-law to be murdered by his daughters, of whom there was the like number, makes himself master of the kingdom of Egypt. But being deposed by Linus his son-in-law, he seizes upon Argos. Orcus, king of the Molossi, carries off Proserpina, the daughter of Ceres, out of Sicily. Europa, ravished by Jupiter, brought forth Minos and Rhadamanthus, and gave name to the third part of the earth; a large field for fables to the poets. Much about this time flourished the court of the Areopagites at Athens. Upon the Nile too, Busiris, the son of Neptune and Libya, violating the most sacred laws of hospitality, is said to have exercised violence upon his guests. About the same

traduco Israelita. Hierichus inde oppidum murus, arca tædus septies circumlatus, tuba clangor, atque e. er- citus clamor, disturbo. A- morrhæus, sol ac luna, is jussu per unus dies spatium, tanquam spectator victoria, subsistens, occidio occido. Demum triginta rex, omni- que Palestina gens, debel- latus, Israelita in promissus majores jedes colloco, annus post mundus conditus 2560, et ante Christus 1444.

Sub idem tempus Dana- us, quinquaginta gener per totidem filia contrucidatus, Ægyptus regnum potior. Sed a Linus gener pulsus, Argos occupo. Orcus, Mo- lossus rex, Proserpina, Ce- res filia, e Sicilia abripio. Europa, a Jupiter raptus, Minos ac Rhadamanthus pario, tertiu/que orbis terra pars nomen do; ingens poeta materies fa- bula. Per idem fere tem- pus Athenæ concilium A- reopagita existo. Busiris quoque, Neptunus et Li- bya filius, ad Nilus, in bospes sævio dico, sanctus hospitium jus violatus. Haud multum humanius sub is tempus a rex Mejo- potamia acceptus sum Is- raelita; sed ad is dein-

time the Israelites were treated in a way not much kinder by the king of Mesopotamia; but judges, by the divine favour, were raised up from time to time for their relief.

3. Othniel, the first of the Hebrew judges, delivers his people, by slaying the king of Mesopotamia, in the year before Christ 1405. Othniel's successor was Ehud, who killed Eglon king of the Moabites. Ehud was succeeded by Deborah, a woman of more than masculine courage. She attended Barak, general of the army, to the war, and obtained a signal victory over the enemy. Jael, a woman too, had a hand in this victory; she compleated the enemy's overthrow by the slaughter of their general Sisera in the year before Christ 1285.

4. Whilst in Palestine even women make a figure in the achievements of war, in other nations men became illustrious generally for the arts of peace. In Egypt Trismegistus, the grandson of Mercury, excelled in reputation for learning. Janus reigned in Latium. Cadmus, the brother of Europa, brought over letters from Phœnicia into Greece, and built Thebes in Bœotia. Rhadamanthus reigned in Lycia, and Minos in Crete, with the highest characters of strict impartiality. Acrisius, king of the Argives, instituted or new mo-

ceps liberandus judex divinus munus concessus.

Othniel primus Hebræus judex, annus ante Christum 1405, populus, Mesopotamia rex cæsus, in libertas vindico. Othniel Ehdus qui Eglon Moabita rex interficio, succedo. Ehdus Debora excipio, mulier virtus plusquam virilis. Hic Barachus dux exercitus ad bellum comitatus, insignis de hostis victoria pario. Jael, mulier quoque, hic victoria particeps sum, qui hostis clades Sisera dux ædes cumulo, annus ante Christum 1582.

Dum in Palestina etiam mulier bellicus laus floreo, apud cæter natio vir pax fere ars vigeo. Trismegistus, Mercurius nepos, in Ægyptus, doctrina gloria præsto. Janus in Latium imperito. Cadmus, Europa frater, litera e Phœnicia deporto in Græcia, et Thebæ in Bœotia condo. Rhadamanthus in Lycia, Minos in Creta insula, summus cum severitas laus, regno. Acrisius, Argivus rex, Amphictyones, grævis Græcia concilium, instituo vel emendo; Apollo Del-

delled the Amphictyones, the most august council of Greece; he erected the temple and oracle of Apollo at Delphos.

5. In the mean time Amphion, contemporary with Linus, expelling Cadmus, and building the citadel of Thebes, occasioned abundant matter of fiction to the poets Liber, or Bacchus, built the city Nyssa, near the river Indus. He conquered India with an army of Bacchæ. Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danae, took off the head of Gorgon, a courtesan of exquisite beauty. Pelops too the son of Tantalus, by his planting a colony, gave name to Peloponnesus. His sister Niobe, stupefied with grief for the loss of her children, gave rise to the fable of the poets. Dardanus, the son of Jupiter and son-in-law of Teucer, gave name to the country of Dardania; which was afterwards called Troas, from Tros his son and successor.

6. In Latium, Janus was succeeded by Saturn: under whose reign, they tell you, all things were common, and all men free. Hence it was called the golden age. The same Saturn taught men to till the ground, to build houses, to plant vines, and gather in the fruits. Mean while the Pelasgi, seizing upon the sea-coast of Italy, which is next to Sicily, introduced learning into Italy. From them the

phicus ædes et oraculum exiit.

Interim Amphion, Linus aqualis, Cadmus ejectus Thebanusque arx exstructus, magnus poeta mentior licentia facio. Liber seu Bacchus Nyssa urbs, propter Indus flumen condo. India Bacchæ exercitus subigo. Perseus, Danae et Jupiter natus, Gorgon meretrix eximius species caput demo. Pelops quoque, Tantalus filius, deductus colonia, Peloponnesus facio nomen. hic soror Niobe ob amissus liberi ex mæror stupefactus, poeta mendacium locus do. Dardanus Jupiter genitus, Teucer gener, Dardania regio nomen facio; qui postea, ex is filius ac successor Tros Troas appello.

Janus Saturnus succedo in Latium: qui rex omnis communis, omnis liber sum, perhibeo. Inde aureus seculum appellatus. Idem Saturnus ager colo, domus ædifico. vinea pono, et frux colligo, doceo. Pelasgius interea, maritimus Italia ora, qui Sicilia sum proximus, occupatus literæ in Italia afferro. Ab hic regio Magnus Gracia

country was named Great Greece. Siculus, the son of Italus, being driven out of Italy by the Pelasgi, passed over into the next Island, which the Cyclopes had anciently possessed, and the Sicani then inhabited; and the island was called Sicily from king Siculus. After Saturn Picus, after Picus Faunus, the fourth from Janus, held the kingdom. The wife of Faunus, who was also the mother of king Latinus, is said to have invented the Latin characters.

7. Gideon, the fourth judge of the Hebrews, about the year of the world 2759, and before Christ 1245, performed an exploit that deserves to be celebrated in the annals of all nations. By the direction of God, he selected 300 men out of all his army. These he arms with trumpets and lamps. Then he orders the pitchers, in which the lamps were concealed, to be dashed together, and all the trumpets to be blown at the same instant. This unusual way of fighting wrought such confusion in the camp of the Midianites, that they slaughtered one another with mutual havock. Abimelech, Gideon's son, was unlike his father: he usurped the sovereignty, after he had put to death his brothers, in number 70. But within three years he was slain by a woman with a piece of a mill-stone, as he was setting fire to the tower of Thebez.

nominatus. Siculus, Italus filius, Italia pulsus a Pelasgis, in proximus trajicio insula, qui olim Cyclopes teneo, ac tum Sicani incolo, et a Siculus rex insula Sicilia dictus sum. Ab Saturnus Picus, a Picus Faunus, quartus a Janus, regnum accipio. Faunus uxor idemque Latinus rex mater, Latinus littera reperio memoro.

Gideon, judex Hebræus quartus, annus mundus circiter 2759, et ante Christum 1245, facinus edo omnis gens. litera celebrandus. Deus monitus, vir ex omnis exercitus trecenti deligo. Hic tuba ac lampas armo. Tum lagena, qui inclusus lampas sum complodo, infloque tuba omnis impero unus tempus. Insolitus pugna species usque eo Midianita castra turbo, ut mutus sui cædes conficio. Gideon filius, dissimilis pater Abimelech sum: is frater cæsus, numerus ad 70, tyrannis occupa. At intra triennium, dum turris Thebetis ignis subdo, molaris lapis fragmen prostratus sum a fæmina.

8. Toward the latter end of Gideon's age, appeared the Grecian heroes, furnishing ample subjects for fabulous stories. Hercules, Orpheus, Castor, Pollux, and the other Argonauts, having built the ship Argo, sailed from Theffaly to Troas, and thence to Colchis, under the conduct of Jason. Whilst they were at Troy, Hercules delivered Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, the son of Ilus, and king of Troy, from a sea monster, to which she had been exposed. Her father promised him the young lady, with some fleet horses, as the reward of his hazardous enterprize. Being arrived at Colchis, they soothed the fierce and savage guards by means of Medea the king's daughter; brought off the treasures, which had been carried thither by Phryxus out of Theffaly, called the golden fleece. In their return they killed Laomedon, for refusing the stipulated reward and gave the kingdom to his son Priam. This expedition happened about 1280 years before Christ

9. About the same time Ægeus, king of the Athenians, and the father of Theseus, had invidiously slain Androgeos, the son of Minos king of Crete. For which reason the Athenians were ordered to send annually into Crete seven young men, and as many girls, to be devoured by the Minotaur. In

Extremus Gideon ætas Græcus heros attingo, baud exiguus materia fabula. Hercules, Orpheus, Castor, Pollux, cæterque Argonauta, Argo navis ædificatus, Jason dux, e Theffalia ad Troas, exinde Colchis, navigo. Dum apud Troja sum, Hercules Hesione, Laomedon, Ilus filius, rex Trojanus, filia, monstrum marinus, qui expositus sum, libero. Pater, virgo ille cum pernix equus, labor suus præmium, pollicitus sum. Cum ad Colchis venio, Medea rex filia opera, custos ferus ac barbarus delinio; thesaurus eo a Phryxus e Theffalia deportatus, aureus vellus dictus, aufero. In reditus Laomedon ob pælus merces negatus, obtrunco; regnum Priamus, is filius, trado. Hic expeditio incido in annus circiter 1280 ante Christus natus.

Sub idem tempus Ægeus, Atheniensis rex, et pater Theseus, Androgeos, Minos rex Creta filius, per invidia occido. Ob qui causa Atheniensis jubeo quotannis septeni juvenis et puella totidem in Creta mitto, a Minotauris devorandus. Hic in numerus

the number of these went Theseus, who by the assistance of Dædalus, and Ariadne, Minos's daughter, slew the Minotaur, and delivered his country. Minos with a fleet pursuing Dædalus in his flight, was killed in the bath by king Cocalus in Sicily. After this Theseus encountered the Centaurs, or Thessalian horsemen, with good success, and associated himself with Hercules.

10. The Amazons too, who were women, natives of Scythia, having lost their husbands in war, took up arms, assuming at the same time a masculine intrepidity; possessed themselves of the lesser Asia, and built Ephesus. Hercules and Theseus made war upon them; and conquered them, more to the glory of the vanquished than their own; for, though women, they had valiantly coped with such heroes, and when taken prisoners, made their escape, by killing the guards. Hercules is further reported to have instituted the Olympic, and Theseus the Isthmian games.

11. Much about this time, Greece exhibited scenes of an horrible and tragical nature. Atreus and Thyestes, the sons of Pelops, vented their mutual resentment in a more hostile way than became brothers. For Thyestes committed a rape on his brother's wife: Atreus, on his part, caused Thyestes's

*Theseus profectus sum, qui
opis Dædalus, et Ariadne,
Minos filia, Minotaurus
occido, et patria libero.
Minos Dædalus fugiens
classis insecutus, in Sicilia,
a Cocalus rex neco in balne-
um. Theseus inde cum
Centaurus, Thessalus eques,
bene pugno, sui que Hercules
comes adjungo.*

*Amazones mulier quo-
que, e Scythia oriundus,
amissus in bellum vir, cum
arma, animus virilis as-
sumo; Asia Minor occupo,
Ephesus condo. Hic Her-
cules ac Theseus infero bel-
lum, isque vinco, major
victus gloria quam suus;
quippe et mulier cum talis
vir fortiter depugno, et
captivus, cæsus custos, au-
fugio. Hercules porro O-
lympicus ludus, Theseus
Isthmias fero instituo.*

*Idem fere tempus, fæ-
dus ac dirus spectaculum
edo Græcia. Atreus et
Thyestes, Pelops natus,
plusquam fraternus inter
sui odium exerceo. Thy-
estes enim frater uxor stu-
prum infero: Atreus Thy-
estes vicissim filius epulan-
dus appono. Oedipus, a*

sons to be served up to him at a banquet. - Oedipus having been exposed by his father Laius, slew him afterwards in a squabble, without knowing him to be his father; and restored the country about Thebes to a perfect tranquillity, by killing the Sphinx, an artful mischievous woman. Having thus procured himself his father's kingdom, he unwittingly married his mother Jocasta. However being informed of the whole matter by Tiresias the seer, he plucked out his own eyes, and left the kingdom to his sons, Polynices and Eteocles. But Polynices being quickly expelled the kingdom by his brother, fled to Adrastus king of the Argives. Supported by him, he made war upon his brother, attended by the prophetic Amphiaraus, who having been betrayed by his wife Eriphyla, gave orders to his son Alcmeon to assassinate his mother; in this more wicked than his wife, that he made a son the murderer of his parent. During that war Amphiaraus was swallowed up by an earthquake. Polynices and his brother fell by mutual wounds.

12. Jephtha, the seventh judge of the Hebrews, was somewhat later than Hercules. As he was about to join battle with the enemy, he vowed, that if he overcame, he would consecrate to God whatever he

Laius pater expositus, is deinde in rixa ignarus occido; agerque Thebanus, Sphinx insidiosus mulier occisu, pacatus reddo. Ita paternus regnum adeptus, Jocasta mater ipse infcius duco uxor. Ceterum res omnis ex Tiresias vates cognitus, sui ipse eruo oculus, et regnum Eteocles ac Polynices filius relinquo. Polynices autem cito regnum a frater pulsus, ad Adrastus Argivus rex confugio. Is opes subnixus frater bellum infero, comes Amphiaraus vates, qui ab Eriphyla conjux proditus, Alcmeon filius, mater ut neco, impero; hic sceleratus uxor, quod filius facio parricida. Is bellum Amphiaraus hiatus terra absorptus sum. Polynices et frater mutuus vulnus pereo.

Jephthes, septimus Hebraeus iudex, Hercules paulo minor natu sum. Is signum cum hostis collaturus, voveo, si vinco, sui Deus consecro, quisquis revertens primus occurro. Confligo cum hostis,

should meet first at his return. He engaged the enemy, and gained the victory : his daughter, the only child he had, met him first of all in his return home, and converted the glory of the victory into mourning, about the year before Christ 1188.

13. About the same time a much greater disaster befel Priam king of Troy, who refusing to restore Helen, the wife of Menelaus king of Sparta, that had been carried off by his son Paris, called also Alexander, was stripped of his kingdom, children, and life, by the Greeks, after a siege of ten years. Troy was destroyed 2820 years after the creation of the world, 436 before the building of Rome, and before the birth of Christ 1184.

Victoria refero : domus rediens, filia, qui unicus habeo, prius omnis obviam venio, et gloria victoria in moror verto, annus ante Christus natus fere 1188.

Multum gravis sub idem tempus Priamus Trojanus rex casus evenio, qui cum Helena, Menelaus rex Spartanus uxor, a Paris filius suus, Alexander etiam dictus, raptus, reddo nolo ; post decennium obsidio, liberi, regnum, et vita, orbo a Græcis. Troja eversus sum annus a mundus conditus 2820, ante Roma conditus 436, et ante Christus natus 1184.

CHAP. V.

From the destruction of Troy, to the finishing and dedication of the temple at Jerusalem by Solomon, including 163 years.

ÆNEAS flying from Troy, came into Italy. There he contracted an alliance and affinity with Latinus king of the Latins ; from his wife's name, he called the town built by him Lavinium. He routed

ÆNEAS Troja profugus, in Italia venio. Ibi cum Latinus, Latinus rex, sœdus affinitasque jungo ; oppidum a sui conditu, ubi uxor nomen, Lavinium appello.

in battle and put to flight Turnus king of the Rutuli. After that he greatly weakened the power of the Hetrusci; and Latinus dying in battle, he himself reaped all the benefit of the victory. In order to strengthen his interest, the name and laws of the Latins were by him imposed on the Trojans: he himself was called king of the Latins. After this, Æneas fell in battle, fighting against Mezentius king of the Hetrusci, four years after the death of his father-in-law Latinus.

2. Samson was contemporary with Æneas. He killed a lion without any weapon; checked the pride of the Philistines, and made a dreadful havock of his enemies with the jaw-bone of an ass. Having lost his strength together with his hair, he fell into the hands of his enemies, by the treachery of a woman, whom he passionately loved. To them, after they had put out his eyes, he served long for an object of derision. At length, having recovered his strength with his hair, he endeavoured to put an honourable period to his ignominious servitude; the pillars of the house wherein the Philistines beheld him making sport, he overset; the Philistines who were present, and Samson himself, were crushed to death by the fall of the building, in the year before Christ 1117.

Turnus Rutulus rex prælium fundo fugoque. Hetruscus inde opes frango; Latinusque in acies mortuus, ipse omnis fero victoria fructus. Ad firmandus opes, Trojanus Latinus lex ab is, ac nomen impositus: Latinus ipse rex dictus. Æneas postea, adversus Mezentius Hetruscus rex pugnans, prælium cado, annus quartus post mors socer Latinus.

Samson Æneas tempus suppar jum. Leo inermis neco; Philistæus superbia coerceo: asinus maxilla hostis trucidō. Mulier, qui depereo, proden; amissus cum coma vires, in hostis potestas pervenio. Qui orbatus lumen, diu ludibrium sum. Demum receptus cum capillus vires, turpis servitus honestus quæro exitus. Domus is, unde Philistæus ludens ipse speo, columna concutio; ædes ruina Philistæus, qui præsto sum, atque Samson ipse, opprimo, annus ante Christus natus 1117.

3. Ascanius, Æneas' son, resigning Lavinium to his mother-in law, founded Alba Longa. After this the sovereignty was conferred by the people on Sylvius, a son of Æneas, born after his death. The priesthood was given to Julius the son of Ascanius, which the Julian family, originally sprung from Julius, enjoyed hereditary ever after. After Sylvius, thirteen kings reigned in Alba Longa, for near 400 years; of whom Æneas Sylvius swayed the sceptre 31 years, Latinus 51, Alba 39, Sylvius Athys or Capetus I. 26, Capys 28, Capetus II. 13, Tiberinus 8, Agrippa 24, Romulus Sylvius or Alladius 19, Aventinus 37, Procas 23, Amulius 42; whose brother Numitor was the last king of Alba.

4. Samuel, the last judge of the Hebrews, by God's direction, anoints Saul King, as he was in quest of his father's asses, seven years before Æneas Sylvius began his reign in Latium. The Hebrew state was managed by judges about 400 years.

5. The Heraclidæ, viz. the posterity of Hercules, who, long harassed by Eurystheus king of Mycenæ, had lived in exile with Ceyx in Thrace, and afterward with Theseus king of Athens, at length, about 80 years after the destruction of Troy, return-

Ascanius, Æneas filius, Lavinium noverca relictus, Alba Longa condo. Sylvius inde Æneas filius posthumus, regnum a populus delatus sum. Julius, Ascanius filius, sacerdotium datus, qui gens Julii ab Julius ortus, postea hæreditarius habeo. Post Sylvius a tredecim rex in Alba Longa, 400 fere annus regnatur; qui Æneas Sylvius imperium teneo annus 31, Latinus 51, Alba 39, Sylvius Athys seu Capetus I. 26, Capys 28, Capetus II. 13, Tiberinus 8, Agrippa 24, Romulus Sylvius seu Alladius 19, Aventinus 37, Procas 23, Amulius 42; qui frater Numitor ultimus Alba rex existo.

** Samuel, judex Hebræus postremus, Saul, paternus asina queritans, Deus admonitus, consecro rex, septennium antequam Æneas Sylvius regnum accipio in Latium. Administratus res Hebræus sum a judex annus circiter 400.*

Heraclidæ, viz. Hercules poster, qui, ab Eurystheus Mycenæ rex diu exagitatus, in exilium apud Ceyx in Thracia, deinde apud Theseus Athenæ rex, ætas ago; tandem 80 fere annus a clades Trojanus, ad Pely-

ed to Peloponnesus, and settled in it.

6. Saul, the first king of the Israelites, came to the throne about the year of the world 2909, and before Christ 1095. At first he behaved well, but afterwards offended heinously. Hereupon he was rejected by God, and David chosen in his room. He having slain Goliath, a gigantic Philistine, was advanced to be the king's son-in-law. Saul fell in battle fighting against the Philistines, in the twentieth year of his reign. David, after lamenting the death of his father-in-law, mounted the throne, in the reign of Latinus Sylvius, the son of Æneas Sylvius, king of the Latins.

7. King David, a man of singular piety towards God, was ever victorious over his foes. He was dethroned by his son Absalom; but having defeated Absalom in battle, he recovered his kingdom. David reigned 40 years.

8. Almost at the same time that Absalom suffered the punishment of his unnatural behaviour to his father, Codrus, the son of Melanthus, and the last king of Athens, gained the character of a most extraordinary affection for his country. In the Dorian or Peloponnesian war, being informed by the oracle, that the enemy would prove victorious

ponnesus redeo, ibique sedes suus pono.

Saul, Israelita rex primus, regnum accipio annus post mundus conditus prope 2909, et ante Christum 1095. Initium bene sui gero, deinde graviter offendo. Quocirca rejicio a Deo, et in is locus David sufficio. Hic, Goliath Philistæus gigas interfectus, regius evado gener. Saul, vigesimus regnum annus, adversus Philistæum pugnant, prælium cado. David, socer mors deploratus, regnum potior, rex Latinus Latinus Sylviu, Æneas Sylvius filiu.

David rex, homo eximius erga Deum pietas, hostis perpetuo victor existo. Regnum ab Absalon filius pulsus sum: at Absalon acies superatus, regnum recipio. David 40 annus imperito.

Idem ferme tempus Absalon impietas in pater pæna luo, et Codrus, Melanthus filius, Atheniensis rex postremus, laus egregius in patria pietas fero. Bellum Peloponnesiacum seu Doriensis, cum ex oraculum cognosco superior forem hostis, nisi Atheniensis rex cado, caput suum pro patria

unless the king of the Athenians was killed, he devoted his life for the safety of his country. Having disguised himself in the habit of a peasant, he wounded a common soldier of the Dorians in a quarrel, and being slain by him, as he wished, saved his country from the blockade of the enemy; in fact, rather than in name, the father of his country. Upon his death the government of Athens devolved on magistrates, who were called Archons. The first of them was Medon, the son of Codrus.

6. Solomon, the third king of the Hebrews, reigned also 40 years. He built and dedicated the temple, designed by his father David in the most magnificent manner, about the year of the world 2983, and before the birth of Christ 1021, in the reign of Alba Sylvius king of the Latins. Solomon, the wisest of all men, in his old age, was seduced by his wives into the worship of heathen deities. Homer was something older than Solomon, if he lived, as Herodotus says, 168 years after the Trojan war.

salus devoveo. Rusticus vestitus indutus, gregarius miles Doriensis ex iurgium saucio, ab is, ut opto, interemptus, hostis obsidio patria eximo; pater patria res, magis quam nomen. Is mors Athenæ administratio ad magistratus devenio, qui Archon sum appellatus. Is primus Medon sum filius Codrus.

Solomon, rex Hebræus tertius, 40 quoque annus regno. Templum, a David pater destinatus, magnificenter exædifico dicoque, annus mundus prope 2983, et ante Christus natus 1021, Alba Sylvius rex Latinus. Solomon, omnis mortalis sapiens, ab uxor senex perductus sum ad cultus Deus Ethnicus. Solomon senior aliquantum Homerus sum, si quidem existo, ut Herodotus perhibeo, annus 168 post bellum Trojanus.

C H A P. VI.

From the Dedication of the Temple to the Building of Rome, comprehending 237 Years.

REHOBOAM, Solomon's son by his folly completed the ruin of the empire, already tottering by his father's misconduct. Thus out of one were two kingdoms formed; the one was called the kingdom of Judah, or Jerusalem; the other that of Israel, or Samaria. The tribe of Judah and Benjamin were subject to Rehoboam, and the other successive descendants of David; the other ten tribes, being seduced and corrupted by Jeroboam their first king, had princes of very different families. The kings of Samaria were all impious to a man, and worshippers of idols: the kings of Jerusalem otherwise. And these two kingdoms contended with one another in almost continual wars. In the fifth year of Rehoboam's reign, Jerusalem was besieged by Shishak king of Egypt. He carried away all the sacred furniture of the temple. Rehoboam dying in the 17th year of his reign leaves his kingdom to his son Abijah, Sylvius Athys being then king of the Latins.

2. In the third year of Abijah's reign, Aza his son succeeded him, a king of eminent piety.

ROBOAS, Solomon filius, nutans paternus culpa imperium, suos stultitia evertit. Sic duo ex unus regnum factus: alter Juda, seu Hierosolyma: alter Israel, sive Samaria, dictus sum. Judeus tribus ac Benjaminus Roboas, ac stirps deinceps pareo Davidicus; ceteri decem tribus, a Jeroboas, primus rex, traductus depravatusque, diversus stirps rex habeo. Samaria rex omnis ad unus impius sum, cultorque idolum: Hierosolyma rex non item. Et hic duo regnum perpetuus inter sui bellum fere contendo. Annus imperium Roboas quintus, a Sesacu Ægyptus rex Hierosolyma obsideo. Hic omnis sacer templum supellex deporto. Roboas 17 regnum annus excedens e vita, Abias filius regnum lego, Sylvius Athys rex Latinus.

Abias tertius regnum annus, Aza filius, summus rex pietas, succedo; qui

ty; who swayed the sceptre 41 years. In his reign Capys ruled in Latium; and Omri king of Israel built the royal city of Samaria.

3. Jehoshaphat, the son of Asa, proved a second David for piety. He held the government 25 years. In his reign lived Ahab king of Samaria, and the holy prophet Elijah the Tishbite. Much about the same time Tiberinus too, the son of Capetus, the ninth king of the Albans after Ascanius, being drowned in his passage over the Albula, gave name to the river.

4. Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat, and son-in-law of king Ahab, followed the impious example of his father-in-law. He possessed the throne eight years. His son, Ahaziah, reigned only one year; Agrippa being then king of the Latins.

5. Joash, the son of Ahaziah, the tenth king of the Jews after David, reigned 40 years. In his reign Romulus Sylvius, king of the Albans, was burnt up by lightning. After him Aventinus got the kingdom, who gave name to the hill on which he was buried.

6. Amaziah, the son of Joash, governed 29 years. In his reign, as Eusebius relates, flourished Lycurgus the famous lawgiver of Sparta, who spontaneously resigned the crown of Lacedæmon, lest him by his brother,

imperium annus 41 teneo. Hic regnans, Capys in Latium impero; et Amrius Israelita rex Samaria urbs regius condo.

Josaphatus, Asa filius, pietas alter David sum. Annus 25 imperium teneo. Is regnans, existo Achabus rex Samaria, et sacer vates Helias Tishbites. Idem fere quoque tempus Tiberinus, Capetus filius, rex Albanus ab Ascanius natus, in trajectus Albula amnis submersus, flumen nomen do.

Joras, Josaphatus filius, Achabus rex gener, impietas focer secutus sum. Octo annus imperium teneo. Filius is Ochozias, annus regno omnino unus; Agrippa rex Latinus.

Joas, Ochozias filius, decimus a David rex Judæus, annus 40 impero. Is regnans, Romulus Sylvius, Albanus rex, fulmen ictus deflagro. Aventinus deinde obtineo regnum, qui collis, ubi sepultus sum, nomen do.

Amasias, Joas filius, annus 29 imperito. Is regnans, ut Eusebius perhibeo, existo Lycurgus, celeber Sparta legislator, qui Lac dæmonius regnum, a frater relictus, frater filius

to Charilaus, his brother's son, born after his father's death. He divided the land of Laconia to each man equally; abolished the use of gold and silver; and enjoined all people to eat in public. Then he bound his countrymen by an oath, that they should not make any alteration of his laws, till he should return from consulting the oracle at Delphos. He died in Crete, a voluntary exile, about the time of the death of Amaziah king of the Jews. Uzziah, who is also called Azariah, was the son and successor of Amaziah. He reigned 52 years.

7. Elisa, who is also called Dido, abhorring her brother Pygmalion, the murderer of her husband Sichæus, privately put on board all her husband's wealth, and sailed from Tyre. Landing on the coast of Lybia, she built a city, which was first called Byrsa, and afterwards Carthage. Carthage was founded about 142 years before the building of Rome, and before the birth of Christ 890. About the same time Bocchorus, or Bocchorides, king of Egypt, settled the laws and institutions of the Egyptians.

8. About the same time, that is, 409 years after the destruction of Troy, and 27 before the building of Rome, the Olympic games were revived by Iphitus; for they had been instituted be-

posthumus Charilaus, suus sponte trado. Ager Laconicus viritum æqualiter dividō; aurum argentumque usus tollo; et omnis epulo publice jubeo. Civis inde sacramentum adigo, ut nihil de lex immuto, quoad ipse a consulendus Delphicus recerto oraculum. Exul voluntarius in Creta obo, sub nex Judæus rex Amasias. Ozias, qui etiam Azarias dictus sum, Amasias filius ac successor sum. Annus 52 regno.

Elisa, qui etiam Dido appello, Pygmalion frater, Sichæus vir suus interfector, exosus, omnis vir gaza clam impono in navis, et Tyrus solvo. Ad Lybia oppulsus, urbs condo, qui Byrsa primum, inde Carthago dictus sum. Conditus Carthago sum annus ante Roma conditus circiter 142, et ante Christus natus 890. Sub idem tempus Bocchorus, seu Bocchorides, rex Egyptus, lex Egyptius et jus constituo.

Sub idem tempus, annus scilicet 409 post Troja deletus, et ante Roma conditus 27, ludus Olympicus ab Iphitus renovatus sum; nam antea, ut supra dico,

fore by Hercules, as was related above. The Olympic games were so called from Olympia, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus, near which they were celebrated every fourth year, by a great concourse of people from all Greece and other nations. From this period the Greeks began to use the Olympiads for the distinction of times. Before that epoch, fiction prevailed. From it the true history of the Greeks takes its rise. In the beginning of the first Olympiad, if we believe Herodotus, died Hesiod, about 140 years later than Homer.

9. Jotham, Uzziah's son, and father of Abaz, a pious man, and beloved of God, governed 16 years. In his reign Theopompus, king of the Lacedæmonians, in order to render the sovereign authority more stable, by sharing the power with the people, created five Ephori, 130 years after Lycurgus. These magistrates very much resembled the tribunes of the people among the Romans.

10. In Latium, Amulius having deposed his elder brother Numitor, usurped the crown. Romulus and Remus, the sons of Rhea Sylvia, or Ilia, Numitor's daughter, having been exposed by Amulius, were educated by Faustulus, the king's shepherd. When they came to age, they knew their grandfather Numitor, and, having slain A-

ab Hercules institutus sum. Ludus Olympicus sic dictus sum ab Olympia, urbs Elis in Peloponnesus, prope qui celebratus sum quartus quisque annus, magnus homo concursus ex omnis Græcia gensque peregrinus. Ex is tempus, Græcus, ad tempus distinguo, Olympias adhibeo cæpi. Ante is tempus fabula vigeo. Ex is Græcus initium duco historia. In auspiciis primus Olympias, si Herodotus credo, Hesiodus obo. Homerus junior annus circiter 140.

Joathas, Ozias filius, et Achas pater, vir pius, et Deus carus, annus 16 impéro. Is regnans Theopompus, Lacedæmonius rex, qui regnum, communicatus cum populus potestas, efficio diuturnus, Ephorus quinque, annus post Lycurgus 130, crec. Hic tribunus plebs apud Romanus persimilis sum.

In Latium, Amulius, Numitor major frater pulsus, regnum occupo. Romulus et Remus, Rhea Sylvia, seu Ilia, Numitor filia natus, ab Amulius expositus, a Faustulus, pastor regius, educatus sum. Cum adoleasco, Numitor avus agnosco, isque, Amulius obtruncatus, restituo

mulius, replaced him on his throne. They themselves having got together a body of Shepherds, founded on mount Palatine the city of Rome, for which was destined the empire of the world. Rome was built in the third year of the seventh Olympiad, 436 years after the destruction of Troy, in the year of the world 3256, of the flood 1600, and before the birth of Christ 748.

in regnum. Ipse, coactus pastor manus, in Palatinus mons condo urbs Roma, qui destino imperium orbis terra. Roma conditus sum annus tertius septimus Olympias, post Troja eversus 436, annus mundus 3256, diluvium 1600, et ante Christus natus 748.

C H A P. VII.

From the Building of Rome to the Liberation of the Jews from the Babylonish Captivity by Cyrus, in the first Year of the Persian Empire, containing 214 Years.

ROMULUS is commonly reported to have killed his brother Remus, for having contemptuously leaped over his new walls. Thus he became sole monarch. He took numbers of his neighbours into his city. He chose an hundred senators, who, from their age, were called Fathers, and their children Patricii. Then, as he and his people had no wives, he invited the neighbouring nations to the sight of games, and seized their young women. Whereupon

ROMULUS vulgo fero Remus frater trucidò, quod per contumelia murus novus transilio. Ita solus imperium potitus sum. Multitudo finitimus in civitas recipio. Centum senator eligo, qui ab atas Pater, Patriciique is progenies, appellatus. Tunc, cum uxor ipse et populus non habeo, invito ad spectaculum ludus vicinus nato, atque is virgo rapio. Itaque finitimus populus Romanus

the adjacent nations made war upon the Romans. Romulus having routed the Cæninenses, and slain their king Acron with his own hand, presented the *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius, to whom he then dedicated a temple. He triumphed over the Antemnates, the Crustuminians, the Fidenates, and Veientes. Upon seeing his army like to be worsted by Tatius king of the Sabines, he vowed a temple in the Forum to Jupiter Stator. The action being renewed, the Sabine women throwing themselves into the battle, put an end to the war by their intreaties. An alliance is struck up between the generals, and the Sabines remove to Rome. At last Romulus, a sudden tempest arising, as he reviewed his army at the lake of Caprea, entirely disappeared. He was supposed to have gone to the gods. He reigned 37 years.

2. Nineveh, as formerly observed, was founded by Ashur, some time after Babylon had been built by Nimrod; but continued for many ages a private royalty. For Pul, one of the kings of Nineveh, and probably also king of Babylon, seems to have founded the Assyrian empire. He makes his first appearance in scripture in the beginning of the reign of Menahem king of Israel, and 771 years before the birth of Christ.

*bellum infero. Romulus, Cæninenses fugatus, isque rex Acron suus manus interemptus, Jupiter Feretrius, qui ium ædes dico, opimus spolum fero. De Antemnates, Crustumini, Fidenates, et Veientes, triumpho. A Tatius Sabinus rex, acies suus fugo videns, Jupiter Stator, templum voveo in Forum. Denum redintegratus prælium, Sabinus in acies irrumpens, bellum precis dirimo. Percutio interdux fœdus, et Sabinus Roma commigro. Romulus, cum exercitus ad Caprea palus recenseo, subito coortus tempestas, nusquam appa-
reo. Ad deus transeo creditus sum. Regno annus 37.*

Nineve, ut supra dictus sum, ab Ashur conditus sum, sero aliquantum quam Babylon a Nimbrothus exstructus sum; sed privatus tantummodo regnum per multum seculum existo. Namque Pul, unus e rex Nineve, et, ut verisimilis sum, rex etiam Babylon, Assyrius constituo imperium videor. Hic mentio fio primo in scriptura sub initium regnum Menahem rex Israeli-

This empire lasted about 170 years. The chief of its monarchs were, 1. Pul, supposed to be the same with Belus. He reigned upwards of 24 years. 2. Tiglathpileser, who is supposed to be the same with Ninus, and who subdued Damascus, and put an end to the ancient kingdom of Syria, reigned about 19 years. 3. Shalmaneser, who besieged and sacked Samaria, reigned 12 years. 4. Sennacherib, whose army, whilst he attempted to besiege Jerusalem, was smitten by an angel, reigned 6 years. 5. Esarhaddon, who carried Manasseh, king of Judah, captive to Babylon, and conquered Egypt and Ethiopia, reigned 42 years. 6. Sardanapalus, in scripture called Nebuchadonozor, who conquered Phraortes king of the Medes, levelled Ecbatan with the ground, and, returning to Nineveh, feasted 120 days, reigned 20 years. 7. Chynalydan, supposed to be the same with Sardanapalus, reigned 22 years. This prince, the Medes having made war upon him, and the Babylonians having revolted from him, set fire to his palace, and was consumed with all his wealth in the flames. The Assyrian empire subsisted several years after his death; but was in the end overturned by the Medes and Babylonians, in the year before

ticus, et 771 annus ante natus Christus. Hic imperium annus circiter 170 duro. Præcipuus ex is princeps, sum, 1. Pul, qui et Belus sum credo. Is annus 24, et amplius imperito. 2. Tiglathpileser, qui et Ninus sum credo, et qui, Damascus subactus, antiquus Syria regnum finis impono, annus circiter 19 regno. 3. Shalmaneser, qui Samaria obsideo captus deleo, annus 12 regno. 4. Sennacherib, qui exercitus cum Hierosolyma obsideo conor, ab angelus cædo annus 6 regno. 5. Esarhaddon, qui Manasses Judah rex Babylon captivus abduco, et Ægyptus atque Æthiopia in suus ditio redigo, annus 42 regno. 6. Sardanapalus, in scriptura Nebuchadonozor appellatus, qui Phraortes Medus rex devictus, Ecbatana solum æquo, et Ninive reversus dies 120 epulor, annus 20 regno. 7. Chynalydan, qui, et Sardanapalus fortasse dico, annus 22 regno. Hic Medus bellum infero, Babyloniusque defero, regia suus incendio, et cum divitia concremo. Imperium Assyrius aliquot annus post is interitus duro, demum vero a Medus et Babylonius everto, annus ante Christum 601. Ita ex imperium

Christ 601. Thustwo empires arose out of that of the Assyrians, namely, the Babylonian and Median.

3. From the time of Nimrod to that of Pul, a great many petty princes reigned in Babylon. Nineveh too, and Babylon, seem to have been often governed by the same king. But, in the 24th year of the reign of Pul, and 747 years before Christ, these became two distinct kingdoms. Nabonassar, who gives name to the famous æra, and who seems to have been a younger son of Pul, gets the kingdom of Babylon, whilst his elder brother Tiglathpileser obtains the sceptre at Nineveh. During the flourishing state of the Assyrian monarchy, the kings of Babylon seem to have been only viceroys or lord lieutenants to those of Nineveh; but afterwards Babylon rose upon its ruin, and became a great empire; which, computing from Nabonassar, lasted 209 years; viz. Nabonassar, called also Belesis, and Nanybrus reigned 14 years. Nadius 2. Chinzirus and Porus jointly 5. Jugæus 5. Mardoc Empadus, in scripture called Merodach Baladan, who sent an embassy to Hezekiah king of Judah, to inquire about the sun's retrogression, reigned 12 years. Arkianus 5. An inter-reign of two years followed. Belibus 3.

Assyrius duo orior. Babylonius, sciz. et Medus.

A tempus Nimbrothus ad Pul, multus princeps exiguus Babylon imperito. Nineve quoque et Babylon idem rex sæpe pareo videor. Sed 24 annus regnum Pul, et 747 annus ante Christus natus, ex unus duo diversus regnum factus sum. Nabonassar, qui inclutus æra nomen facio, et qui filius Pul natu minor sum video, regnum Babylonicus adipiscor, cum interim Tiglathpileser frater natu major apud Ninive res pctior. Imperium Assyriacus vicens, rex Babylonicus, quasi prorex seu præfectus rex Assyria subjectus sum video; postea autem Babylon Ninive excidium auctus sum, et magnus imperium evado; qui, si supputatio a Nabonassar instituo, per annus 209 duro; sciz Nabonassar, qui Belesis et Nanybrus etiam dictus sum, annus 14 regno. Nadius 2. Chinzirus et Porus simul 5. Jugæus 5. Mardoc Empadus, sacer literæ Merodach Baladan dictus, qui legatus ad Ezechias rex Judæa, ut de sol retrogressus certior fio, mitto, annus 12 impero. Arkianus 5. Duo annus interregnum secutus

Apronadius 6. Meseffimordacus 4. Then an inter-reign of eight years. Assaradinus, or Esarhaddon, who, with his two successors were also kings of Assyria, reigned 13 years. Saosduchinus 20. Chynalydan, called also Sarac, 22. Nabopallasar, who revolted from Chynalydan, and transferred the seat of the empire from Nineveh to Babylon, reigned 21 years. He, joining his forces with those of Cyaxares king of the Medes, reduced Nineveh to a low condition; but did not live to see its final destruction, having been diverted from this war by an irruption of the Scythians, who at that time over-ran a great part of Asia. Nabocolassar, or Nebuchadnezzar, who in a most magnificent manner adorned the city Babylon, and raised the empire to its highest pitch of glory, and was himself afterwards, by the decree of heaven, driven from the society of men to dwell with the beasts of the field, reigned 43 years. Evilmerodach reigned 2 years. Neriglissar 4. Nabonadius, or Belshazzar 17; in whose time the city of Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and the empire overturned, in the year before Christ 538.

4. The Medes, having thrown off the Assyrian yoke, in the reign of Sennacherib, lived

sum. Belibus 3. Apronadius 6. Meseffimordacus 4. Deinde interregnum octo annus. Assaradinus, seu Esarhaddon, qui, cum duo successor, rex etiam Assyria sum, annus 13 regno. Saosduchinus, 22. Chynalydan, Sarac etiam appellatus, 22. Nabopollasar, qui a Chynalydan descisco, et sedes imperium a Ninive ad Babylon transfero, annus 21 regno. Is, suis cum copie Cyaxares Medus rex junctus, Ninive ad conditio afflictus redigo; at mors preceptus internecio non video, ab hic etenim bellum abstractus sum incursum Scythia, qui tunc tempus magnus pars Asia vasto. Nabocolassar, seu Nebuchadnezzar, qui urbs Babylon magnificenter extruo, et imperium ad summus fastigium eveho, et qui postea celestis decretum e homo cætus ad habitandum cum bestia ager expulsus sum, annus 43 impero. Evilmerodach annus 2 regno. Neriglissar 4. Nabonadius, Labynitus, seu Belshazzar 17; qui regnans urbs Babylon a Cyrus captus sum, et imperium eversus, annus ante Christus 538.

Medus, jugum Assyrius excussus, rex Sennacherib, aliquamdiu sine rex ago;

some time without a king; but intestine disorders arising, Dejoces, one of their own number, called Arphaxad in the book of Judith, was chosen king, in the Year before Christ 710. In his latter days he made war upon Saosduchinus, king of the Assyrians; but his army was defeated in a battle fought in the great plain of Ragau, himself slain, and his capital Ecbatan destroyed, after a reign of 53 years. His son Phraortes subdued a great part of the Upper Asia, invaded Assyria, and laid siege to Nineveh; where he perished, with the greater part of his army, after having reigned 22 years. His son, Cyaxares I. by a stratagem, relieved his country from the Scythians. He engaged in war with the Lydians; but a total eclipse of the sun, said to have been foretold by Thales the Milesian, happening in the time of battle, both armies retreated, and a peace was concluded. He afterwards, in conjunction with Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, invested Nineveh, and razed it to the ground, in the year before Christ 601. This confederate army soon after overran and conquered Egypt, Judea, Syria, Armenia, Pontus, Cappadocia, and Persia. Cyaxares reigned 40 years. His son, Astyages, called Ahasuerus in the book of Daniel, repulsed

sed discordia civilis subortus, Dejoces, ex gens Medus oriundus, qui in liber Juditha Arphaxad appello, rex creo, annus ante Christum 710. Postremus tempus bellum Saosduchinus, Assyrius rex, infero; sed exercitus is fugatus sum praelium in magnus planities Ragau commissus, ipse interfectus, et caput regnum Ecbatana excidium datus, postquam annus 53 impero. Phraortes filius, magnus pars Superior Asia domo. Assyria invado, Nineveque obsideo; ubi ipse cum magnus pars copiae pereor, post regnum 22 annus. Filius is, Cyaxares I. civis, dolus Scythia libero. Bellum contra Lydus in eo; sed cum sol inter pugnandum defectus totalis laboro, qui deliquit Thales Milesius predico fama sum, ambo exercitus praelium recedo, et pax factus sum. Hic postea, Nebuchadnezzar rex Babylon adjuvans, Nineve obsideo, et solum equo, annus ante Christum 601. Adunatus hic exercitus mox Aegyptus, Judea, Syria, Armenia, Pontus, Cappadocia, et Persia, peragro domoque. Annus 40 regno. Astyages filius, Daniel liber Ahasuerus dictus, Babylonius, qui, Evilmero-

the Babylonians, who, under the conduct of Evilmerodach, had made an irruption into Media. He reigned 35 years. His son, Cyaxares II. called in scripture Darius the Mede, reigned 22 years. He had a bloody war with the kings of Babylon, and their ally Cræsus king of Lydia, for the space of 21 years. In this war he was assisted by Cyrus his nephew, who at last took Babylon, and placed his uncle on the throne, where he reigned two years. Upon his death Cyrus transferred the seat of empire from the Babylonians and Medes to the Persians, in the year before Christ 536.

5. Twenty-five years after the building of Rome, So or Sabacus the Ethiopian, began to reign in Egypt; whose successors, for about 200 years, were Anyfis, Sethon, 12 kings jointly, Psammitichus, Necho, Psammis, Apries, Amasis, and Psamminitus.

6. Twenty-seven years after the building of Rome, and 721 before Christ, Samaria was taken and destroyed by Salamaneser king of the Assyrians. The ten tribes, with their king Hoshea, were carried away into Assyria. Tobias was one of the captives, whose piety preserved him his liberty in the midst of servitude. Hezekiah, the son of king Ahaz, a man of eminent piety, was then king of Jerusa-

*dach dux, in Media irrum-
po, repello. Annus 35 im-
pero. Filius is Cyaxares
II. sacer literæ annus
Medus appellatus, Darius
22 regno. Bellum cruen-
tus cum rex Babylon, isque
socius Cræsus Lydia rex,
per spatium 21 annus gero.
In hic bellum Cyrus nepos is
auxilium venio; qui tan-
dem Babylon potitus, avun-
culus summus potestas per-
mitto; qui ibi duo annus
regno. Cyrus, avunculus
mortuus. sedes imperium a
Babylonius et Medus ad
Persia transfero, annus ante
Christus 536.*

*In Egyptus So seu Sa-
bacus Aethiops regno cæpi,
annus post Roma conditus
25; qui successor, per du-
centi fere annus, um Any-
fis, Sethon, 12 rex simu',
Psammitichus, Necho, Psam-
mis, Apries, Amasis,
et Psamminitus.*

*Annus post Roma condi-
tus 27, et ante Christus
721, Samaria a Salmane-
ser Assyrius rex captus et
eversus sum. Tribus de-
cem cum Oseas rex in Assy-
ria abductus. Unus e cap-
tivus Tobias sum, qui liber-
tas in ipse servitus pietas
confero. Rex tum Hiero-
solyma Ezechias Ahas rex
natus, homo singularis pie-
tas. Hic tempus eti-*

lem. At this time too lived the prophet Isaiah.

7. Numa Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, was called to the throne from Cures, a town of the Sabines, on account of his renowned wisdom. He softened the martial fierceness of Rome by religion. He instituted priests and sacred rites, pretending intercourse with the goddess Egeria in the night. Then he built the temple of Janus, and shut its gates, which were the signs of peace and war. He completed the year by the addition of two months; and, instead of March, appointed January to the beginning of the year. He reigned 43 years.

8. Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah, reigned then in Judea. At the same time lived Judith, by whom Holofernes, general of Saisduchius king of the Assyrians, was slain; Gyges too, who is said to have been the intimate favourite of Candaules king of the Lydians, and was forced by him to view the beauty of his queen, when naked. After which Gyges, at the queen's desire, murdered Candaules, and seized upon the kingdom.

9. After Numa, Tullus Hostilius being created king of Rome, made war upon the Albans. The dispute being referred to three Horatii on the side of the Romans, and as many Curiatii on that of the Albans,

am existo vates. Esaias.

Numa Pompilius, Romanus, rex II. propter sapientia fama, ad regnum e Cures, Sabinus oppidum, vocatus sum. Roma arma ferox, religio mansuefacio. Sacra sacerdosque instituo, simulatus cum dea Egeria nocturnus congressus. Janus dein templum exstruo, isque valvæ pax bellumque index, claudio. Annus duomensis additus expleo. Annus initium Januarius pro Martius sum volo. Regno annus quadraginta tres.

Manasses, Ezechias filius, in Judea tum regno, Idem tempus existo Juditha, a qui Holofernus, dux Saisduchius rex Assyrius, sum obtruncatus; Gyges quoque, qui intimus Candaules Lydus rex sum affec'a dico, ab isque coactus ut nudus regina species contemp'or. Postea Gyges, regina jussu, Candaules obtrunco, et regnum invado.

Tullus Hostilius, post Numa, Roma rex creatus, bellum Albanus infero. Certamen tres Horatii, Romanus, et totidem Curiatii Albani, commissus, victoria penes Romanus

victory declared for the Romans. The Albans afterwards rebelling, Tullus, after demolishing Alba, ordered then to remove to Rome. Rome being encreased by the ruins of Alba, mount Cælius was added to the city. Tullus was thunderstruck, and burnt up with all his house, after he had reigned 31 years. In the mean time, Amon, Manasseh's son, and king of Jerusalem, was assassinated by his servants.

10. After Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa by a daughter, took upon him the government. He proclaimed war by his heralds against the Latins, and vanquished them. He took a great many of them afterwards into the city. He united the Aventine mount to the city, and likewise the Janiculum, by throwing a wooden bridge over the river. He extended the Roman dominion quite to the sea, and built the city Ostia at the mouth of the Tyber. He died of a distemper in the 24th year of his reign. A few years after, Josiah, Hezekiah's grandson, fell in battle, fighting against Necho king of Egypt. The prophet Jeremiah, and all the people, lamented him.

11. The fifth king of Rome was Tarquinius Priscus, the son of Demaratus of Corinth. He doubled the number of the senators, built the Circus, and insti-

sum. Albanus postea rebellans, Alba everfus, Roma demigro Tullus jubeo Roma Alba ruina auetus, Cælius mons urbs additus. Cum Tullus 31 annus regno, fulmen ictus. cum domus suus ardeo. Amon, interea Manasses filius, et Hierosolyma rex, a famulus suus interfectu sum.

Post Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Numa ex filia nepos, juscipio imperium. Latinus bellum per feciales indico, ac vinco. Is plurimus postea in civitas adscisco. Aventinus mons, nec non Sublicius pons in flumen factus, Janiculum urbs adjicio. Romanus imperium usque ad mare propago, et Ostia urbs in os Tiberis condo. Annus imperium 24 morbus pereor. Pauci exinde annus, Josias, Ezechias nepos, contra Nechus Ægyptus rex pugnans, prælium cado. Is Jeremias vates, et cunctus populus lamentatio prosequor.

Quintus Roma rex sum Tarquinius Priscus, filius Demaratus Corinthius. Hic numerus senator duplico, Circus ædifico, et ludus Cir-

tuted the Circensian games. He subdued the twelve nations of Tuscany, and borrowed from them the ensigns of supreme power, the Fasces, the Trabes, the Curule chairs, the Pretexta, and other things of that kind. He was slain by the sons of Ancus, in the 37th year of his reign.

12. Draco, who was Archon at Athens, in the year before Christ 623, laid the Athenians under the most cruel laws, by which the smallest offences and the greatest crimes were equally punished with death. For which he himself assigned this reason: Small faults seem to me worthy of death, and for flagrant and great offences I can find no higher punishment. But these laws did not long please the Athenians. Demades was wont to say, that Draco's laws were not wrote with ink, but blood.

13. In Judea, after the death of Josiah, his son enjoyed the crown three months, and his brother a few years. Josiah's brother was succeeded by Zedekiah, the last king of the Jews, who was reduced to slavery by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon; Jerusalem also, and the temple, were burnt, and the citizens carried away into Babylon, in the year before the birth of Christ 588.

14. Whilst Palestine and Syria were laid waste by the arms of barbarians, Greece was im-

centes institua. Thuscia populus duodecim subigo, ab isque summus potestas insigne accipio. Fasces, Trabes, Curules, Pretexta, et is genus alius. Annus imperium 37, per Ancus filius occisus sum.

Draco, qui Archon Athenae sum, annus ante Christum 623, atrox Atheniensis lex impono, qui æque parvus peccatum ac magnus scelus capitalis sum. Qui ipse hic causa trado: Parvus peccatum ego mors dignus video, et manifestus ac magnus scelus magnus supplicium excogito non possum. At hic lex Atheniensis non diu placeo. Demades dico soleo, Draco lex non atramentum, sed sanguis, scriptus sum.

In Judæa, post mors Josias filius tres mensis, et frater pauci annus, regnum potitus sum. Frater Josias succedo Zedechias, rex Judæus postremus qui a Nebuchadonisor Babylon rex in servitus reductus sum; templum quoque, ac Hierosolyma, incensus, civis Babylon ductus, annus ante Christum natus 588.

Dum Palestina et Syria barbarus arma evasto, Græcia sapiens institutum exco-

proved by the institutions of its wise men. The seven wise men of Greece flourished at the same time. Solon, one of their number, having abolished Draco's laws, enacted new ones more proper for the Athenians.

15. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of the Romans, having conquered the Hetrusci and Veientes, instituted the Census. He divided the people into classes and centuries; added to the city the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline hills. He was murdered in the 44th year of his reign, by the villany of his son-in-law Tarquin the Proud.

16. About this period lived a set of the most savage tyrants in different parts of the world; Periander at Corinth, Pisistratus at Athens, Thrasybulus at Miletus, Polycrates in the island Samos, and Phalaris in Sicily. The same age was very productive of wise men; then flourished Æsop the famous writer of fables, and Pythagoras in Italy, who first called himself a philosopher. In Greece, the poets Alcæus, Stesichorus, Sappho, Simonides, Anacreon, Pindar, were greatly renowned.

17. Towards the latter end of Servius Tullius's time flourished Cyrus the Persian. He was the son of Cambyſes, either king of Persia, or a man of the first rank in that country, and of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages

lo. Septem ille Græcia sapiens unus tempus exiſto. Ex qui numerus Solon, abrogatus Draco lex commodus Athenienſis lex fero.

Servius Tullius, ſextus Romanus rex, Hetruſcus ac Veiens debellatus, Cenſus inſtituo. Populus in claſſis ac centuria deſcribo; urbs, Quirinalis, Viminalis, Eſquilinus mons, ad-jungo. Occiſus ſum 44 imperium annus, ſcelus gener ſuus Tarquinius Superbus.

Hic tempus immanis tyrannus paſſim exiſto; Periander Corinthus, Piſiſtratus Athenæ, Thraſybulus Miletus, Polycrates in Samos inſula, et Phalaris in Sicilia. Idem atas ſapiens ferax ſum; Æſopus fabula architectus tum vigeo, nec non Pythagoras in Italia, qui ſui primus philoſophus appello. In Græcia, poeta Sappho, Alcæus, Stesichorus, Simonides, Anacreon, Pindarus, illuſtris ſum.

Cyrus Perſa extremus Servius Tullius tempus exiſto Sum natus Cambyſes, aut rex Perſa, aut vir primus ordo in is ciuitas, et Mandane, filius Aſtyages rex Medus.

king of the Medes. Herodotus indeed says, that his father was a mean man; and that Cyrus, on account of a dream, had been exposed in his infancy by order of his grandfather. But greater credit is due to Xenophon. Cyrus, in the fortieth year of his age, was called from Persia to assist his uncle Cyaxares, king of the Medes, in his war against the Babylonians, and their ally Cræsus king of Lydia. This war lasted 21 years. Cyrus commanded the united army of Medes and Persians; and from this period historians compute the beginning of his reign. Cyrus's conduct in this war was glorious, and his success wonderful. He vanquished Cræsus, and took the royal city of Sardis; after this he subdued all the continent from the Ægean sea to the Euphrates. He reduced the strong city of Babylon, and, delivering the government of that kingdom to his uncle Cyaxares, called also Darius the Mede, he returned into Persia. About two years after, Cyaxares dying, and also Cambyfes king of Persia, Cyrus took upon him the government of the whole empire; which he held for the space of seven years. In the first of these seven years, and before Christ 534, he issued out his decree for restoring the Jews to their country. In the reign of Cyrus liv-

Herodotus quidem pater Cyrus mediocris vir sum perhibeo, et Cyrus infans jussu avus propter somnium expositus sum. At fides Xenophon potius adhibendus sum. Cyrus quadragessimus atas annus agens, e Persia arcessitus sum, ut Cyaxares avunculus suus in bellum contra Babylonius,isque socius Cræsus rex Lydia, auxilium sum. Hic bellum per annus 21 gestus sum. Adunatus copiarum Medus et Persa Cyrus præsum; et ab his tempus imperium apud historicus initium duco. Ut Cyrus virtus in hic bellum sum insignis, ita mirus felicitas usus sum. Cræsus supero, et regius urbs Sardes expugno, post hic totus regio inter mare Ægeus et Euphrates perdomo. Babylon urbs munitissimus subigo, regnumque is administratio avunculus suus Cyaxares, Darius Medus etiam dictus, traditus, ipse in Persia regressus sum. Post fere biennium Cyaxares necnon Cambyfes rex Persia mortuus, Cyrus totus imperium administratio suspicio; qui per septem annus teneo. Annus hic septem primus, et ante Christus 534, edictum suus promulgo, qui Judæi patria restituo. Regnans

ed the prophet Daniel whom that monarch esteemed with an affectionate regard.

18. A few years after, as Herodotus relates, Cyrus made war upon the Scythians, and cut off the son of their Queen Tomyris with his army. But the advantages of the victory proved delusive and of short duration. Cyrus flushed with his late victory, marches out into a place of disadvantage, where he was trepanned by the enemy, and cut to pieces with all his forces. But Xenophon says, Cyrus died at home a natural death, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried at Pasagarda in Persia, leaving his son Cambyfes heir to his empire; who having conquered Psamminitus, annexed Egypt to his father's realm. The Persian empire lasted 228 years. Cyrus reigned 30 years, Cambyfes 7, Darius Hytaspis 36 Xerxes 21, Artaxerxes Longimanus, called Ahasuerus in the scriptures, and who had Esther for his queen, 41, Darius Nothus 19, Artaxerxes Mnemon 16, Ochus 21, Arses 2, Darius Codomannus 6.

Cyrus vivo Daniel propheta, qui imperator ille complexus sum.

Pauci exinde annus, ut Herodotus narro, Cyrus Scythia bellum infero, et Tomyris regina filius cum exercitus cædo. At brevis et fallax sum fructus victoria. Cyrus recens victoriæ elatus, in iniquus locus progredior, ubi insidiæ hostis ipse cum omnis copiæ concido. Xenophon autem aio, Cyrus domus fatum functus sum, annus ætas septuagesimus, et Pasagarda in Persia sepulchrum, Cambyfes filius hæres imperium relictus; qui Psamminitus victus, paternus regnum Ægyptus adjicio. Imperium Persicus annus 228 duro. Cyrus regno annus 30, Cambyfes 7, Darius Hytaspis 36, Xerxes 21, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Ahasuerus sacer literæ dictus, et qui Esther regina habeo, 41, Darius Nothus 19, Artaxerxes Mnemon 16, Ochus 21, Arses 2, Darius Codomannus 6.

C H A P. VIII.

From the liberation of the Jews by Cyrus to the overthrow of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, including 204 years.

TARQUINIUS Superbus, the seventh and last of the Roman kings, derived his surname from his behaviour. He slighted the authority of the senate in the management of the government. He finished the temple of Jupiter which had been begun by his father: he subdued the Volsci; and took Gabii by the artful conduct of his son Sextus. He is said to have purchased the Sibylline books from the Cumean Sibyl. At last he was turned out of the city, and his kingdom too, for a rape committed by his son upon Lucretia, a woman of quality, in the 23d year of his reign, in the 68th Olympiad, and before Christ 506. The regal power obtained at Rome, under seven kings, almost 242 years.

2. After the expulsion of the kings, two consuls were created annually at Rome. Brutus and Collatinus were the first consuls. Brutus upon the discovery of a conspiracy against the public liberty, punished the conspirators, among whom were two of his own sons, with death.

TARQUINIUS Superbus, septimus atque ultimus Romanus rex, ex factum cognomen traho. Senatus auctoritas in administrandis reipublica negligo. Jupiter templum a patre inchoatum exstruo: Volscus arma domo; Gabii Sextus filius dolus capio. A Sibylla Cumanus liber Sibyllinus emo dico. Tandem, ob stuprum Lucretia, nobilissimum scæmina, a filio illatus, et urbs, et regnum ejectus sum, annus regnum 23, Olympias 68, ante Christus natus 506. Regnatur Roma a septem rex annus prope 242.

Post rex expulsus, bini quotannis consul Roma creo. Brutus et Collatinus primus consul sum. Brutus, conjuratio contra libertatem patefactus, conjuratus, in qui sum filius is duo, mors multo.

3. About the same time a like incident delivered the Athenians from tyranny. Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, had debauched Harmodius's sister. Whereupon Harmodius slays the tyrant. Being forced with torture, by Hippias the tyrant's brother, to name those that were accessory to the murder, he named the tyrant's friends; who were all immediately put to death by the tyrant. The citizens, roused by his magnanimity, banished Hippias, restored themselves to liberty. They erected a statue to Harmodius.

4. Cambyfes, king of the Persians, caused his brother Smerdis to be assassinated, because he had dreamed that he saw him on the throne. Cambyfes died soon after of a wound by his own sword dropping accidentally out of the sheath. Patizithes, one of the Magi, concealing the death of Smerdis, put up his own brother Oropastes, in his room, who personating Smerdis, obtained the sovereignty. But the imposture being soon discovered, the pretended king, with his brother, was taken off by the grandees of Persia.

5. The grandees, who had dispatched Oropastes, agreed among themselves to come to the palace before sun-rise, and that he whose horse neighed first, should be king. The horse of Darius, the son of Hy-

Atheniensis per idem tempus par causa tyrannis libero. Hipparchus, Pisistratus natus, Harmodius soror violat. Itaque Harmodius tyrannus obtrunco. Ab Hippias, tyrannus frater, nomino cades conscius tormentum coactus, tyrannus amicus nomino; qui omnis statim a tyrannus interficio. Hic virtus excitatus civis, Hippias pulsus, sui in libertas offero. Harmodius statua pono.

Cambyfes, rex Persa, frater suus Smerdis interficiendus euro, quod per quies is regno video. Paulo post Cambyfes, gladius e vagina delapsus, vulneratus intereo. Patizithes, unus e Magnus, celatus mors Smerdis, frater suus Oropastes pro is suppono, qui sui Smerdis sum simulans, regnum potior. Sed fraus cito patefactus, pseudo rex, cum frater, a Persa princeps confodio.

Princeps, qui Oropastes neco, inter sui paciscor, ut ad regia ante sol ortus venio, et ut is qui equus bininitus primus edo, rex sum. Equus Darius, Hyastapis filius, bininitus pre-

staspis, neighed first, and procured his owner the kingdom.

6. Darius Hystaspis being thus created king of the Persians, granted leave to the Jews to finish the temple of Jerusalem; the prophet Haggai, at the same time encouraging them thereto. Babylon, which had revolted from the Persians, he recovered by the artifice of his friend Zopyrus. For he, having cut off his nose and ears, made the Babylonians believe he had fled over to them, on having been barbarously used by Darius. Accordingly he betrayed the city, with which they intrusted him, to Darius.

7. Tarquinius Superbus being banished from Rome, implored the assistance of Porfenna king of the Hetrusci; who, waging war with the Romans, possessed himself of the Janiculum. Horatius Cocles alone sustained the assaults of the enemy on the Sublician bridge for a considerable time, till the bridge was cut down behind him. Then he plunged into the Tiber, and swam over safe to the Romans, amidst the darts of the enemy. Clælia too, a Roman lady, one of the hostages, having eluded her keepers, swam over the Tiber, amidst the darts of the Hetrusci. Moreover, Mutius Scævola, in order to deliver his country from the enemy's blockade, conveys him-

mus edo, et dominus regnum pario.

Darius Hystaspis rex Persæ sic creatus, Judæus potestas templum Hierosolyma absolvendus facio; adhortans simul Haggai propheta Babylon qui a Persæ descendo, Zopyrus amicus dolus recipio. Quippe is, nasus sui et auris defectus, fides facio Babylonius, sui a Darius crudeliter tractatus, ad is confugio. Itaque urbs, suus fides ab ille creditus, Darius prodo.

Tarquinius Superbus Roma exactus, Porfenna Hetruscus rex auxilium imploro; qui, bellum Romanus illatus Janiculum occupo. Hostis impetus Horatius Cocles tamdiu sustineo in Sublicius pons solus, quoad pons a tergum rescindo. Inde in Tiberis d'ilio, atque inter hostis telum incolumis ad Romanus trano. Clælia quoque, virgo Romanus, unus ex obses, elusus custos, Tiberis inter Hetruscus telum trano. Mutius porro Scævola, ut patria obsidio hostis eximo, in is castra sui insinuo, per error scriba pro rex obtrunco. Ad tribunal rex re-

self into their camp, and, instead of the king, by mistake kills his secretary. Being carried before the king to be examined, he thrusts his right hand into the fire, and burns it; and at the same time declares to the king, that 300 Romans had in like manner taken an oath to murder him. Whereupon Porfenna, making peace with the Romans, returned home.

8. After this the Latins made war upon the Romans, under the conduct of Tarquin's son in-law; against whom Posthumius being made dictator, he vanquished them in a memorable battle at the lake Regillus. It is said the gods, particularly Castor and Pollux, were present in this battle, and were seen to fight on white horses, in the year of the city 255. Gelo at that time reigned in Syracuse.

9. Darius also, king of the Persians, endeavouring to re-instate Hippias in his kingdom, made war upon Athens. Miltiades, general of the Athenians, quickly meets him at Marathon, with a small body of men. Ten thousand Athenians encountered two hundred thousand Persians. Darius's army was routed and put to flight, in the year before the birth of Christ 490.

10. Rome, delivered from foreign enemies, was well nigh ruined by intestine divisions.

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Darius quoque, Persa rex, Hippias in pristinus regnum restituo conatus Athenæ ellum infero. Miltiades, Atheniensis dux, ad Marathon cum parvus manus celeriter occurro. Cum ducenti Persa mille decem Athenienses mille dimico. Darius exercitus fusus fugatusque, annus ante Christus natus 490.

Liberatus Roma externus hostis, intestinus discordia pene concido. Plebs,

The commons, harassed by the senators and usurers, withdraw to the Sacred Mount on the other side of the Anio; but were appeased by the persuasions of Menenius Agrippa, and upon obtaining the protection of the tribunes of the people against the Patricians, returned into the city.

11. Martius Coriolanus, having been forced from the city by the spite of the tribunes, went over to the Volsci, and made war upon his country. He so broke the power of the Romans, that they were obliged to sue for peace, by sending his mother Veturia to him. Coriolanus yielded to his mother's intreaties, and the Volsci were afterwards quite reduced by Spurius Cassius. But Cassius, after this, elated with his mighty success, and aiming at sovereignty, was thrown headlong from the Tarpeian rock, in the year of the city 268.

12. About the same time Aristides, surnamed the Just, was banished Athens. But being soon restored, he assisted Themistocles in the Persian war, by whose interest he had been expelled, sacrificing private wrongs to the good of his country.

13. At Rome the Fabian family, to ease their country of trouble, petitioned for the entire management of the Veientian war to themselves. They

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Roma Fabius gens, ut patria molestia libero, bellum sui Veientinus ipse posco. Veientes sæpe vinco. Jam victrix ab hostis

defeated the Veientes several times. Being now victorious, they were almost utterly destroyed by a stratagem of the enemy, above 300 of the Fabii were cut off in one day.

14. Xerxes, the son of Darius Hystaspis, heir to his father's crown, and inveterate enmity to the Greeks, having built a bridge of boats over the Hellespont, and digged through mount Athos, invaded Greece with an army of two millions of men. At the straits of Thermopylæ, Leonidas king of the Spartans, with a handful of men, made a dreadful slaughter of his troops, till, spent with killing, he fell victorious above heaps of slain enemies. The Athenians in the mean time, quitting their city, equipped a fleet of 200 ships. Accordingly Xerxes, having found Athens deserted, burnt it. But his fleet, consisting of 2000 sail and upwards, being defeated near Salamis, and put to flight by the contrivance and valour of Themistocles the Athenian admiral, he marched off in great dismay towards Thrace, in order to cross the Hellespont: but finding his bridge broken down by the violence of the storms, he passed over in a fishing boat, and continued his flight to Sardis, in the year of Rome 268, and before Christ 480.

15. The year following Mar-
donius, who had been left by

per insidia pene deletus sum, amplius 300 Fabii unus dies cado.

Xerxes, Darius Hystaspis filius, paternus regnum atque odium in Grecus hæres, junctus navis Hellespontus, Athosque mons perfoffus, Græcia cum 2000 armatus mille invado. Is Leonidas rex Spartiata, parvus manus, ad Thermopylæ angustia maximus infero clades, donec, cædendum defatigatus, super strages hostis corruo victor. Atheniensis interim, relictus urbs, classis 200 navis adorno. Xerxes igitur Athenæ vacuus natus, incendio. Sed classis duo mille navis, et amplius, Themistocles dux Atheniensis virtus et consilium prope Salamis fusus ac fugatus, trepidus Thracia versus discedo, ut Hellespontus trajicio: cum vero pens tempestas vis solutus video, scapha piscatorius transmittito, fugioque continuo Sardis, annus Roma 268, et ante Christus 480.

Sequens annus, Mardonius, qui cum 300 ar-

Xerxes with 300 thousand men to prosecute the war, met with a mighty overthrow at Platea from the Greeks, under the conduct of Aristides and Pausanias. In the reign of Xerxes, flourished Herodotus the father of historians, about 600 years later than Homer.

16. Quintus Cincinnatus, called from the plough by the Romans to the dictatorship, delivered the consul Minutius, who had been blocked up by the Æqui at Algidum, and caused the enemy to pass under the yoke. Cimon also, the son of Miltiades, having with the like good conduct vanquished the forces of Xerxes near Cyprus, restored the Greek cities of Asia to liberty. Nor was Greece then illustrious for its generals only, but philosophers also; for the same age produced Heraclitus, Democritus, Anaxagoras, and several others.

17. At Rome, about 300 years after the building of the city, instead of two consuls, decemviri were created. They compiled a body of laws brought over from Greece, and particularly from Athens. These, being inscribed on 12 tables, were called the laws of the XII. tables. Within a few years, by the lust of Appius Claudius, and the outrages of his colleagues, the government reverted to the consuls.

18. Artaxerxes Longimanus

matus mille a Xerxes ad persequendus bellum relictus sum, magnus ad Plateæ calamitas accipio a Græcus, Aristides et Pausanias dux. Xerxes rex, doreo historia pater Herodotus, annus prope 600 junior Homerus.

Quintus Cincinnatus, ab aratrum ad dictatura a Romanus vocatus, Minutius consul ad Algidum obsessus ab Æquis libero, hostique sub jugum mitto. Cimon quoque, Miltiades filius, Xerxes copie ad Cyprus par virtus devictus, Græcus Asia urbs in libertas afferro. Nec vero imperator tum, sed etiam philosophus; Græcia floreo; idem enim ætas Heraclitus, Democritus, Anaxagoras aliusque complures effundo.

Roma, annus post urbs conditus circiter 300, pro duo consul decemviri creatus. Hic lex e Græcia, ac potissimum Athenæ, petitus, conscribo. Hic, quoniam tabula duodecim mandatus sum, lex XII. tabula appellatus. Pauci annus, propter Appius Claudius libido, collegaque impotentia, res ad consul redeo.

Artaxerxes Longima-

granted leave to Nehemiah, his cup-bearer, to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, in the year before the birth of Christ 445. In the reign of Artaxerxes, lived the famous naturalists Empedocles and Parmenides, Hippocrates the physician, Polycletus and Phidias statuaries, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, and Timantes, painters.

19. About six years after the decemviral power was abolished, military tribunes with consular authority began to be created at Rome. The censors too were then first made for holding the census. Cornelius Cossus, a military tribune, having slain Tolumnius king of the Veientes with his own hand, next after Romulus, presented the *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius.

20. The same year that the military tribunes were created at Rome, the Peloponnesian war broke out in Greece, which spreading itself over all Greece, continued 27 years. Thucydides, having been forced into banishment by Pericles, the incendiary of the war, wrote the history of it.

21. A few years after, the seat of the war was transferred into Sicily. The Athenians, importuned for aid by the Catanenses, engaged in a war against the Syracusans, in the reign of Darius Nothus, king of the Persians. The first attempts of

nus, Nebemias, pincerna suus, potestas murus Hierosolyma reficiendum facio, annus ante Christum natus 455. Artaxerxes regnans, Empedocles et Parmenides physicus, Hippocrates medicus, Polycletus et Phidias statuarius, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, et Timantes, pictor, clarus sum.

Sex fere annus post sublatus decemviri potestas, tribunus miles consularis potestas Roma creo capi. Censor quoque tum primum ad census agendus creatus. Cornelius Cossus, tribunus miles, Tolumnius Veientes rex suus manus necatus, spolia opima Jupiter Feretrius, alter ab Romulus, fero.

Idem annus qui tribunus miles Roma creatus sum, bellum Peloponnesiacus exardeo in Græcia, qui totus pervagatus Græcia, annus duro 27. Is bellum Thucydides, a Pericles, bellum excitator, in exilium ejectus, historia mando.

Pauci interjectus annus, bellum in Sicilia transeo. Atheniensis, Catanensis opis implorans, bellum adversus Syracusanus suscipio, Darius Nothus rex Persa. Hic bellum præclarus initium, exitus A-

the Athenians in this war were very successful, but the issue proved fatal to them. The generals of the Athenians were Alcibiades, Nicias and Lamachus.

22. But at Athens the study of the liberal arts was in high repute. Then flourished Aristophanes, Cratinus, and Eupolis, comic poets; Sophocles and Euripides, tragic poets; Praxiteles the famous statuary; Gorgias and other sophists in great numbers; and Socrates, the father of philosophers. But Diagoras denying the existence of the gods, was banished from Athens, a reward being offered by the government if any one would kill him.

23. The Galli Senones, during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, having driven out the Tuscans, had seized upon that part of Italy which was afterwards called Cisalpine Gaul. This people, incensed by Q. Fabius the ambassador of the Roman people, at the siege of Clusium, a town of the Hetrusci, turned their arms against the Romans, and having cut off their forces at the river Allia, fell upon the city, under their leader Brennus, took and destroyed it with fire and sword. Rome was burnt in the year 365 after it was built.

24. About those times a calamity of much the like nature befel Athens. Lysander, gene-

theniensis calamitosus sum. Dux Atheniensis sum Alcibiades, Nicias, et Lamachus.

Athenæ autem bonus ars studium vigeo. Aristophanes, Cratinus, et Eupolis, comicus poeta; Sophocles et Euripides, tragicus; Praxiteles statuarius insignis; Gorgias aliusque sophista quam plurimus; et Socrates philosophus parens, tum floreo. Diagoras autem, deus sum negans, Athenæ exulo, præmium publice propositus si quis is occido.

Gallus Seno, Tarquinius Priscus regnans, Italia pars qui Gallia Cisalpinus postea dictus sum, Tusculus expulsus, occupo. Hic, in oppugnatione Clusium, Hetrusci oppidum, a Q. Fabius legatus populus Romanus irritatus, in Romanus arma verto, is copie ad Allia flumen casus, urbs, Brennus dux, invado, captus ferrum flammaque populo. Roma incensus annus postquam conditus sum 365.

Consimilis per is tempus Athenæ casus excipio. Lysander, Lacedemonius

ral of the Lacedemonians, assisted by the power of Persia, having vanquished Conon, and brought the Athenians very low, took Athens itself, demolished its walls, and appointed thirty commissioners to govern the state; who tyrannizing cruelly over the citizens were turned out by Thrasylbulus four years after the taking of the city, and Athens restored to its liberty.

25. About the same time flourished Ctesias of Cnidus, who, having been taken prisoner in the wars of Cyrus against Artaxerxes Mnemon king of the Persians, was very honourably treated by the king on account of his skill in physic, and wrote the history of the Persians. At the same time lived Archytas of Tarentum, and likewise Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates, disciples of Socrates.

26. In those times flourished several famous generals; at Athens, Iphicrates, Chabrias, Thrasylbulus, and Timotheus; amongst the Thebans, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, a man of an illustrious character, not only for military glory, but likewise for his skill in philosophy, and integrity of life.

27. At Rome, Camillus, created dictator in his absence, having raised an army, advanced to the city, expelled the Gauls,

dux, opes Persicus adjutus, cum, Conon victus, Atheniensis frango, ipse Athenæ capio, murus diruo, et triginta vir res publica præpono; qui in civis crudeliter gnassans, a Thrasylbulus, quartus post urbs captus annus, ejectus sum, et libertas Athenæ restitutus.

Sub idem tempus floreo Ctesias Cnidius, qui, bellum Cyrus contra Artaxerxes Mnemon Persæ rex captus, propter medendum scientia, magnus in honor ab rex sum habitus, et Persæ scribo historia. Idem tempestas Archytas Tarentinus, itemque Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates, Socrates discipulus, existo.

Clarus quoque per idem tempus imperator existo; Athenæ quidem, Iphicrates, Chabrias, Thrasylbulus et Timotheus; apud Thebanus, Pelopidas et Epaminondas, vir, non solum res militaris gloria, sed etiam philosophia laus, et vita integritas, illustris.

Camillus Roma dictator absens factus, collectus copiarum, urbs advenio, Gallique inde abjicio, et univer-

and utterly destroyed their whole army. Rome within a year, by the generous activity of Camillus, was reared up anew. Lucius Sextius, who, after a long dispute, was the first consul made from among the plebeians, put an end to the creation of military tribunes. A city Prætor, and two Curule Ædiles, were created.

28. Epaminondas, having cut off Cleombrotus king of the Lacedæmonians, together with his army, at Leuctra, fell in battle, fighting with great bravery against Agesilaus, at Mantinea. With him fell the glory of the Thebans. The martial character of the Lacedæmonians likewise died; upon the introducing of gold, and along with it avarice, by their general Lysander.

29. From the Greeks the martial spirit passed to the Carthaginians, who subdued Sardinia with their arms; and, having vanquished Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, took several towns from the Syracusians. Not long after, Dionysius being killed by his subjects, left the sovereignty to his son Dionysius: who being at last driven from Syracuse for his unparalleled extravagance, by Dion the disciple of Plato, set up a school at Corinth; whilst Isocrates, Demosthenes's master, as yet taught rhetoric at Athens.

30. The arts of war in the mean

sus is exercitus penitus deleo. Roma intra annus Camillus beneficium novus urbs flo. Lucius Sextius, post longus certamen, primus e plebs consul factus, finis tribunus miles creandus affero. Prætor urbanus, et Ædilis Curulis duo creo.

Epaminondas, Lacedæmonius rex Cleombrotus cum exercitus ad Leuctra cæsus; ad Mantinea cum Agesilaus fortiter pugnans cado. Cum is Thebanus virtus occido. Lacedæmonius quoque laus bellicus concido, invecus a Lysander dux, cum aurum, avaritia.

A Græcus ad Carthaginensis bellicus virtus transeo, qui Sardinia arma domo; et, Dionysius Syracusæ tyrannus superatus, multus Siculus oppidum adimo. Haud ita multo post, Dionysius interfectus a suis, tyrannis Dionysius filius relinquo: is, ob singularis nequitia, demum a Dion Plato auditor ejectus Syracusæ, ludus aperio Corinthus; docens etiam tum Athenæ rhetorica Isocrates, magister Demosthenes.

Roma interea ars bel-

time were in great lustre at Rome. T. Manlius, upon a challenge in the Gallic war, slew a Gaul of prodigious stature in the face of both armies, and was called Torquatus, from the chain which he took from the Gaul's neck. Valerius too killed a Gaul of like size, by the assistance of a raven, which perching on his helmet, had annoyed his antagonist with his wings and beak, and got the surname of Corvinus.

31. Alexander the Great was born at Pella, a town of Macedonia, in the year after the building of Rome 392, in the 106th Olympiad, and before the birth of Christ 365; his father Philip, king of the Macedonians, subdued the Illyrians, took several cities from the Athenians and other Greeks, and would have made himself master of all Greece, had he not been opposed by Demosthenes the orator. Finally, being created general of Greece for managing the Persian war, he was slain by Pausanias, whose ill usage he had neglected to revenge, in the reign of Ochus king of the Persians.

32. In the mean time the war with the Samnites proved very grievous and lasting. War was declared against the Samnites in favour of the Campani, who had put themselves under the protection of the Roman people, and was carried on

licus eniteo. T. Manlius, bellum Gallicus Gallus eximius proceritas in oculus uterque exercitus, ex provocatio, occido, et ex torquis qui Gallus cervix detraho, Torquatus dictus sum. Valerius item Gallus par magnitudo obtrunco, corvus præsidium, qui in is galea insidens, hostis ala rostrumque terreo, et cognomen Corvinus adipiscor.

Annus post Roma conditus 392, Olympias 106, et ante Christum natus 356, in oppidum Macedonia Pella, Alexander Magnus natus sum; qui pater Philipus, rex Macedo, Illyrius subigo, multus de Atheniensis aliusque Græcus urbs capio, totusque Græcia potitus sum, nisi Demosthenes orator adversarius habeo. Denique, ad bellum Persicus administrandus Græcia dux creatus, a Pausanias, qui injuria vindico negligo, interficio, Ochus rex Persa.

Samniticus, interim, bellum existo sane gravis ac diuturnus. Pro Campanus, qui sui in fides populus Romanus trado bellum Samnis indictus, ac varie gestus sum. Latinus bellum accedo; qui bellum T.

with various success. To it was added the war with the Latins; in which war T. Manlius Torquatus the consul beheaded his own son, for engaging the enemy contrary to orders. In the same war Decius Mus, upon the Roman troops giving ground, devoted himself for the army. The ships of the Antiates taken during the war, were brought to Rome, and with their beaks the gallery in the Forum was adorned: whilst Diogenes the Cynic, and scholar of Antisthenes, also Aristotle, Xenocrates, Speusippus, disciples of Plato, taught in Greece.

33. Alexander the Great in his youth studied under Aristotle; while yet very young he conquered the Thracians and Illyrians, destroyed Thebes, and received Athens upon surrender. After this, supported by the confederate arms of the Greeks and Thessalians, he passes over into Asia to the Persian war. He defeats Darius Codomannus, king of the Persians, first at Granicus, and a second time at Issus.

34. Moreover, Alexander, having taken Tyre, invaded Judea. But being received in a friendly manner at Jerusalem by Jaddus the high priest, he offered sacrifices in the temple. Having made himself master of Egypt, he builds the city of Alexandria, calling it by his own

Manlius Torquatus consul filius, quod contra edictum cum hostis pugno, securis percutio. Idem bellum Decius Mus, inclinatus acies Romanus, sui pro exercitus devoveo Navis Antiates bellum captus, Roma subductus sum, atque is rostrum suggestum in Forum extructus adorno: Diogenes Cynicus, Antisthenes; Aristoteles, Xenocrates, Speusippus, Plato auditor, docens in Græcia.

Alexander Magnus puer Aristoteles opera do; adolescentulus, Illyrius Thraxque perdomo, Thebæ everto, Athenæ in deditio accipio. Inde, junctus Thesalus Græculque arma adjutus, ad Persicus bellum in Asia trajicio. Darius Codomannus, Persa rex, primo ad Granicus, iterum ad Issus supero.

Alexander, porro, captus Tyrus, Judæa invado. Sed Hierosolyma ab Jaddus summus sacerdos amice acceptus, in templum victima immolo. Egyptus potitus, Alexandria urbs a sui conditus, ex juus nomen appello.

name. In fine, he passes the Euphrates, conquers Darius a third time at Arbela, and, having taken Babylon, transfers the empire from the Persians to the Macedonians, in the fourth year of his reign, in the 12th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 418, and before Christ 300.

Denique, Euphrates transeo, Darius tertio ad Arbela vinco, et, Babylon captus imperium a Persa, ad Macedo traduco, annus regnum quartus, Olympias 112, annus Roma 418, et ante Christus 330.

CHAP. IX.

From the overthrow of the Persian empire to the defeat of Perseus, the last successor of Alexander the Great in Greece, by Æmilius Paulus, when Rome became the mistress of the world; comprehending 163 years.

THE Macedonian empire being thus erected, Alexander marches into India, and, after conquering many nations, returns to Babylon; where he died, in the 12th year of his reign, being 33 years old, in the year before the birth of Christ 323. In his reign flourished the historians Theopompus, Megasthenes, and Hecatæus.

2. Upon the demise of Alexander, many princes started up in the room of one. Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, called also Ptolemy Soter, reigned in Egypt, Eumenes in Cappadocia, Antigonus in Asia, Lyfimachus in Thrace, Seleucus at Babylon.

MACEDONICUS imperium ita constitutus, Alexander in India pergo, et multus natio devictus, Babylon revertor; ubi, annus 33 natus, excedo e vita, annus regnum 12, et ante Christus natus 323. Is regnans, Theopompus, Megasthenes, et Hecatæus, historicus, flore.

Alexander mortuus, multus pro unus rex existo. Ptolemæus, Lagus filius, Ptolemæus Soter etiam dictus, in Ægyptus, Eumenes in Cappadocia, Antigonus in Asia, Lyfimachus in Thracia, Seleucus Ba-

Cassander having put to death Alexander's son, and his mother Olympias, seized upon the kingdom of Macedonia. At the same time Menander, the comic poet, Crantor, the disciple of Xenocrates, and Crates of Diogenes, Epicurus, and Zeno, the father of the Stoics, as also Theophrastus, were in great reputation.

3. About the time of Alexander's death, Appius Claudius the censor paved the Appian way at Rome. About the same time the Tarentine war was kindled up, occasioned by their insulting the Roman ambassadors. In which war the integrity and courage of Curius and Fabricius with respect to Pyrrhus king of Epirus, who had come to the assistance of the Tarentines, were remarkably eminent. Curius Dentatus having defeated him in battle, drove him at last out of Italy, and forced the Tarentines to surrender, about 483 years after the building of the city.

4. After the death of Alexander the Great, the regal government continued in Egypt for the space of near 275 years. Ptolemy Soter, the beginning of whose reign is to be computed from the year before Christ 304, for the successors of Alexander long disclaimed the title of king, ruled 20 years, Ptolemy Philadelphus 38, Ptolemy Evergetes 25, Ptolemy Philo-

bylon, regno. *Cassander, Alexander filius ac mater Olympias interfectus, regnum Macedonia occupo. Idem tempestas, Menander, comicus poeta, Crantor, Xenocrates, et Crates Diogenes discipulus, Epicurus et Zeno, Stoicus parens, idemque Theophrastus, nomen habeo.*

Roma, sub Alexander mors, Appius Claudius censor, Appius via sterno. Sub idem tempus bellum Tarentinus, ob legatus populus Romanus violatus, excitatus sum. Qui bellum, adve fus Pyrrhus Epirus rex, qui Tarentinus auxilium venio, Curius et Fabricius integritas ac virtus eniteo. Curius Dentatus denique, Pyrrhus devictus, Italia expello, et Tarentinus ad deditio compello, annus ab urbs conditus circiter 483.

Post mors Alexander Magnus, per spatium fere 275 annus in Egyptus regnatur. Ptolemæus Soter, qui regnum initium ab annus ante Christum 304 supputandus sum, Alexander enim successor a nomen rex diu abstineo, annus 20 impero, Ptolemæus Philadelphus 38, Ptolemæus Evergetes 25, Pto-

pater 17, Ptolemy Epiphanes 24, Ptolemy Philometor 35, Ptolemy Physcon 29, Ptolemy Lathurus or Soter 36, Alexander 15, Ptolemy Auletes 14, Queen Cleopatra 22.

5. Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, being besieged by the Carthaginians, passes over privately with his fleet into Africa; by which means he drew off the enemy to the defence of their own country. Having made peace with the Carthaginians, he makes himself absolute master of Sicily. He was succeeded by Hiero, who, for his great moderation, was honoured with the title of king, by the Syracusans. He gave occasion to the first Punic war with the Romans.

6. About 495 years after the building of the city, the Roman people having subdued almost all Italy, passed over into Sicily, to succour the Mamertini their allies, against Hiero and the Carthaginians. Accordingly the Romans, under their general Appius Claudius, vanquished Hiero; and, having worsted the Carthaginians, received several towns of Sicily upon surrender. After this C. Duilius first gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians. The seat of the war was immediately carried into Africa, under the command of Atilius Re-

lemæus Philopater 17, Ptolemæus Epiphanes 24, Ptolemæus Philometor 35, Ptolemæus Physcon 29, Ptolemæus Lathurus five Soter 36, Alexander 15, Ptolemaeus Auletes 14, Cleopatra regina 22.

Agathocles, Syracusæ tyrannus, a Pænis obsessus, occulte cum classis trajicio in Africa; ita hostis ad defendendus patria avoco. Pax cum Carthaginiensis factus, Sicilia imperium potior. Hic Hiero succedo, qui, propter summus moderatio, rex a Syracusanus appellatus sum. Hic primus bellum Punicus occasio Romanus do.

Populus Romanus, annus post urbs conditus circiter 495, domitus totus pene Italia, ut Mamertinus socius contra Hiero et Carthaginiensis auxilium fero, transmittio in Sicilia. Romanus igitur, Appius Claudius dux Hiero vinco; et, Pænis profligatus, oppidum Sicilia complures in deditio accipio C. Duilius inde victoria navalis de Pænis primus reporto. Mox, Atilius Regulus imperator, bellum in Africa transeo. Is Tunetum aliisque Pænis op-

gulus. He having taken Tunis, and other towns of the Carthaginians, laid siege to Carthage. But being worsted by Xantippus, general of the Lacedemonians, who came to the assistance of the Carthaginians, he fell into the hands of his enemies. Regulus being afterwards sent to Rome, to negotiate a peace, advised the Romans to make no peace with the Carthaginians. He himself returning to Carthage in consequence of the engagements he had come under to the enemy, was put to death in the most cruel manner imaginable. Finally, the consul Luctatius humbled the power of the Carthaginians in a sea fight, and granted them a peace. The first Punic war being ended in the 24th year, the temple of Janus was shut a second time. About the same time, the consul Marcellus, having killed Viridomarus king of the Insubres, with his own hand, was the third that presented the *opima spolia* to Jupiter. C. Flaminius the censor paved the Flaminian way.

7. In Greece, Aratus, Cleanthes, and Chrysippus, disciples of Zeno, Arcefilas too, and Demetrius Phalereus, the scholar of Theophrastus, left illustrious monuments of their parts and learning, during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt, who furnished the famous libra-

pidum captus, Carthago obfide. Verum a Xantippus Lacedemonius dux, qui Pænus subsidium venio, victus, in potestas hostis venio. Roma postea Regulus missus de pax petendus, Romanus suadeo, ne pax cum Pænis fio. Ipse, ne datus hostis fides fallo, Carthago reversus, omnis cruciatus neco. Luctatius denique consul navalis prælium Carthaginienfis opes frango, paxque do. Bellum primus Punicus vigesimus quartus annus consecutus, Janus iterum clausus sum. Per idem tempus Marcellus consul, Viridomarus interfectus, tertius spoliū opimus Jupiter fero. C. Flaminius censor via Flaminius munio.

In Grecia, Aratus, Cleanthes, et Chrysippus, Zeno auditor, Arcefilas quoque, et Demetrius Phalereus Theophrastus discipulus, præclarus ingenium ac doctrina monumentum relinquo, regnans in Ægyptus Ptolemæus Philadelphus, qui celebr-

ry at Alexandria; and, in order to render it the more complete, procured the sacred books from Eleazar the high priest of Jerusalem, and caused them to be translated into Greek, in the year before Christ 277. In the mean time the Parthians revolted from the dominion of the Macedonians. Arsaces was the first king of Parthia: from him the other kings of the Parthians were called Arsacidæ.

8. The tranquillity of Rome, after the first Punic war, lasted scarce 24 years. Saguntum, a city in Spain, in alliance with the Roman people, having been destroyed by Annibal the Carthaginian general, gave rise to the second Punic war. Annibal, leaving his brother Asdrubal in Spain, marches over the Alps into Italy. Cornelius Scipio meets him at Ticinum; but narrowly escaped himself, with the loss of his army. Flaminius, with a more terrible stroke, is cut off with his army by Annibal at the lake Thrasymene. Q. Fabius Maximus checked the enemy's career a little by waving battle; hence he was called Cunctator. But a signal overthrow was received at Cannæ, a village of Apulia, by the rashness of Terentius Varro. So great was the number of the slain, that a bushel of gold rings which had been taken from the hands of the Roman knights, was sent to Carthage. But the following

rimus Alexandria bibliotheca instruo; et, ut sum cumlatus, ab Eleazarus summus pontifex Hierosolyma sacer liber impetro, et Græce vertendus curo, annus ante Christus 277. Interea Parthus a Macedo imperium deficio. Primus in Parthia regno Arsaces; unde cæter Parthus rex Arsacidæ dictus.

Roma, post primus bellum Punicus, vix 24 annus requies. Saguntum, urbs in Hispania, amicus populus Romanus, ab Annibal Panus dux deletus, secundus bellum Punicus principium sum. Annibal, Asdrubal jrater in Hispania relictus, per Alpes in Italia descendo. 1. Cornelius Scipio ad Ticinum occurro; sed amissus exercitus ipse ægre evado. Flaminius deterior exitus ab Annibal ad Lacus Thrasymenus cum exercitus cædo. 2. Fabius Maximus hostis cunctandum nonnihil reprimō; unde ipse Cunctator dictus sum. Sed Terentius Varro temeritas insignis ad Cannæ, Apulia vicus, clades acceptus. Cæsus multitudo tantus sum, ut aureus annulus, qui Romanus eques manus detractus sum, modius Carthago mitto. At annus sequens, M. Claudius Marcellus, ad

year, M. Claudius Marcellus, *Nola, secundus prælium factus, doceo Annibal possum superare.*

9. Hieronymus, the son of Hiero, king of Syracuse, had revolted to Annibal. Whereupon the consul Marcellus made war upon the Syracusans, and takes the city of Syracuse by surprise in the night, which had been long defended, no less by the inventions of Archimedes, than the arms of the citizens. The moderation of the conqueror heightened the glory of the conquest. He spared the city and the inhabitants. In fine, Lævinus made Sicily the first province of the Roman people.

Hieronymus, Hiero filius, Syracusæ rex, ad Annibal descisco. Quare Marcellus consul Syracusanus bellum infero, urbs Syracusæ non minus Archimedes ingenium, quam civis arma, diu desensus, noctu de improvviso capio. Victoria gloria augeo moderatio victor. Urbs et civis parco. Lævinus denique Sicilia primus populus Romanus provincia facio.

10. Cornelius Scipio, yet very young, is sent into Spain by the Romans. He takes New Carthage, and drives Asdrubal out of Spain. There too he struck up a league with Masinissa. But Claudius Nero cut off Asdrubal at the river Metaurus, as he was going into Italy to join forces with his brother Annibal. And Scipio passed over into Africa, on design to draw off the enemy, who still kept fast by Italy. He cuts off Hanno the general of the Carthaginians with his army, and having conquered Syphax their ally in battle, took him prisoner.

Cornelius Scipio, adhuc adolescentulus, a Romanus in Hispania mitto. Is Carthago Novus capio, et Asdrubal ex Hispania fugo. Fœdus quoque ibi cum Masinissa ferio. At Claudius Nero Asdrubal, in Italia ad conjungendis cum frater Annibal copiae veniens, ad Metaurus flumen, opprimo. Scipio autem, ut hærens Italia hostis abstraho, trans. mitto in Africa. Hanno Pænus dux cum exercitus caedo, Syphax is socius acies victus, capio.

11. In the 16th year of the war, Annibal was recalled into Africa by the Carthaginians.

Annibal a Carthaginensis, annus bellum 16. in Africa revoco. Signum cum

He encounters Scipio; being defeated, makes his escape from the battle, and, giving up all for lost, flies into Asia. Carthage was entirely subdued in the year of Rome 560, just 188 years before the birth of Christ.

12. From Africa Scipio got the surname of Africanus, being the first that was dignified with the name of a vanquished nation. He greatly honoured Ennius the Epic poet, with whom the comedians Nævius, Cæcilius, Plautus, are reckoned nearly contemporary.

13. The peace with Carthage was succeeded by the Macedonian war, which was undertaken for the Athenians their allies, and carried on with various success for ten years. At last this war was ended by Quinctius Flaminus, by the entire conquest of Philip king of Macedonia, and liberty restored to all Greece, in the year of the city 552.

14. After this, Antiochus, king of Syria and Asia, made war upon the Romans, at the instigation of Annibal. But Antiochus being defeated both by sea and land, by L. Scipio, sued for peace, which was granted him on these terms: That he should quit all Asia, and surrender up Annibal; who, to prevent his falling into the hands of his enemies, swallowed poison, and died in the year of the city 581. From Asia L. Scipio received the surname

Scipio confero; victus, e praelium fugio, res desperatus, in Asia profugio. Carthago penitus subactus annus post Roma conditus 560, ante Christus natus omnino 188.

Scipio ex Africa Africanus cognomen deporto, primus nomen devictus a sui gens nobilitatus. Idem Ennius poeta epicus in honor habeo, qui Nævius, Cæcilius, Plautus, comicus, fere æqualis numero.

Pax Punicus bellum Macedonicus excipio, qui pro Atheniensis amicus susceptus, per decem annus varie gero. Denique a Quinctius Flaminus, Philippus Macedonia rex debellatus, hic bellum confectus sum, et Græcia universus libertas restitutus, annus ab urbs conditus 52.

Antiochus deinde, rex Asia ac Syria, Annibal impulsus, bellum Romanus infero. Verum a Lucius Scipio ter a mareque Antiochu superatus, pax peto; qui hic conatio datus: Ut Asia excedo, et Annibal dedo, qui, ne in hostis potestas venio, haustus venenum intereo, annus urbs 581. L. Scipio ex Asia cognomen Asiaticus refero. Hic tempus Livius tragædia

of Asiaticus. In those times Livy the writer of tragedies was accounted famous.

15. About the same time, M. Fulvius, having taken Ambracia, the residence of Pyrrhus king of the Epirotes, conquered the Ætolians; L. Posthumius Albinus subdued the Lusitani, Appius Pulcher the Istri; Æmilius Paulus reduced Perseus king of Macedon, the last successor of Alexander the Great in Greece, and led him in triumph to Rome, in the year of the city 581, and before Christ 167. Rome now began to be accounted the mistress of the world.

16. Much about the same time bloody wars were carried on in Judea by the Maccabees, against Antiochus and Demetrius, with various success.

Scriptor clarus habeo.

Sub idem tempus M. Fulvius, captus Ambracia, Pyrrhus rex Epirota sedes, Ætolus domo; L. Posthumius Albinus Lusitanus, Appius Pulcher Ister subigo; Æmilius Paulus, Perseus Macedonia rex, ultimus in Græcia Alexander Magnus successor, debello, atque in triumphus Roma ducō, annus urbs 581, et ante Christum 167. Roma jam terra orbis domina habeo capi.

Idem fere tempus atrox bellum in Judæa a Maccaheis, contra Antiochum et Demetrium, varie gestum.

CHAP. X.

From the defeat of Perseus to the birth of Christ, or the beginning of the Christian æra; including 167 years.

THE Carthaginians, disregarding treaties, and making war upon Masinissa, gave occasion to the third Punic war. Wherefore, by the persuasion of

CARTHAGINIENSIS, neglectus fœdus, bellumque Masinissa illatus, tertius bellum Punicus occasio do. Itaque is, suaser M. Cato,

M. Cato, a war is commenced against them. At last, being quite vanquished in the fourth year of it by P. Scipio, they surrendered themselves at discretion. Carthage was levelled with the ground, after it had stood above 700 years, in the year from the building of Rome 602. The same Scipio made Panætius the philosopher, Polybius the historian, Terence the comic poet, his intimate friends. These gentlemen in their old age were succeeded by Pacuvius and Accius tragic poets, and Arillarchus the grammarian.

2. About these times the Corinthians had beaten the ambassadors of the Roman people, and engaged the Achæans to join them as confederates in the war. Whereupon L. Mummius the consul, having received Achaia upon surrender, destroyed Corinth, after it had stood 952 years, in the year of Rome 602. About the same time Q. Fabius in a great measure recovered Lusitania, which had been seized upon by Viriatus the robber. P. Scipio too, 14 years after the destruction of Carthage, razed Numantia in Spain with the same army which had before been often routed by the Numantians. Of such importance was a general and discipline.

3. A bloody sedition, in the mean time, broke out at Rome. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus em-

bellum infero. Quartus demum annus a P. Scipio debellatus, deditio facio. Carthago solum a quo, cum jam flo annus amplius septingenti, annus a Roma conditus 602. Idem Scipio Panætius philosophus, Polybius historicus, Terentius comicus poeta, familiaris habeo. Hic senex succedo, Pacuvius et Accius tragicus poeta, et Aristarchus grammaticus.

Corinthus sub is tempus legatus populus Romanus pulso, et Achæus sui bellum socius adjungo. Itaque L. Mummius consul, Achaia in deditio acceptus, Corinthus, cum jam annus 952 flo, deleo, annus Roma 602. Per idem tempus Q. Fabius Lusitania, a Viriatus latro occupatus, magnus ex pars recipio. P. Scipio quoque decimus quartus annus post Carthago everfus, Numantia in Hispania everto idem exercitus, qui a Numantinus sapius fugatus antea sum. Tantum valeo dux et disciplina.

Roma, interea, atrox seditio ortus sum. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, Agrarius

broiled the state, by preferring the Agrarian law, forbidding any person to possess above 500 acres of land. Whereupon he was killed in the capitol by Scipio Nasica. And not long after, his brother C. Gracchus, attempting the same, was slain by L. Opimius the consul, and together with him Fulvius Flaccus, a gentleman of consular dignity. About the same time Attalus king of Phrygia dying, made the Roman people his heir, in the year of the city 615.

4. One Eunus, a Syrian, having broke prison in Sicily, and drawn together a vast multitude of slaves from the country, gave the Roman commander several great overthrows. At last, he was routed by P. Rupilius the consul, in the year of the city 617. Then flourished Lucilius the satirist.

5. After this the Jugurthine war broke out. Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and grandson of Masinissa, had dispossessed his brothers, the sons of Micipsa, of their kingdom. The latter implored the protection of the Roman people. Accordingly war is waged with Jugurtha, who being at last driven from his dominions by C. Marius, fled to Bocchus king of Mauritania; by him he was delivered up bound to L. Sylla, Marius's questor, much about the same time that Cicero was born, in the year

lex latus, ne quis amplius quingenti ager jugerum possideo, respublica turbo. Itaque a Scipio Nasica in capitolium cædo. Nec multo post, C. Gracchus frater, idem conatus, a L. Opimius consul obtrunco, et una cum is Fulvius Flaccus consularis. Per idem tempus. Attalus rex Phrygia moriens, populus Romanus instituit hæres, annus urbs 615.

Eunus quidam, Syrus, effractus in Sicilia ergastulum, contractusque agrestis servitium ingens manus, clades imperator Romanus magnus et multus infero. Ad ultimum, a P. Rupilius consul profigatus sum, annus urbis 617, vicens satiricus poeta Lucilius.

Jugurthinus bellum inde exortus sum. Jugurtha, Numidia rex, Masinissa nepos, frater, Micipsa filius, regnum ejicio. Hic populus Romanus fide imploro. Itaque Jugurtha bellum infero; qui denique regnum pulsus a C. Marius, ad Bocchus Mauritania rex confugio; ab is L. Sylla, quaestor Marius, victus trado, idem fere tempus qui natus sum Cicero, annus post urbs conditus 643. Marius continuatus per complures annus

after the building of the city 643. Marius continuing several years in the consulship, cut off the Cimbri, Teutones, and other barbarous nations who were breaking in upon Italy.

6. In the mean time fresh disturbances broke out at Rome. Saturninus, a tribune of the people, a turbulent fellow, exasperated the Senate against him, by forcibly passing the Agrarian law. Whereupon he was murdered in a concourse of the patricians rushing upon him. Soon after Livius Drusus, attempting the same thing with a greater power, was assassinated at his own house.

7. After this the social war was lighted up in Italy. The Marfi, Picentes, Peligni, Samnites, Lucani, and other nations of Italy, finding they could not obtain the freedom of the city by gentle methods, endeavoured to compass it by force of arms. At last being conquered by Cn. Pompey, and other commanders, they sued for peace. Together with the peace the freedom of the city was spontaneously conferred on them. About the same time Aristobulus the high-priest received the ensigns of royalty in Judea, almost 482 years after Zedekiah the last king of Judea.

8. Mithridates king of Pontus had dispossessed Ariobarzanes king of Capadocia, and Nico-

consulatus, Cimbri, Teutones, aliusque barbarus natio, in Italia irrumpens, deleo.

Novus interim turba Roma exortus sum. Saturninus, tribunus plebs, homo turbulentus, Agrarius lex per vis latus, senatus in sui concito. Itaque concursus in is optimates factus, neco. Idem paulo post Livius Drusus magnus opes conatus, domus suus occisus sum.

Socialis deinde bellum ardeo capi Italia. Marfi, Picentes, Peligni, Samnites, Lucani, aliusque populus Italia, cum civitas impetro non possum, arma extorqueo tento. Denique a Cn. Pompeius aliusque imperator domitus, pax peto. Civitas ultro cum pax datus. In Judea per idem tempus Aristobulus pontifex maximus regius insigne accipio, annus post Zedechias ultimus Judea rex prope 482.

Mithridates rex Pontus, Ariobarzanes Cappadocia, et Nicomedes Bithynia rex,

medes king of Bithynia, allies of the Roman people, of their respective kingdoms. War was declared against him under the conduct of Sylla. Upon this a civil war was kindled up in Italy: C. Marius envying Sylla, his old Lieutenant, so large a field of glory, brought it about by means of Sulpitius, a tribune of the people, that the management of the war was committed to himself. Upon this head, Marius being forced from the city by Sylla, withdrew into Africa. Sylla marching into Asia, fought with great success against Mithridates. He recovered Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Asia, in the year of the city 663.

9. Marius, in the mean time, by the assistance of L. Cinna the Consul, breaks into Rome with an army. Sylla brings over his victorious forces out of Asia, and having vanquished Marius's party, fills the city and Italy with slaughter and bloodshed, the proscription of citizens being then first set on foot. Sylla, about four years after, consumed of the lousy disease, died, in the year of the city 671.

10 Sertorius, a general of the Marian faction, had seized upon Spain, and concluded an alliance with Mithridates. Q. Metellus and Cn. Pompey waged war against him with various success. At last Sertorius being murdered by his own men, Spain

amicus populus Romanus, regnum suus exturbo. Is bellum indictus. dux L. Sylla. Ex is civilis bellum in Italia excitatus sum: C. Marius, tantus gloria seges Sylla, legatus olim suus, invidens, ago per Sulpitius, tribunus plebs. ut is bellum sui mando. Is ob res Marius urbs pulsus a Sylla, secedo in Africa. Sylla in Asia profectus, adversus Mithridates bene pugno. Bithynia, Cappadocia Asia, recipio, annus urbs 663.

Interea, Marius, L. Cinna consul adjuvans, Roma cum copiae irrumpo. Sylla victor exercitus ex Asia transporto, et profligatus Marianus pars, urbs et Italia strages compleo, proscriptione civis tum primum inductus. Sylla, quatuor exinde circiter annus, pedicularis morbus confectus, intereo, annus urbs 671.

Sertorius, Marianus pars dux, Hispania occupo, societasque cum Mithridates coeo. Contra hic Q. Metellus et Cn. Pompeius varius eventus pugno. Sertorius demum a suis occisus, Hispania recipio, annus

were recovered in the year of the city 675.

11. At the same time slaves and pirates raised disturbances. One Spartacus, with above 70 gladiators, having made his escape from a fencing school at Capua, and drawn together a numerous body of forces, routed the Roman armies several times. At last he was cut off by M. Crassus. And Cn. Pompey, afterwards called Pompey the Great, subdued the pirates, who, at the instigation of Mithridates, infested the seas, in the year of the city 682.

12. Mithridates having been reinforced with fresh succours, renewed the war in Asia. Lucullus, after he had brought him very low by several battles, hemmed him in within Pontus. At the same time Metellus, having reduced the island of Crete under the dominion of the Roman people, was named Creticus. After this Cn. Pompey stripped Mithridates of his kingdom; and admitted Tigranes, his confederate in the war, to surrender; taking from him Syria and Phœnicia. He reduced Pontus into the form of a province, in the year of the city 684.

13. Aristobulus and Hyrcanus, the sons of Alexander king of the Jews, disputing about the succession to the crown, Pompey came into Judea in the character of an umpire, to decide

Servus ac pirata idem tempestus turba commoveo. Spartacus, cum amplius 70 gladiator, Capua ludus elapsus, magnus copiarum contractus, Romanus exercitus non semel fundo. Ad extremum a M. Crassus oppresso. Pirata quoque, qui a Mithridates sollicitatus mare infesto, Cn. Pompeius, postea Pompeius Magnus dictus, perdomo, annus urbs 682.

Mithridates novus copiarum instructus, bellum in Asia renovo. Is Lucullus, minus prælium fractus, in Pontus compello. Idem tempus Metellus, Creta insula in ditio populus Romanus reductus, Creticus appellatus sum. Cn. inde Pompeius Mithridates regnum spolio: Tigranes bellum socius, in deditio accipio;isque Syria ac Phœnicie adimo. Pontus in provincia forma redigo, annus urbs 684.

Pompeius, Aristobulus et Hyrcanus Alexander rex Judæus filius, de regnum dissidens, in Judæa ad controversia tollendus arbiter venio: sed ab Aristob-

their differences: but being provoked by Aristobulus, he takes Jerusalem by storm, demolishes the walls, entered the holy recesses of the temple, but meddled with nothing sacred. He made Judea tributary to the Roman people, and carried Aristobulus with him to Rome, in the year before Christ 63.

14. Whilst the Roman empire was extending itself over all Asia, Rome itself was well nigh ruined by an intestine war. L. Catiline having raised an army in Etruria, had entered into a conspiracy with Lentulus the prætor, Cethegus, and other senators, to massacre the consuls and the senate, and set fire to the city. This conspiracy was discovered and crushed by M. Tullius Cicero the consul, and Catiline cut off with his army by C. Antonius in the year of the city 686. Cicero three years after was forced into banishment by P. Clodius, for having put to death the conspirators. But within 16 months, he was recalled with great glory. The same man was highly illustrious for his eloquence; whilst M. Varro the philologist, Sallust the historian, Lucretius and Catullus poets, were much esteemed at Rome. Cæsar Augustus was likewise born this year.

15. About the same time C. Julius Cæsar attached Cn. Pom-

bulus irritatus. Hierosolyma vis capio, murus diruo, in templum adytum ingressus, sacer nihil attingo. Judæa stipendiarius populus Romanus facio, Aristobulus sui cum Roma duco, annus ante Christus 63.

Dum imperium Romanus totus Asia propago, Roma ipse intestinus bellum pene deletus sum. L. Catilina, exercitus in Etruria comparatus, cum Lentulus prætor, Cethegus, aliusque senator, decedes consul ac senatus, deque inflammandus urbs, conjuro. Is conjuratio a M. Tullius Cicero consul patefactus et oppressus sum, Catilina a C. Antonius cum exercitus cæsus, annus urbs 686. Cicero triennium post a P. Clodius, ob supplicium conjuratus, ejicio in exilium. Sed mensis 16 summus cum gloria reduco. Idem eloquentia gloria floreo; cum M. Varro philologus, Sallustius historicus, Lucretius et Catullus poeta, Roma in honor sum. Hic quoque annus Cæsar Augustus natus sum.

Sub idem tempus C. Julius Cæsar, Cn. Pom-

pey to his interest by marriage, having taken to wife his daughter Julia. He won over M. Crassus to himself and to Pompey. A combination of three leading men being thus formed, the province of Gaul is decreed to Cæsar, Spain to Pompey, and the management of the Parthian war committed to Crassus.

16. Crassus marching into Asia, plundered the temple of Jerusalem of its sacred treasure, fought the Parthians to great disadvantage, and lost his army, together with his son. At last he himself being trepanned under pretence of an interview, is slain by the enemy.

17. But Cæsar constrained the Helvetii to return to their country; overthrew Ariovistus king of the Germans, the disturber of Gaul: subdued the Aquitani, Gauls, and Belgæ: and conquered Germany and Britain. Mean while his wife Julia dying, Cæsar's power appeared to Pompey and the senate exorbitant, and dangerous to the state; wherefore he is ordered to disband his army. From those beginnings broke out the civil war, about 699 years after the building of the city.

18. Cæsar marches with an hostile army to Rome, enters the city that had been abandoned by the nobility, causes himself to be declared dictator, and

peius Julia filia in matrimonium acceptus, affinitas sui devincio. M. Crassus, et Pompeius, et sui concilio. Tres princeps conspiratio sic factus, Cæsar Gallia, Pompeius Hispania, decerno, Crassus bellum Parthicus mando.

Crassus in Asia profectus, templum Hierosolymitanus sacer pecunia spolio, adversus Parthus male pugno, exercitus cum filius amitto. Demum ipse per species colloquium ab hostis circumventus occido.

Cæsar autem Helvetius in patria suos compello; Ariovistus Germanus rex, vexator Gallia, profligo; Aquitanus Gallus, et Belgæ subigo; Germania quoque et Britannia domo. Uxor Julia interim mortuus, Cæsar potentia nimius et periculosus republica, Pompeius et senatus visus sum; itaque exercitus dimitto jubeo. Ex hac initium coortus sum bellum civilis, annus post urbs conditus circiter 699.

Cæsar infestus Roma agmen contendo, in urbs nobilitas vacuus ingressus, sui dictator dicendus curo, aerarium compilo. Inde

pillages the treasury. After this, having forced Pompey out of Italy, he drove his lieutenants Afranius and Petreius out of Spain, and returns again to Rome. He passed over immediately into Greece, still prosecuting the war against Pompey. The seat of the war being carried to Pharsalia, Pompey resolves to reduce Cæsar rather by famine, intercepting his provisions, than by fighting him. But constrained by the pressing instances of the nobility, he engaged the enemy, and being defeated, makes his escape with the loss of his army. Pompey going into Egypt is slain by the order of King Ptolemy, to whom he fled for protection, in the 58th year of his age.

19. Cæsar arrived at Alexandria in pursuit of Pompey; and as he was endeavouring to settle the differences betwixt Ptolemy and his sister Cleopatra, had like to have been cut off by that King, but he set fire to his fleet to prevent its falling into the hands of his enemies. By which flames that famous library of Alexandria, collected by Ptolemy Philadelphus, was burnt down. But at length, after the conquest and death of Ptolemy, he delivers up the kingdom to Cleopatra.

20. After this he vanquished Pharnaces the son of Mithridates, who had broke in upon

Pompeius Italia pulsus, Afranius et Petreius is legatus expello Hispania, ac Roma denuo revertor. Mox Pompeius bellum persequens, transmittit in Græcia. Bellum ad Pharsalia delatus, Pompeius interclusus comatus Cæsar, fames potius quam ferrum, vinco statuo. Sed nobilitas vox coactus, cum hostis confliro, amissusque exercitus victus aufugio. Pompeius in Egyptus profectus, Ptolemæus rex, ad qui confugio, jussu neco, annus ætas quinquagesimus octavus.

Cæsar Pompeius secutus, Alexandria appello; et cum Ptolemæus atque Cleopatra is soror controversia compono conor, ab idem lex pene oppressus sum, sed classis suus, ne venio in hostis potestas, incendio. Qui incendium, nobilissimus ille Alexandria bibliotheca, a Ptolemæus. Philadelphus instructus, conflagro. At victus tandem extinctusque Ptolemæus, regnum Cleopatra trado.

Pharnaces inde Mithridates filius, qui in populus Romanus finis erumpo, pri-

the territories of the Roman people, at one push; so that he seemed to have conquered the enemy almost before he saw them. Then he subdued Juba King of Mauritania, who, at the persuasion of Scipio and Cato, was renewing the civil war in Africa. Cato, that he might not fall into the hands of Cæsar, dispatches himself at Utica, whence he has been called Uticensis.

21. In the mean time war was levied in Spain by Cneius and Sextus the sons of Pompey the Great. Cæsar goes thither with his army, comes to a general action, overthrows the Pompeys at Munda, a city of Spain. Cneius was slain in a tower to which he had fled.

22. The republican government being thus subverted, Cæsar was declared perpetual dictator by the senate. He reformed the year by intercalary days, according to the judgment of astronomers, and called the month Quintilis, from his own name July. After this, being elated with pride, he began to slight the senate, and aspire to sovereign power. Wherefore, in the fifth year of his dictatorship, he was slain in the senate-house by Brutus, Cassius, and the other conspirators, being dispatched by three and twenty wounds, in the year of the city 706, and before Christ 42.

mus impetus debello; prope ut ante vinco hostis, quam video, videor. Juba deinde Mauritania Rex, Scipio et Catq. auctor, civilis bellum in Africa instaurans devinco. Cato, ne in potestas Cæsar venio, Utica mors sui ipse conscisco, ex qui Uticensis sum appellatus.

Interea in Hispania, a Cneius et Sextus Pompeius Magnus filius, bellum apparo. Eo Cæsar cum exercitus contendo, acies decerno; Pompeius ad Munda, Hispania urbs, vinco. Cneiu in turris, quo conjugio, occido.

Respublica sic oppressus, Cæsar dictator perpetuus à senatus decretus sum. Annus de mathematicus sententia, intercalatus dies corrigo, et Quintilis mensis suus nomen Julius appello. Proinde insolentia elatus, senatus contemno, ac regnum affecto cæpi. Ergo, quintus dictatura annus, a Brutus, Cassius, cæterque conjuratus, in curia 23 vulnus confectus, intereo, annus urbs 706, et ante Christum 42.

23. M. Antony the consul, stirring up the people at Cæsar's funeral against the deliverers of their country, threw all into confusion; he over-awed the senate by an armed force, and seized upon Cisalpine Gaul. Whereupon war is resolved on against him by the senate, at the persuasion of Cicero. The consuls Hirtius and Panfa; as likewise Octavius, Julius Cæsar's heir, and his sister's grandson, advanced to Mutina, at the head of three armies, and coming to an engagement with Antony, gained the victory.

24. That victory cost the Roman people dear. The consuls being slain, the three armies subjected themselves to the command of Octavius alone; who, marching his forces to Rome, procured himself the consulate from the senate by main force; being a youth about 20 years of age. Antony mean time had fled into Transalpine Gaul, to M. Lepidus master of the horse, and clapped up a treaty with him. Octavius, created commander in chief by the senate in the war against Antony and Lepidus, betrays his trust, and enters into an association with both.

25. Accordingly the triumvirate being formed, 130 senators were proscribed by the triumviri; in the number of whom was Cicero. By these three men too, the globe of the earth was

M. Antonius consul, in funu Cæsar plebs in patria liberator, concitatus, turbo omnis; arma senatus opprimo, Gallia Cisalpinus invado. Itaque bellum contra is a senatus, Cicero auctor, decerno. Hirtius et Panfa consul, itemque Octavius, Julius Cæsar soror nepos, ac hæres, cum tres exercitus ad Matina proficiscor, et signum cum Antonius collatus, victoria refero.

Magnum is victoria, populus Romanus flo. Consul occisus, exercitus tres unus Octavius pareo; qui copias Roma adductus, consulatus a senatus, adolescens annus 20 natus, extorqueo. Antonius interim in Gallia Transalpinus, ad M. Lepidus magister eques, confugio, et cum is societas inco. Octavius, bellum contra Antonius et Lepidus a senatus prepositus, fides prodo amiciliaque cum uterque jingo.

Triumviratus igitur institutus, 130 senator a triumviri proscriptus; ex qui numerus Cicero sum. Orbis terra quasi patrimonium a triumviri quoque divisus,

divided, as if it had been their patrimonial estate. The East and Greece fell to Antony, Africa to Lepidus, Italy and the West to Octavius. Sicily was allotted to Sextus Pompey, who was master of a very powerful fleet; then flourished Diodorus Siculus the historian.

26. Octavius having been adopted into the family of Cæsar, was called Cæsar Octavianus. Octavianus and Antony now publicly declaring themselves the avengers of Cæsar the dictator, began to levy war against M. Brutus and C. Cassius. A battle was fought at Philippi, a city of Thessaly. Brutus and Cassius being defeated, laid violent hands on themselves. Sextus Pompey warring against Octavianus, was vanquished in a sea-fight by his admiral M. Agrippa, and fled into Asia, where he died soon after, in the reign of Herod King of Judea.

27. Antony having divorced Octavia, the sister of Cæsar Octavianus, had married Cleopatra Queen of Egypt; and, in order to make her mistress of the world, made war upon Octavianus; a naval engagement ensuing at Actium, Octavianus gained the victory, and pursuing the enemy, laid siege to Alexandria. Antony thinking his affairs desperate, dispatches himself; Cleopatra, imitating him, died by the poison of an asp, in the year of the city 719.

Oriens et Græcia Antoniæ, Africa Lepidus, Italia et Occidens Octavius obvenio. Sextus Pompeius, qui classis plurimum valeo Sicilia assignatus sum; Diodorus Siculus historicus tum vigens.

Octavius in familia Cæsar adoptatu, Cæsar Octavianus dictus sum. Octavianus et Antonius sui Cæsar dictator ultor nunc profectus, M. Brutus et C. Cassius bellum persequor capi. Ad Philippi, Thessalia urbs, pugnatur. Brutus et Cassius victus, manus sui affero. Sextus Pompeius cum Octavianus contendens, a M. Agrippa, is dux navalis prælium superatu, in Asia profugio, ubi paulo post mor. obeo, Herodes rex Judea.

Antonius, Octavia Cæsar Octavianus soror repudiatus, Cleopatra Ægyptus regina in matrimonium duco; qui, ut orbis terra domina constituo, Octavianus bellum infero: commissus apud Actium prælium navali, Octavianus victoria pario, et hostis insectus, Alexandria obsideo. Antonius, res desperatus, sui manus affero; is imitatus Cleopatra, assis venenum intereo, annus urbs 719.

28. Cæsar Octavianus, in the 12th year after the triumvirate was set on foot, being now lord of the world, had the title of Augustus bestowed on him by the senate. He gave his name to the month of August, which before was called Sextilis. Having procured peace by sea and land, he shut the temple of Janus for the third time. He had an affectionate regard for the poets Virgil and Horace, shewed a great esteem for the historians T. Livy and Strabo. He banished Ovid into Pontus. Their contemporaries were Quintus Curtius the historian, Tibullus and Propertius poets. Cæsar Augustus reigned 12 years in conjunction with the triumviri, and 44 alone. He died at Nola, in the 76th year of his age, and of the city 762; leaving Rome, as he himself boasted, reared of marble instead of bricks.

29. In the year of the world 4004, in the year of Rome 748, in the 194th Olympiad, and 14 years before the death of Augustus, JESUS CHRIST, the eternal son of God, was born of the Virgin Mary, sent from heaven to expiate the divine wrath; who, at 33 years of age, being crucified by the Jews, made an atonement for the sins of men with his own blood, in the 19th year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar.

Cæsar Octavianus, annus post triumviratus institutus 12, res potitus, Augustus a senatus appellatus sum. Augustus mensis, qui antea Sextilis dico, nomen do. Pax terra mareque partus, Janu tertio claudio. Virgilius et Horatius poeta complexus sum. T. Livius et Strabo historicus in honor habeo. Ovidius in Pontus relego. Hic æqualis Q. Curtius historicus, Tibullus ac Propertius poeta sum. Cæsar Augustus annus regno cum triumviri 12, solus 44. Mors obeo Nola, annus æta 76, et urbs 762; Roma, ut ipse gloriatur, laterilius marmoreus reliquens.

Annus mundi 4004, annus Roma 748, Olympias 194, et annus ante excessus Augustus 14. JESUS CHRISTUS, æternus Deus Filius, e Maria Virgo editus sum, e cælum missus piaculum cælestis ira; qui, 33 annus natus, a Judæis in crux actus, suus sanguis scelus humanus luo, annus imperium Tiberius Cæsar 19.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL
Q U E S T I O N S

ADAPTED TO THE ANCIENT HISTORY.

I. **H**OW many years from the creation to the deluge? In how many days did God create the world? Who was the first man and first woman? Who were their sons? What their occupation? Which of them slew his brother? What was the character, and what the inventions of their posterity? When was the world created? 2. Who was Enoch? When did he flourish? What became of him? Who was his son? How long did his son live? What was the usual length of human life at that time? Whence sprung the race of the giants? 3. Why did God destroy the old world by a deluge? When happened the deluge? How high did the waters rise? Who were saved from the deluge, and by what means? By whom was the earth peopled after the flood?

II. How many years from the deluge to the calling of Abraham? By whom was the tower of Babel founded? On what design, and when? Why was the building laid aside? Who was the first King of Babylon? 2. What was the state of Egypt in the time of Nimrod? What the names of the dynasties? For what were the Egyptians at this time renowned? Who, according to the Egyptians, first taught music, letters, religion, &c.? Who invented physic and anatomy? Who reigned first in Egypt? Who was the most famous among their Princes? What were his achievements? Who were the Kings that assumed the name of Pharaoh?

3. Whose son was Ninus? Why is he said to be the author of idolatry? What were his chief actions? Where, and how long is he said to have reigned? Who founded Nineveh? 4. Whose Queen was Semiramis? What were her exploits, and the length of her reign? 5. Whose son was Ninyas? What was his character? What the character of his successors? Who was the last of them, and what was his end? How long is the Assyrian monarchy said to have lasted, and is this account of it thought to be genuine? 6. Who was Abraham? When was he called by God? What the history of his life? 7. When flourished the Titans? Who was the eldest of them? Why was Jupiter esteemed a god? Why was Neptune called god of the sea, and Pluto the god of hell?

III. How many years from the vocation of Abraham to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt? Whose son was Isaac? When was he born? Who was his wife? Who were his sons? Who were Jacob's wives? Who his sons? What other name did Jacob obtain? What is the story of Joseph? When, and upon what invitation did Jacob and his family go down to Egypt? 2. Who was Inachus? When did he flourish? Who was his son, and what is recorded of him? Who were the children of Jupiter? When did they flourish, and for what were they famous? Who was Ogyges? For what was his reign remarkable? By whom was Sparta built, and when? Who was Argus? What city did he found? Why said to have had 100 eyes? When lived Job, and for what famed? 3. Who were Prometheus and Atlas? Why is Prometheus said to have made a man of clay? Why represented as chained to Caucasus? Why said to have stolen fire from heaven? Why is Atlas said to sustain heaven on his shoulders? 4. Who was Moses, and when was he born? How educated? By whose assistance, by what means, and when did he bring the Israelites out of Egypt? 5. What miracles attended the Israelites in their travels from Egypt, and through the deserts? Who was their high priest? Where was the law given? What was the number of their army in the 40th year of their journeying? How many of those who had come out of Egypt were then alive? What became of Moses? Who was his successor? 6. By whom was Athens founded, and when? Who

was Mercury? When did he flourish? What was he the author of? Where reigned Deucalion? Who was his wife? For what were they renowned? 7. What is the story of Phaeton? Who was Oenotrus? What were his achievements? Who were the Aborigenes? Whence the name Italy?

IV. How many years from the exod to the excision of Troy? What the history of Joshua and his wars? When came he and the Israelites to the possession of Canaan? 2. What the story of Danaus? What is recorded of Orcus and Proserpina? What the story of Jupiter and Europa, and who were her sons? What the Areopagites? Who was Busris? 3. Who was Othniel, and when did he cut off the King of Mesopotamia? What the story of Ehud? For what was Deborah renowned? When was Sisera slain, and by whom? 4. What account give historians of Trismegistus, of Janus, of Cadmus, of Rhadamanthus, of Minos and of Acrisius? 5. What is said of Amphion, Bacchus, of Perseus, of Pelops, of Niobe, and of Dardanus? Whence the name of Troas? 6. What the history of Saturn? What is said of the Pelasgi? What the story of Siculus? Who were Saturn's successors? For what is the wife of Faunus renowned? 7. Who was Gideon? How, and when did he defeat the Midianites? Who was Abimelech, and what is said of him? 8. Who were the Argonauts, and what their history? What is meant by the golden fleece? Whence, whither, and when was it carried off? 9. Who was Theseus, and what his adventures with respect to the Minotaur and Centaurs? 10. Who were the Amazons, and by whom conquered? What is further said of Hercules and Theseus? 11. Who were the sons of Pelops, and what their history? What the story of Oedipus? Who were his sons, and what is said of them? 12. When flourished Jephtha, and what his story? 13. What occasioned the Trojan war? When was Troy destroyed?

V. How many years from the destruction of Troy to the dedication of the temple at Jerusalem? What the adventures of Æneas? 2. What the history of Samson? How, and when did he die? 3. Who founded, and who were the Kings of Alba Longa? 4. When, and by whom was Saul anointed King of Israel? How long was Israel under

judges? 5. What the story of the Heraclidæ? When happened their return? 6. When came Saul to the throne? How, and how long did he reign? By what means, and when did David obtain the kingdom? 7. What the character of King David? How long did he reign? 8. What was Codrus, and what his story? Who was the first Archon of Athens? 9. How long reigned Solomon? When did he dedicate the temple? What was his character? When flourished Homer?

VI. How many years from the dedication of the temple to the building of Rome? What occasioned the dismembering of the Hebrew monarchy? How long did Rehoboam reign? Who was his successor? 2. How long reigned Abijah? How long Asa, and what his character? In his reign, who were Kings of Latium and Israel? 3. What Jehoshaphat's character? How long his reign? Who was then King of Samaria? Who the eminent prophet? What the story of Tiberius? 5. What Jehoram's character, and how long his reign? How long reigned Ahaziah? Who was then King of Latium? 5. How long reigned Joash? What the fate of Romulus Sylvius? What the story of Aventinus? 6. How long reigned Amaziah? Who was Lycurgus, and what his history? How long reigned Uzziah? 7. What is related of Elisa or Dido? When was Carthage founded? What is said of Bocchorus? 8. What were the Olympic games? By whom instituted? By whom and when revived? When died Hesiod? 9. What Jotham's character? How long his reign? Who was Theopompus, and what his history? 10. What are we told of Amulius? What the history of Romulus and Remus? When was Rome built?

VII. How long from the building of Rome to the liberation of the Jews by Cyrus? What the achievements of King Romulus, and how long reigned he? 2. By whom, and when was the Assyrian empire founded? How long did it subsist? Who were the Assyrian monarchs, and what remarkable in their reigns? When, and by whom was this empire overturned? 3. By whom, and when was the Babylonian empire founded? How long did it subsist? Who were the Babylonian monarchs, and what remarkable in their reigns? When, and by whom was this empire overturned? 4. By whom and when was the empire of the

Medes founded? Who were their Kings, and what memorable in their reigns? When, and by whom was this empire overturned? When came So or Sabacus to the throne of Egypt? Who were his successors for the two following centuries? 6. When, and by whom were the ten tribes carried captive? What is recorded of Tobias? Who was then King of Judah? What eminent prophet then flourished? 7. What is the history of Numa Pompilius? How long did he reign? 8. Who was Manasseh, and when did he reign? What is recorded of Judith? What do historians say of Gyges? 9. What the history of Tullus Hostilius? How long did he reign? What the fate of Amon? 10. What the history of Ancus Martius? How long his reign? What the fate of Josiah? What prophet then flourished? 11. What the history of Tarquinius Priscus? How long reigned he? 12. When flourished Draco? What the nature of his laws? What was said of them? 13. Who reigned in Judea after Josiah? When, and by whom was Jerusalem burnt? What became of the people? 14. When flourished the wise men of Greece? What is recorded of Solon? 15. What were the principal transactions in the reign of Servius Tullius? How long his reign? 16. What tyrants flourished about this time? What wise men? What poets? 17. What the history of Cyrus? When were the Jews liberated? What is said of Daniel? 18. How and when died Cyrus? Where was he buried? How long subsisted the Persian empire? Who were the Persian monarchs?

VIII. How many years from the liberation of the Jews to the overthrow of the Persian empire? What the history of Tarquinius Superbus? When and for what was he expelled? What was the number of the Roman Kings, and how long subsisted the regal authority? 2. What kind of government succeeded at Rome? Who were the first consuls? How did Brutus shew his zeal for liberty? 3. What the heroic conduct of Harmodius? 4. What the story of Cambyzes? What the fate of Smerdis? 5. How was Darius Hystaspes chosen King of the Persians? 6. What favour shewed Darius Hystaspes to the Jews? By what means did he recover Babylon? 7. What efforts did Tarquinius Superbus use in order to be restored? What the story of Cœcles, of Clælia, and of Mutius? What course did Por-

fenna at last take? 8. What the history of the battle at the lake Regillus? When was it fought? Who then reigned at Syracuse? 9. What the history of the battle of Marathon? When was it fought? 10. What occasioned the secession of the commons at Rome? How were they appeased? 11. What the story of Coriolanus? What the victory of Cassius? How, why, and when was he put to death? 12. What is most memorable in the life of Aristides? 13. What the story of the Fabii? 14. What the history of Xerxes's expedition against Greece? In what year did it happen? 15. Who gained the victory in the battle of Plataea? Who was Herodotus, and when did he flourish? 16. What the story of Q. Cincinnatus? By whom were the Greek cities of Asia restored to liberty? What philosophers at this time made a figure? 17. When were the Decemviri created? What remarkable thing did they do? Why were they deposed? What kind of government ensued? 18. What favour did Artaxerxes shew to the Jews, and when? What men of genius were at this time illustrious? 19. When were the military tribunes with consular authority created at Rome? When the censors? What the achievements of Cornelius Cossus? 20. When broke out the Peloponnesian war? How long did it last? Who wrote the history of it? 21. Who were the Athenian generals in the war against the Syracusans? When did this war happen? How did it turn out? 22. What men of learning and genius flourished at this time? What is recorded of Diagoras? 23. What the history of the Galli Senones? What provoked them to burn Rome? When did this happen? What happened to Athens about this time? By whom, and when were the tyrants turned out? 25. What is recorded of Ctesias of Cnidus? What other famous men were his contemporaries? 26. What famous generals flourished at this time? What the character of Epaminondas? 27. What the achievements of Camillus? Who was the first Plebeian consul? 28. What the achievements of Epaminondas, and where was he slain? To what is the decay of the martial spirit among the Lacedemonians ascribed? 29. What conquests did the Carthaginians about this time make? What the fate of Dionysius, father and son? How was Isocrates now employed? 30. What the exploit of T. Manlius? What the story of Valerius? 31. Where, and

when was Alexander the Great born? What the conquests of his father Philip at that time? Who obstructed the progress of his arms? By whom was he slain? Who was then King of the Persians? 32. What wars were the Romans at this time engaged in? What the story of Manlius Torquatus? What are we told of Decius Mus? What use did the Romans make of the ships of the Antiates? What men of letters flourished then? 33. Who was preceptor to Alexander the Great? What his conquests till the battle of Issus? 34. What his other wars and adventures till he overturned the Persian empire? When did this happen?

IX. How many years from the overthrow of the Persian empire to the defeat of Perseus? What conquests did Alexander make after erecting the Macedonian empire? Where, and when did he die? What historians of note flourished in his reign? 2. How was Alexander's great empire divided? What men of letters now made a figure? 3. When, and by whom was the Appian way paved at Rome? What the history of the Tarentine war? When was it ended? How long did the successors of Alexander reign in Egypt? Who were those princes, and how long did each of them reign? 5. What the history of Agathocles? What the character of Hiero? 6. When broke out, and what occasioned the first Punic war? What the history of it, and how long did it last? What the notable exploit of Marcellus? What perpetuates the memory of C. Flaminius? 7. What men of learning flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus? What pains did Ptolemy take to furnish his library at Alexandria? Who was the first King of the Parthians? 8. How long from the first to the second Punic war? What gave rise to the second Punic war? What the history of it in Italy? 9. What success had the Romans in Sicily? 10. What feats performed Cor. Scipio in Spain and Africa? What became of Asdrubal? 11. When was Annibal recalled from Italy? What measures did he then take? When was the war ended? 12. What honour was conferred on Cor. Scipio? What is recorded with respect to the poet Ennius? Who were his contemporaries? 13. What the history of the Macedonian war? How long did it last? When was it ended? 14. What the history of the war with Antiochus? How, and

when died Hannibal? What poet now flourished? 15. What other wars were the Romans engaged in at this time? Who was Perseus? When was he conquered? 16. What wars in Judea at this time?

X. How many years from the defeat of Perseus to the birth of Christ? What occasioned the third Punic war? How long did it last? When was Carthage destroyed? Who were the men of letters P. Scipio so much esteemed? Who succeeded them? For what offence, by whom, and when, was Corinth destroyed? What the case of Lusitania? By whom, and when was Numantia razed? 3. What the history of the Agrarian law? When died Attalus? What his testament? 4. What the insurrection of Eunus? By whom, and when quelled? What satirist then flourished? 5. What the history of the Jugurthine war? How, and when was it ended? In what other wars did Marius command? 6. What attempts were now made to revive the Agrarian law? 7. What the history of the social war? When did Aristobulus receive the ensigns of royalty in Judea? 8. What gave occasion to the Mithridatic war? Whence arose the civil war at this time? By whom, and when was the Mithridatic war ended? 9. What the further progress of the civil war? When died Sylla? 10. What the history of the war with Sertorius? How, and when was it ended? 11. What the story of Spartacus? Did not pirates likewise raise disturbances at the same time? 12. The Mithridatic war being renewed, who was the Roman general, and what his success? On what occasion was Metellus named Creticus? By whom, in what manner, and when was the Mithridatic war ended? 13. What the history of Pompey's going to Judea? When did he return? 14. What the history of Catiline's conspiracy? By whom, and when was it crushed? What became of Cicero? For what was he illustrious? What men of learning now flourished? What person of distinction was born this year? 15. How was the first triumvirate formed? What provinces were assigned to the triumvirs? 16. What the history of Crassus's expedition into Asia? 17. What the conquests of Julius Cæsar in Gaul? How, and when broke out the civil wars? 18. What the history of Cæsar's civil wars till the death of Pompey?

19. What Cæsar's adventures in Egypt? 20. What the progress of Cæsar's arms in Asia and Africa? 21. What his victory in Spain? 22. What accounts have we of Cæsar after the civil wars? By whom, and when was he slain? 23. What the history of the disturbances raised by M. Antony? 24. By what means was Octavius made consul? What became of M. Antony after the battle of Mutina? How did Octavius execute the orders of the senate against him and M. Lepidus? 25. What the conduct of the new triumvirs? How did they divide the Roman empire? What historian now flourished? 26. Why was Octavius's name changed to Octavianus? What the history of the battle of Philippi? What the story of Sextus Pompey? Who at this time was king of Judea? 27. Who gained the victory in the battle of Actium? How, and when died M. Antony and Cleopatra? 28. When, and by whom was the title of Augustus conferred on Octavianus? What the history of Augustus's reign? What poets and historians then flourished, and what is recorded of them? How long did Augustus reign? Where, and when died he? What was his boast? 29. When was JESUS CHRIST born? What his mission? By whom, and when was he crucified?



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